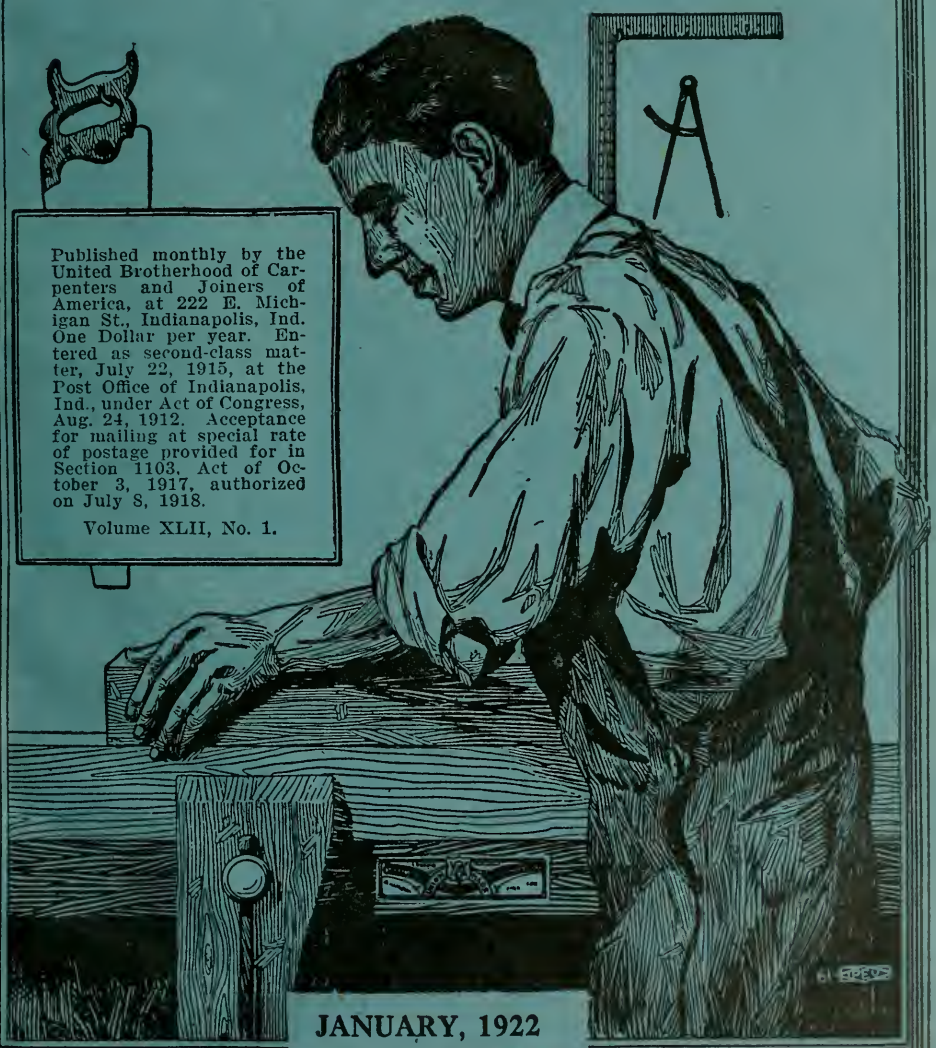
The Carpenter



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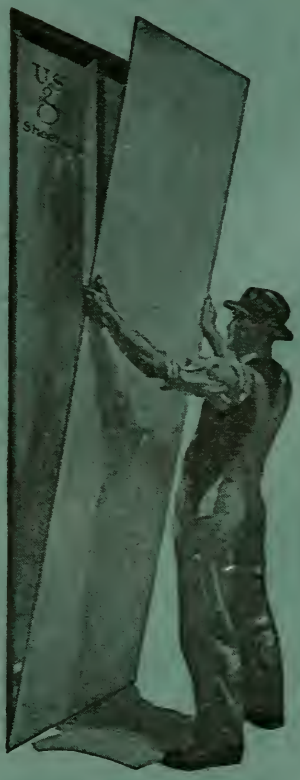
Volume XLII, No. 1.

JANUARY, 1922

We Help You Get Sheetrock Jobs



Sheetrock is a permanent, fireproof wallboard made from rock. It will not shrink or pull away from the studding or joists. It assures the owner a lasting, satisfactory job.

Carpenters find Sheetrock easy to put up. It comes in broad, rigid, ceiling-high sections. It saws and nails like lumber. It is ready immediately for decorating; takes paper, paint or panels.

If you want to increase your profits this year, get the details of our plan for bringing you Sheetrock jobs. Don't put it off. Mail the attached coupon today!

Sheetrock comes in standard sizes: 3/8 in. thick, 32 or 48 in. wide and 6 to 10 ft. long

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UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY

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Sheetrock is inspected and approved by The Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

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LOWER PRICES NOW PERMIT DEALERS TO SELL GENUINE SAND'S LEVELS AT THE PRICE OF INFERIOR IMITATIONS

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR SAND'S LEVELS

Glass
Plate
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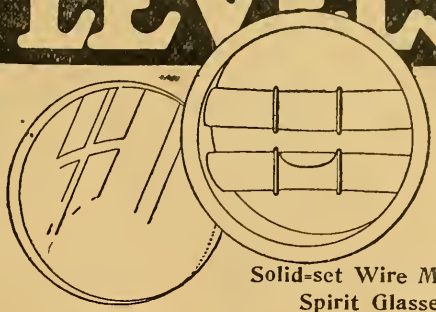

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WHEN we first originated and applied plate glass lens protection for spirit glasses a lot of fellows wrote how helpful it was to have a dust-proof, dirt-proof, water-proof level.

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Accuracy is as important today as yesterday. And every new SAND'S level must maintain the reputation of the SAND'S name.

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It's Made Just for the Carpenter

The **Interurban Special** Carpenters' Overall is specially designed to help you keep your tools right on the job with you and make your day's work easier.

It's made up of heavy white Boatsail drill and has the best of workmanship.

Here are the 12 Special Pockets:

Four Nail Pockets — Three Pencil Pockets
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Have your merchant order you a pair so you can see what they are. Or send us $2.25 and a pair will be sent prepaid. Return it and get your money if you don't like it.

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One of our contractor agents made $5,000 during the past year selling and installing Allmetal. And it was during a year when many reverses were against him. In normal times his earnings could have been much bigger. We give you exclusive territory and by our sales promotional plan assist you to land contracts.

Try our Pecora Calking and Glazing Compound. An absolute seal for openings between frame and masonry. Maintains line of contact during shrinking, swelling or warping-a permanent seal.

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DOES TWICE THE WORK IN HALF THE TIME
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Look for This Sign at Your Hardware Store

The best Auger Bit File made — We will deliver on receipt of 30 cents each.

Could You Plan and Figure Costs on a Home or Business Building?

Learn How to Handle Big Jobs as Foreman, Superintendent or Contractor

Building is sure to "pick up" before long. People already need more homes, business will soon need more stores, shops, factories and warehouses. Greater opportunities than ever before are coming for building experts—men who know how to plan, estimate and direct work.

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The man who can use his head to the best advantage is the one who will make the money in the building business.

Complete Courses for men in the Building Trades

Real blue print plans and specifications to study. Fully explained by our experts who have had years of experience in the building construction game. All this at little cost to you and on easy terms.

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Plan Reading. How to read a building plan. How to read dimensions. How to read detail drawings. How to lay out work from plans. How to stake out buildings. Practice in reading complete blue print plans from basement to roof, etc., etc.

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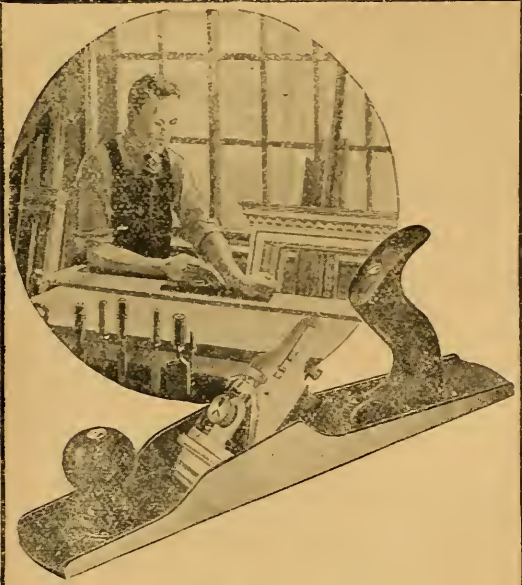

Good Carpenters Demand Good Tools

The more particular a carpenter is about the tools he uses, the more likely he is to select Sargent Planes and Squares.

Chief among the Sargent family of planes is the Auto-Set Bench Plane. With this plane you can remove the blade for sharpening and replace it again in exactly the same position, without re-adjustment. Made in six sizes. The Sargent book of planes will give full information about this and other Sargent Planes and will be sent free on request.

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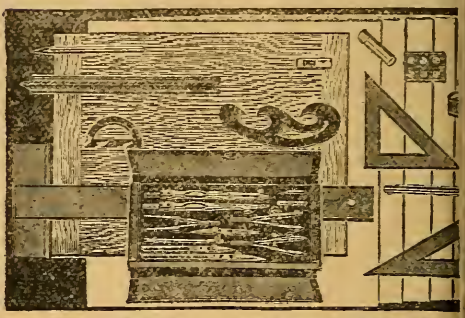

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Salaries up to $100 per week. Here is only OPPORTUNITY to get this Wond $40 Complete Drawing outfit, includin FREE — PRACTICAL COURSE IN CHANICAL DRAWING. — NOW OFFE TO YOU AS FOLLOWS:

SEND YOUR NAME AND $1. ON

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Easy TO LEARN AT HOME IN Y SPARE TIME. And it is your one chan earn the biggest money of your life, and be one of the most profitable investments have ever made.

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You ask for it
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You insist
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It is good
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And remember:
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No more
Than any other
Brand.

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THE only difference between success and failure is a matter of training. Edison and Steinmetz and Schwab and Vanderlip and Thayer and Wanamaker—these men did not reach their present success through luck or chance.

They got into the work for which they were best fitted—and then trained themselves to know more about their jobs than anyone else. When opportunity came—as it always comes—these men were ready to grasp it and turn it into fame and dollars.

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Explain, without obligating me, how I can qualify for the position, or in the subject, *before* which I mark X.

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- ☐ Contractor and Builder
- ☐ Building Foreman
- ☐ Concrete Builder
- ☐ Structural Engineer
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- ☐ Plumbing Inspector
- ☐ Foreman Plumber
- ☐ Sheet Metal Worker
- ☐ CIVIL ENGINEER
- ☐ Surveying and Mapping
- ☐ ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
- ☐ Electric Lighting and Rys.
- ☐ Electric Wiring
- ☐ Telegraph Engineer
- ☐ Telephone Work
- ☐ MECHANICAL ENGINEER
- ☐ Mechanical Draftsman
- ☐ Toolmaker
- ☐ Machine Shop Practice
- ☐ CHEMIST
- ☐ Pharmacy
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50 Years
Experience

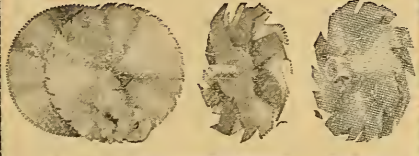
in making *Better Saws* enables us to meet Today's Demand *for* Lower Prices.

Hundreds of woodworking plants have found that Huther Brother's Patent Dado Heads enable them to save vast amounts in the time ordinarily required for intricate grooving.

The saw consists of two outside cutters and enough inside cutters to perform the required cut. The outside cutters may be used separately or in combination.

The Huther Brother's Dado Head was developed after a thorough study of the needs for a saw of this kind, and as a result can be depended upon to perform creditably at all times.

The experience of other woodworking plants can be made yours if you will write for complete catalogue of Huther Dado Heads, or order one on approval. It may be returned at our expense, if unsatisfactory.



HUTHER BROS.
SAW MFG. CO., INC.
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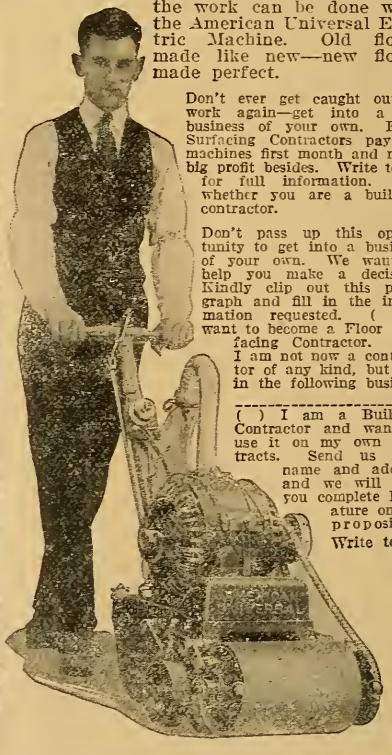
FLOOR SURFACING CONTRACTORS
Make $5,000 to $15,000 or More--Yearly

New, uncrowded field. Architects and general contractors know the American Universal and prefer its work. They prefer to sublet the floor surfacing contracts, as it is a big business in itself. We furnish office forms, advertising, etc.,—in fact, we practically set a man up in business. Business comes easily.

Re-Surfacing Old Floors

Every building, large or small, is a prospect. Hundreds of floors right in your own vicinity need re-surfacing. The owners will be glad to have you do it when you show them how easily and quickly the work can be done with the American Universal Electric Machine. Old floors made like new—new floors made perfect.



Don't ever get caught out of work again—get into a big business of your own. Floor Surfacing Contractors pay for machines first month and make big profit besides. Write today for full information. Say whether you are a building contractor.

Don't pass up this opportunity to get into a business of your own. We want to help you make a decision. Kindly clip out this paragraph and fill in the information requested. ( ) I want to become a Floor Surfacing Contractor. ( ) I am not now a contractor of any kind, but was in the following business

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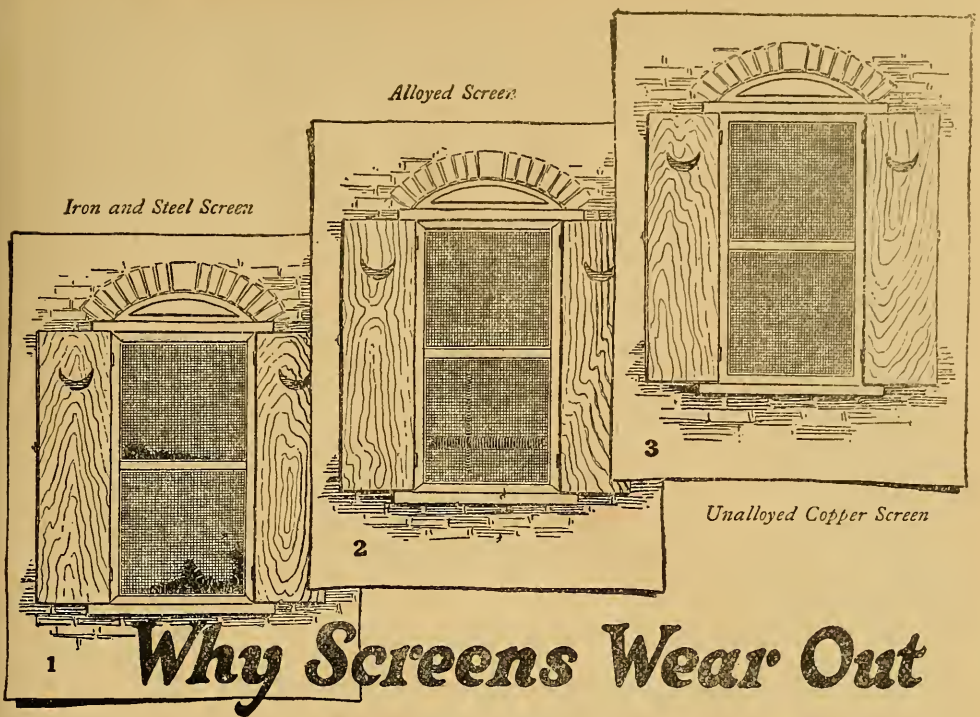
( ) I am a Building Contractor and want to use it on my own contracts. Send us your name and address and we will send you complete literature on our proposition. Write today.

The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co.
Originators of Floor Surfacing Machines
522 So. St. Clair Street, Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.



Why Screens Wear Out

Your recommendation regarding the insect screen cloth to be used in making new screens or repairing old ones carries much weight with your customer. He is apt to depend on your knowledge and experience and then hold you responsible for the wearing quality of the screen cloth used.

When you make your recommendation bear these facts in mind—

1. Insect screen cloth made of iron or steel inevitably rusts quickly along the bottom of a screen—where moisture collects—and soon becomes useless.
2. Insect screen cloth made of *alloys of copper*—copper and tin (bronze), copper and zinc (brass),—is often of uneven quality and some of the wires will disintegrate long before the others. A screen with an opening large enough to admit flies and mosquitoes is little better than no screen at all.
3. Insect screen cloth made of pure high grade copper, produced by the Roebling process, cannot rust, is of uniform quality throughout, and is unusually stiff and strong. Under like conditions it will outlast any of the other metals by many years.

JERSEY COPPER Screen Cloth

TRADE JERSEY MARK

Jersey Copper Screen Cloth is made from wire which is 99.8 per cent pure copper. This copper wire is produced in the Roebling works by the Roebling process. It gives unequalled service under the most severe climatic conditions. It is the only screen cloth which can be expected to last when used near salt water or in the tropics.

Hardware and building supply dealers throughout the country carry Jersey Copper Screen Cloth in the roll. Furnished in stock widths, 18 to 60 inches. Bright or dark finish. The latter is better because it always has an even, weathered appearance.

If the dealer in your town can't supply you with Jersey Copper Screen Cloth drop us a line. We will see that you get it.

THE NEW JERSEY WIRE CLOTH COMPANY
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WINTER BREEZES WILL SOON BE BLOWING.

Let Us Tell You How You Can Profit By Them.

The Installation of

FEDERAL METAL WEATHER-STRIPS

Is a Very Profitable Business.

Write Today.

FEDERAL METAL WEATHERSTRIP CO.

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Don't Envy the Bosses Job

Get It!

Read your own future

by what you do to-day. Success is getting what you go after. Construction is going on every-where. Look at its needs. Every building will need a Contractor. ---

YOU are the man to fill that Job

But you cannot fill it with-out knowing how to read blueprints, make estimates,--secure contracts and supervise work "How" to do these things is not thrown in your way. It is not picked up, but you can be trained at home -- in your spare time -- by a system which meets your approval or your money is refunded. Start now—Ayears time brings comfort and independence.

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Please send to me a free copy of -- "MAKING THE WALL".

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ADDRESS. _____

When You Want The Best

Three Sizes
20 oz.
16 oz.
11 oz.

Ask for

The GRIFFITH Master Builder for 64 years known as the GERMANTOWN Master Builder. If you cannot be supplied at your local dealer's send for the Master Builder Catalog of Hammers and Hatchets.

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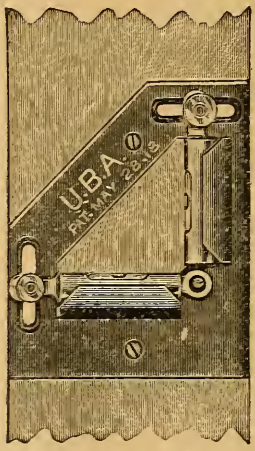
LOOK FOR THIS TRADE MARK On The Tool

GRIFFITH MASTER BUILDER U.S.A.

THE U. B. A. LEVEL

100% adjustable. No holes to cut.

Specially designed for progressive mechanics and to take place of level or plumb bob.



Superior to other adjustables in working features.

Attach to any length straight edge your work requires.

For all kinds of leveling, plumbing, grades and pitches. The simplest, and quickest to adjust.

Frame C. R. steel finished in Nickel and Black mat rust proof process. We guarantee every one.

Member L. U. 434, Inventor. Pocket size 3½x4. Have your dealer supply you, if he cannot, send us his name and your money order and we will mail to you direct.

Price $1.25

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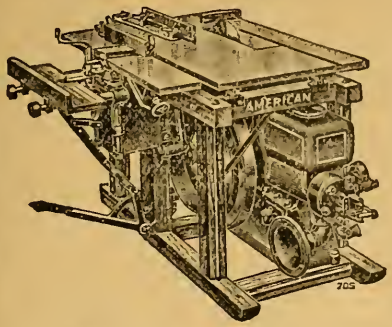

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Gasoline, Kerosene, or Electric Driven

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Cost less than Cord and Weight installation more durable, neater and more quiet.

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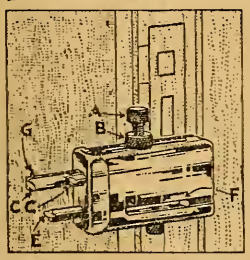
The M. F. B. Combined Lock and Butt Gauge



No. 1. Strike-plate.

The only Gauge made which will mark accurately for both sides of Lock with one stroke. Likewise will mark for both sides of the Strike-plate with one stroke. (See cuts Nos. 1 and 2.) Send Money Order.

Price $2.50. Guaranteed.

Manufactured by

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Member of L. U. No. 158.

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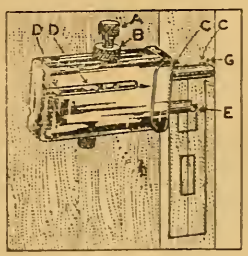

No. 2. Lock.

"As hard as fire and water can make them"

—The Disston file-maker

Disston makes between sixteen and eighteen million files a year. Some weigh a tiny fraction of an ounce. Others 135 lbs. Some are for a lady's fingernails. Some for gigantic chunks of steel.

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Disston Files are Disston made from the steel to the packing case. They are of good, true steel, "as hard as fire and water can make them."

Send for new free booklet, "The File in History."

DISSTON

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Philadelphia, U. S. A.

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And in these Saws, Tools and Files is that quality found in

"The Saw Most Carpenters Use"

Back Saws
Band Saws for Wood and Metal
Bevels

Buck Saws
Butcher Saws and Blades
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Save Just a Little Today

Do you wish to acquire all the money you need?
Then save just a little to-day.
Don't think you will suddenly fall into luck,
It seldom has happened that way.
Your chance for a fortune will always be slim
Until you've a sum to invest;
So make up your mind that right now is the time,
Begin now to feather your nest.

For the big things don't happen by luck or by chance,
They are born of the deeds of the past;
The small things we do every day are the things
That really count at the last.
Then do without something you think you would like,
And save at least part of your pay;
Don't drift unprepared to your future, my friend,
But save just a little to-day.

Get the habit of saving, of putting aside,
Though it may seem a small thing to do;
In the years that will come, with their trials and tasks,
It may be the saving of you.
It is too late to win the hard struggle for wealth
After you have grown aged and gray;
You must put in your bid when the moment is ripe,
So save just a little to-day.

—Herbert Gay Sisson, in Winter's News.

ORGANIZED STRENGTH

(By S. B. Hedges, L. U. No. 637.)

A MAN'S success, of course, depends upon himself, but his success will be greater and he can reach his goal quicker if he will combine with others in various ways to promote the general interests in his line of work. A workman who is worthy of the name, will not lean upon others to hold his job, but he will quite likely do so to increase his individual skill, and he will freely join in with others in promoting the best interests of his trade. A craftsman who has excellent skill with neatness in turning out work, does well indeed when he considers himself a specialty salesman, and that he is daily selling his skill and the ability to turn out work at his particular trade. And in addition by considering himself a press agent for advertising his skill; for it depends very much on his ability as a publicity man, and as specialty salesman in keeping himself employed. He is merely organizing his life forces to co-operate with him in earning a living, earning friends and patrons by using the power of organization.

Individual skill will bring a man meager returns without some publicity in acquiring friends and patrons. A man's rise is measured by his selling ability and advertising ability, then it is made more certain when combined with dependability: for in some respects we must lean on others in attaining success. Men succeed best who learn best to work in conjunction with others, in combining their skill and intelligence with other men's ingenuity.

Any craftsman must be a creator in attaining his greatest success in addition to the other qualities; to be a creator he must be a thinker, by studying and reasoning. The wider of range and more carefully he reads, the larger will his success be by combining his creative genius with his other qualities; for as a man is attaining success he is building himself. He inspires confidence in others by having confidence in himself. He is acquiring the good will of others. To create jobs for the jobless, a man must a thinker, a reasoner, an extensive reader on a broad range of subjects.

We are up against the proposition of too many people, or too few jobs necessary to support them—many men with but few jobs open to them. A worker loves to work, a shirker to shirk, and the inveterate shirker may be the best salesman, the best advertiser, but he is lacking in dependability, and people will find it out, then he begins to lose his selling ability. To sell successfully organize, to work successfully organize, to attain justice organize, to live in reasonable security organize, for acquiring an equitable taxation organize, for acquiring good government and keeping it, organize. Organization begets solidarity and is the soul of co-operation.

Co-Operation the Conception of Organization

Some day when the entire world awakens to the necessity of co-operation, on that day our advancement towards real achievement will gather to itself unexpected momentum, and enlarge as if by magic. It is a wonderful thing to have the friendship of a man or woman, but far greater to have the friendship of many. If it were possible to acquire the good will of the entire world by any man, he would receive in return for this great accomplishment, co-operation that would hake his slightest wish come true as if by magic, co-operation comes through organization, organization is strengthened by good will, good will is a valuable asset for a salesman or publicity man to acquire in reaching possible markets. Faith in the skill or product sold, is faith manifested in one's self, and it is strengthened by combining with others for the general good of all. Co-operation is one of the highest aims of man, and one of the greatest, it makes all things possible that is desirable, useful or enjoyable.

Co-operation begets faith, faith markets prosperity. Co-operation is a world-wide necessity, a combination of capital and labor, of nation with nation. Some one has said the great war was an effort of nature to get mankind firmly established on a co-operative basis, and get him weaned away from his solitary habits. However, man is a great stickler for personal rights, even though he tramples on other's individual rights. Organization teaches a man to respect other's rights as paramount in acquiring his own rights. Love is a necessity for successfully carrying on co-operative movements. However, love

is such a mis-used word, an abused word, sometimes we do not take it seriously when we use it, by using it as a blanket in deceiving others.

Co-operation grows successfully through a proper conception of the value of love as an asset in selling one's wares, whether it be skilled labor, or the product of some one else's skill. A man who has only his skill at his trade to sell, is limited as to markets. So it is a wise thing to attain proficiency in selling ability, advertising ability, by using all legitimate means in his power to bring it about. We do exceedingly well when we lean on others, but it is wise to pay in actual service when doing so, we live contentedly through willing service, service requires compensation to give it a just valuation in a community. Service is a price exacted by nature, and she teaches that service can best be rendered through co-operation, and it requires organization, and organization is strengthened by good will is a result of a liberal use of the Golden Rule, and it is the handmaiden of love.

Standard of Living Raised Through Organization

Business quite generally recognizes the value of acquiring the good will of former patrons of a business, and it is only plain, practical business sense, applied to the art of selling one's skill in working at some trade. If it is fair for business men to get together and combine in stabilizing commodities made necessary for the comfort and usefulness of mankind. Then it is fair for men having skill, or creative ability for sale, to combine in stabilizing the sale of this power; and making possible better living conditions for men rendering such useful service. Profiteering business men freely make use of the fact; that a man will develop the creative genius in him to the detriment of his business sagacity, and filch from him by devious means his discoveries.

The time seems to be quite ripe for the co-operative spirit to be more widely manifested between the different groups of producers of commercial necessities. As there are certain interests deeply involved in maintaining a combative spirit between the different groups, it is becoming a necessity for the different groups to have a common ground to get together on, and derive from it the full power lying concealed in it. Perhaps a more liberal use of the Union Label, as it has some great potential power that is but slightly developed. It is a fine good will developer, a very essential force in business getting.

We are beginning to see more clearly as the months go by, that the measure of prosperity in any given community is the amount of wages paid its workers in return for skill and creative genius in producing commodities of use to man. And the individual's success is greater through obtaining a fair price for the service he renders to society. For the individual to get a fair wage he must organize, for his own and fellow man's good. The labor of many machines can make a few men very rich and arrogant; but this kind of wage fails to spread over the community, for the community's good.

A steady wage for service sold at a fair price is the right of every man, who is rendering any service of use to mankind. And a fair living wage can be maintained through organization, or by co-operation. Co-operation has the power of spreading the profits accrued through a community's industry more evenly amongst workers and developers. And with the Golden Rule established between employer, workers, and the customers, it is a very powerful factor in bringing about prosperity for employer and worker, with community as the gainer, for prosperity follows as surely as night follows day. If we expect to maintain any freedom, we must organize in combating the forces combining to curb our freedom. A more extended publicity is a powerful factor in keeping the spark of freedom alive and in good working condition.

A Low Wage System Exceedingly Pernicious

Destructive of accumulated wealth producing forces! Cheapens human life!

Possibly the greatest blunder ever made by the great American Republic was the introduction of slavery, as a means of securing cheap labor: for cheap labor deflates the buying power of any community. It reacts as a curse on any community harboring the delusion! It reacts as a curse on any person practicing this delusive sentiment! It reacts as a curse on any person entertaining or promoting the low wage system in an effort to pauperize worthy and willing

workers of any community. A well organized co-operative community center of associated organizations may be a logical solution for this enervating peril assailing our chief source of liberty of choice in choosing our manner of selling our labor and accumulated skill and experience.

Let us reason a little more closely on the phase. The measure of prosperity for a community is the amount of weekly wage paid out to its workers contentedly busy on necessities and accesseries, useful for the health and happiness of the community's citizenship; or in filling commercial demands on it. As the slavery of humans acted as a curse it now seems that the slavery of machines is beginning to react as a curse, under the method the machines are operated at the present time. If a man chooses to face the necessity of trying to sell in a non-buying market, let him continue going in his solitary way in trying to sell labor and capital, in the form of accumulated skill and experience in an unorganized manner to well organized groups of greedy profiteers.

The group spirit of our Republic is cemented closely, through a co-operative unionization of its component individual and homeruling states. And grouped under its capacious tent are all the little unions, each fitted to cope with its special phase of the one big union's national life in carrying on.

More clearly we see as the months go by, that it is not dividends or accrued profits that brings in prosperity for a community; but it is the actual wages paid to its workers that determines the degree of prosperity. Defered dividends can still be paid on idle machinery, but it lacks the spreading power demanded by the citizenry. For a salesman to make sales on a non-buying market, he must be a booster of prosperity. As specialty salesmen are now having the freedom curbed in their manner of selling wares, whether it is their own individual skill, or the finished product of some other person's. For his own good and his fellow salesmen's, he must organize, and each organization must cooperate with other organizations for attaining and maintaining the individual's rights, in choosing our manner of selling a useful service to earn a living. In some manner the earth we live on is so efficiently organized, that it seems to operate automatically, and that is probably the highest possible form of attainment. Perhaps after all, gravitation is a form of love best suited to the needs of inanimate life! Who knows of a surity as to whether it is or not? Cooperate wisely to receive the more abundent life lying concealed in the co-operative community spirit awaiting a wise development.

NEW WOOD LIGHTER THAN CORK

IN writing about a new wood for the insulation of building flooring, walls and ceilings, "The American Builder" says:

"Balsawood has about the same insulating value as cork. It weighs about one-half as much as cork installed and roughly speaking has about one-half the strength of spruce. It is therefore structurally self-supporting. It is a Central American wood and in its natural state is too susceptible to rot to be of much commercial value. A process or treatment has, however, been developed which counteracts this tendency to decay. By this treatment the wood is impregnated with a substance that renders it water-resisting and at the same time does not materially increase its weight or change the appearance of the finished lumber. This wood is white, soft and easy to work. The cell walls are extremely thin and there are practically no woody fibers. The cellular structure is such that about 92 per cent of the total volume of the wood is "dead" air.

"Until comparatively recently practically the entire supply of treated balsa was used for life preservers and similar equipments and for the insulation of refrigerators, refrigerator cars and cold-storage insulation. There is a supply of the wood now available, however, for such uses as the insulation of buildings, especially for floors over open porches, ceilings near rafters, and for lining floors, walls and ceilings or cold pantries.

"Several months ago the American Balsa Company consulted with the Structural Service Committee of the American Institute of Architects as to

the most effective means of developing the proper use and avoiding the mis-use of balsa in building construction. It was decided that the most effective means would be for the company to conduct an extensive investigation of these possible uses, and before advertising the product, to prepare a techinal bulletin, describing in detail the proper uses, results to be expected, methods of installation and treatments of the finished surfaces when exposed. Much of this data has been collected and it is thought that in a short time this booklet will be ready for distribution.

"Treated balsa, as manufactured for general commercial use, is cut into strips from about 2 in. to 4 in. wide. These strips are dovetailed and glued together into panels from 8 to 10 ft. long. The maximum width of the panel is 27 in. The usual commercial width is 24 in. The panels are manufactured in the following finished thickness: 1 in., 1½ in., 2 in. and 3 in.

"The edges of the panels are made straight for butt joints, rebated for shiplap joints or splined. The spline, however, is not recommended for use in connection with a panel thinner than 1½ in. The weight of commercial balsa wood varies from about 6 to 15 pounds per cu. ft. The lighter weights have the greater insulating value, and the heavier weights the greater strength. For such uses as the insulation of ceilings, the 15 pound balsa would be the best, since the slight loss in insulating value would be more than offset by the advantages of the increased strength. For general refrigeration purposes, 10 pounds is usual. For special refrigeration, and where strength is relatively unimportant, weighs as low as 6 pounds are used.

"Where the panels are to be attached directly to wood studs or joists, slender, flat-head nails should be used. The use of cement-coated nails is strongly recommended. There is no danger of the wood splitting, but since the unpainted wood is comparatively soft, care must be taken not to allow the hammer to dent the finished surface. A nail-set should be used for driving the nails home, and if the finished surface is to be left exposed or painted, the nail-holes should be puttied. The panels may also be secured in position by covering the joints between the panels with a wood mould and securely nailing the mould to the framing.

"Balsa may be painted or enameled, and any paint or enamel suitable for use on white pine may be used. Painting or enameling materially hardens the surface, and thereby increase its resistance to denting. For the inside walls of refrigerators, where a cement finish is required, dovetail channels are cut on the face of the panels, to form a key for the cement mortar. It is possible that a similar construction might be developed for plastered walls and ceilings; it is understood, however, that the use of balsa panels as a base for plaster is as yet largely in an experimental stage. The price of balsa wood in a recent quotation is given at fifteen to twenty cents per board foot f. o. b. plant. The 15 lb. wood is cheaper than the lighter woods.

"It would appear from the data collected that for the insulation of a ceiling, such as described, the proper kind of balsa to use would be 24 inches wide, 1 inch thick, shiplap panels of the 15 lb. wood.

"Balsa should not be left exposed to the weather before use. Since it has been especially dried and prepared, for insulating purposes, it should be stored under cover and protected the same as cork board or any other insulating material."

NEAR EASTERN ART IN WOODWORK

(By Evelyn Saxton Conner)

IN Cesarea in Asia Minor, where the Near East Relief has one of its large orphanages, and where the orphans are engaged in many kinds of industrial work, no department is more popular than that of carpentry and cabinet making.

In the latter branch of artistry the boys vie with each other in turning out nollins (clogs) and when they are found proficient in this class of work, they are assigned to little jobs in cabinetmaking.

"How many pairs of nollins do you expect to make today?" the master cabinetmaker will ask. It is not unusual for the average boy to make four pairs

of clogs in a day, sometimes five.

Proficiency as becomes an expert in the art of clog making, is followed by the more interesting stage of wood industry, cabinetmaking, and carriage making. This is what the boys love to do and it is the sort of artistry for which the greatest demand will be made in the coming years.

On account of the ravishes of war, with pillaging and burning incidental to war conditions, furniture everywhere in the Near East is in a state of rack and ruin while much that was precious has been totally destroyed.

It lies with the rising generation of Armenians to perpetuate the art of wood carving as it was handed on by their race for generations, in spite of persecution.

In fact, no furniture was more beautiful than that to be seen on sale in Near Eastern Cities. Great wooden screens, carved in the most intricate designs, from Lebanon Cedar, could be bought for a comparatively small amount. Cabinets and tables, doors and window casings, desks and tabourettes upon which were expended the artists best efforts, have been sought by connoisseurs from all parts of the Western World who made collecting a hobby.

Because of the fact that pictures or statues are not in use in Mohamedan countries, all artistic endeavor became centered in articles of furniture, doors and panels in use in homes and public buildings.

Cabinetmaking and wood carving were, therefore, considered a high expression of art, and in the time of the Seljuk Turks were brought to a state of singular perfection.

Cedar is the wood most used for screens, caskets, boxes, tiny jewel cases, chest and all other knicknacs: It being light it is easily carved into flowers, leaves and nondescript designs, which rather than the figurative is the scheme in use in Eastern decoration.

Circassian Walnut has been converted into the rarest pieces of furniture from the oldest times and it was because of the way it was treated by the wood artists that brought it into such prominence as a wood of rare beauty.

Treasures to be found in grand homes and museums in England were bought in the market places in Damascus and other Eastern cities for a trifling sum, by travelers with an eye for beauty.

Not long ago, an American traveler in Turkey, while making a call at the American Mission Compound at Talas, noticed two logs of wood which had been used for chopping blocks.

He purchased them for one dollar and had them taken away to the shop of a cabinet maker. Some weeks later, the people at the bare Mission House received a present of three pieces, a desk, a table and a china closet, each piece beautifully carved and finished to look like antique articles of Seljuk make. The logs were seasoned Circassian walnut, that had been cut more than a hundred years before. They had been bought for firewood and for less than it took to have them brought home.

It seems that if it had been practicable to have the three pieces of furniture brought to the United States, they could have been sold as antiques for a large sum of money.

The Near East Relief is endeavoring to revive the old art of wood carving and cabinet making, by employing the best native workers to be found, and by procuring the most beautiful pieces of old furniture to be used as models in their workshops.

The orphans show an interest and skill in all sorts of carpenter work and cabinet making, which in the present stage of their development, indicates that the efforts of the Near East Relief to revive an old and beautiful art, shall not have been made in vain.

Old Armenian wood artists, proud of their skill, often demonstrate their love for the work by making presents of carved wood handicraft, and they are glad to give their services as teachers in their pride to have the art perpetuated.

An American woman physician in Turkey was greatly surprised last Christmas by receiving a photograph of herself done in bits of cedar and walnut. It was an exact reproduction of an ordinary photograph, taken in New York some years before, was curiously wrought, and a faithful likeness. The frame was made of leaves that were carved from Circassian walnut, cedar and olive wood, in varied autumn colors exquisitely blended.

This was the work of an old Armenian whom she had befriended, and she considers it a work of art which she would not part with for any amount of money.

The workers in the Near East Relief orphanages are endeavoring to make

good cabinet makers of the orphans under their care, and by the interest taken in the work at the present stage of their development, the efforts will not have been made in vain.

But it remains to be seen, whether the old art in wood carving will be perpetuated in the children that are taking an interest in the work as it is taught today.

HARMONY OUR GREATEST NEED

(By John Bowman.)

WHO runs this Government of ours—the business successes or the business failures? An authority on the subject estimates that 95% of all business men are failures, and as one of the 95%, I think we at least have the right to be heard.

To prove I am qualified to speak for this majority, will say I am 76 years of age and am not at this writing out of sight of the poor house. This default on my part in spite of having been equipped by nature with exceptionally good health.

Now, the neighborhood in which I live is made up largely of successful business men — good people and good neighbors as the world goes, but men who consider business of more importance than harmony and good feeling. For instance, I am often leaving home for a job of work at the same time some of them are leaving—they in their automobiles, I on foot, and as a rule I proceed on foot, for they seldom stop and ask me to ride.

Now, I have some other neighbors who are carpenters, plumbers, bricklayers, etc. Some of them also own cars, but they are rarely so intent upon business but what they have time to stop and call, "Get in and ride, John!" Now those are fixed habits and motives in the different individuals and it is upon such observations that I base my conclusion that we are suffering now partly from what is termed "good business administration."

All will agree that our troubles are due to lack of harmony, but the question arises as to what make us unharmonious. Simply this — human nature is made up of many motives, many desires, and the clashing of those motives and desires creates discord. For instance, one faction says, "Do away with rum!" another says, "Extravagance" or "Profiteering" or "Unionism." Each of those factions, viewing the problem, think they have the cure for our nation's ailment. My opinion is, they are all standing on an angle themselves and cannot possibly get a plumb line on the subject.

The difficulty, as I see it, is that we have not yet learned the method of just dealing. Justice is of a two-fold nature and can be given and taken. The Mosiac law was "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." This is the only law of justice in practice today—the law of taking justice, the law of force. The spiritual law of justice is that given by Christ—to get justice by first giving it. The popular cry will be, "It won't work," but I know better—it will work. As an example: I once worked for a man in the concrete business. His rule was not to hire a man for as little as he could, but to pay him as high wages as the job would bear — and oftentimes more. He would take a piece of work at, say $1 a yard. (Wages were about $2.50 a day at that time.) "Boys," he'd tell us, "I've got a good job—can pay you $3 a day on this one." And he would pay us the $3 a day and be satisfied if he received a like amount for himself. He made us ashamed and we had to insist that he take more.

Now, that man could get nearly any one of us to leave another job and go to him for less money. And with this method of justice he made a reasonable profit. Because of his square dealing with his workers, he received justice from them in return.

Another thing I have discovered with humanity in general is, the fewer secrets a man's business requires him to have, the clearer the man and the business will be. I can't conceive that a business, requiring private cost marks, is productive of the highest standard of business integrity. However, a small proportion of selfish, dishonest men in a competitive business world can compel others to adopt their methods for protection, consequently, if the prevailing methods of doing business could be disgraced and the spiritual law applied to

business, we could then abolish strife in the industrial world.

There seemed to be in our late war some hopes that it might be our last one, but in my judgment that hope is entirely blasted, because since the cessation of that war, each and every country is trying its best to steal the commerce of other nations and it is just as foolish to expect a calm sea in a storm as to expect peace in the midst of stealing.

Statistics show that during this last war 93% of the Federal income was spent for the purpose of war. The continuation of a system embodying that condition means the fall of our Government.

Our greatest need at this time is harmony, and Paul gave us the secret of how to obtain it in Romans, the 13th Chapter, 8th Verse—"Love thy neighbor as thyself, love worketh no ill to his neighbor; love, therefore, is the fulfillment of the law."

THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT

UNDER the above caption the "Alberta Labor News" says:

"The American Labor Movement—and this applies to all labor movements—is a product of unrest. So are all types of energizing. There is no end for it. So long as labor—work—is a necessity, that long will there exist a labor movement.

"Motive drives energy. There must come from work, some result contributable in return to sustain or serve as an incentive—that which leads to, or impels more work or a continuance of work. Call the incentive whatever we may—life development to a higher order of reproduction or otherwise—it is the impelling force that leads on to work, more work.

"Many orders of work are there in our civilization. Each order strives for exclusiveness in the endeavor to force dependability of all other orders upon it. This marks the period within which we now survive.

"Orders of work are of classified elements. Among these varied elements we find the capitalist order and the wage worker order. The life of these two orders, under the present industrial system, although sublimely dependable each upon the other, and so severely common in purpose, lines the two as most distinctively competitors for the goal of mastery.

"Our experience with the capitalist as an order well defines the policy pursued by that order to enforce the dependability upon it of all other orders in effecting and maintaining supremacy. Further, our experience is that the dependability of capital upon labor is the most obstructive barrier to the capitalist. This is naturally so and it is impossible of being overcome.

"No two elements of modern civilization are more naturally antagonistic in their pursuit for supremacy than the orders of capitalists and wage workers. In their competition the capitalist order is dependable upon the wage working order to pay campaign expenses for both orders.

"In-so-far as the enlistment of the force of other orders is concerned, let us admit that the capitalist order has a decided advantage. Capital is created and is ever present in its glittering entrenchment. It is the pillar of the capitalist order. It is ever awe-inspiring and seductive. Labor has not this advantage. It is a creative force and is yet compelled to work to enforce an intervening screen between all other orders and the wage worker order. The capitalist has ascended to and set himself up as the capital controlling order. At least the capitalist order is so recognized, and without capital, there could be no capitali t order.

"In its well fortified position—fortified by its command of other orders—the capitalist order applies its militancy in its endeavor to deny to labor—the wage worker—its natural and inalienable right to participate in the regulation, direction or control of capital—the product of labor. Thus we have the condition, the natural formation from which is the present age industrial problem.

"Of the various orders of society the wage workers' has seemingly been the slowest in comprehending its force of identification in the way of commanding respect from other orders for its rights to assert a group interest and energize for the development and promotion of that interest. This group identity was never invited or encouraged by any other of the orders. Neither can we omit the suggestion that the capitalist order for

many decades enjoyed the unified sympathy of all other orders in its discouragement of the identity of the order rights of wage workers. Labor has been compelled to identify itself.

"Wage workers in their course of enforcement of their own identity as possessed of rights to pursue the common ambition to control, as an order, have been compelled to overcome the obstructive and destructive influences that have been within the power of the capitalist order to place in the course of labor's progress. These obstructive influences comprehend the disintegrating influence and elements within, as well as those without the order. All of this has made progress slow. All of this has added to the suspicious, discouragements and lack of faith that has so retarded progress and withheld understanding from the many yet individually unidentified in the movement — the so-called non-union wage worker.

"The means of progress by wage workers is necessarily to be determined upon by wage workers. We have long since learned that to be directed by the capitalist is like being piloted into an alley by a hold-up man. We have learned that the results are similar. At the end we are compelled to resist or surrender our possessions. So the means of progress must be determined by the wage earner himself and here we have the incentive for organization.

"The element of wage earners that has seen fit to deliberate upon and adopt the means of progress comprise those who are members of the trades and labor unions. All members of this element of wage-earners have determined that the means of progress is organization. And organization is the result. We, then, know that organization, so far as our inventive reasoning ability can or has directed us, is the institution through which we must progress as an order. But what shall be the method and process of organization? If we look for answer to the many who have given deliberative study to the subject, we must accept that their conviction is that the trades union, with federal responsibility, is the proper method and process. That, in Canada and the United States, is the American Federation of Labor.

"It is not remarkable that from within the Federation of Labor, as well as from without, there should come forth those who believe the method and policy of the millions of Federation of Labor are all wrong, and assume that they have a shorter and more effective way to our objective. In such cases, our first thought is: How do they reconcile their endeavor and their professed hope of success with the fact that the multitudes of the trades unions are the thoughtful and reasoning element of wage earners who are prepared to defend the organization of their own creation? What process of reasoning do they expect the trades unionist will exercise to arrive at the conclusion that he had better tear down his own house and accept a plan offered by another for its reconstruction, when he has already tried that supposed new plan and long since discarded it?

"The American Federation of Labor is a progressive organization. It came into being upon the principle of sound reasoning and is based upon years of deliberation. It is the successor of industrial unionism. Its policies and methods are subject to amendments and modifications. It moves in the direction pointed out by the collective reasoning of its various units. The units are governed by their respective membership. The majority rules. It is purely a democratic institution. Its membership is voluntary. It should be apparent that when the individual withdraws and endeavors to induce others to withdraw and follow some other method or procedure or organization that such individual is a disruptor rather than a constructor of organization and cannot fail to be so regarded by the millions who are sponsors of the Federation of Labor Movement.

"The Trades and Labor Union methods and policies of the American Federation of Labor within the last year have stood the test. The success that has attained during this period of depression and oppression has clearly vindicated the reasoning of the magnitudinous membership of the American Federation of Labor. Its power of resistance has been tested. Its solidarity has been determined. Not only has it withstood the batteries of the capitalist order, but its progress has been very little obstructed by the disintegrating machiniations of dogmatic exploiters of discarded theories and impossibilities.

"The continued progress of the trade union movement is assured."

THE MAN ON THE SKY LINE

(By J. L. Fritz, Secretary St. Louis, Mo., Carpenters' District Council.)

STATISTICS prepared by the United States Government disclose the fact that 5,000,000 men are out of work, and it is a fair assumption that depending on these same men are millions of helpless women and children. Unemployment, with all its attendant evils of undernourishment, unwholesome living conditions, developing warped and diseased minds and bodies, is prevalent in this, the richest country in the world.

A clamor of discordant voices fill the air, pretending to solve the problem. For instance, some scribe attached to a financial journal says the recent drastic cuts in the wages of steel workers would tend to stabilize conditions in that industry, whatever that means. Locally, we are told that if building mechanics would cut their wages, our problem would be solved in spite of the fact that in scores of other cities where reductions have been made, there is still more unemployment and distress than in St. Louis. Yet, the men who brave the elements on the sky line of our beloved city, striving and toiling to make this a worth while place to live, are compelled to listen to the Jackal chorus of these self-appointed and self-annointed prophets or profiteers shouting up to him "You are getting too much money for the job you have up there."

By virtue of what service or sacrifice these men presume to advise the workers is not stated, but in a general way, among Master Builders and members of the Chamber of Commerce, whence this squawk eminates conditions are only right when their profits run far beyond the wildest dreams of the man of the sky line, showing clearly that their idea of prosperity is not based on the welfare of the workers who constitute the vast majority of citizenship, but rather is predicated on the success of them and their associates in exploiting our country and its resources, as well as the great mass of their fellow citizens, generally referred to as the public, and at the same time, they have the effrontary to pose as representatives of that same public.

Will the worker inquire what is to be done? Let us hope so. It will serve no good purpose to sing the blues or to rant and rave about what our Government is or is not doing in this crisis. We might as well recognize the fact that in the conduct of the nation's affairs, it is only the council of the class formerly mentioned that is sought, and the appeals of labor exciting only contempt on the part of those in power.

It is the fault of no one but the worker himself and his chosen leaders that this condition should obtain. Did we not, by our suffrage, place in power the very men who now trample on our dearest rights and strive to defeat our aspirations for decent living conditions. There are places in the world where the views of labor are given at least a respectful hearing, even where power is exercised, by "divine right," but in free America, where the voice of the people is supposed to be supreme, we have allowed ourselves to be divided over non-essential issues, while representatives of the small element in our population owning our country's wealth have worked unitedly to usurp the functions of our Government.

HOLDING OUR OWN

And What It Means To Our Organization

THE past year has been one of great moment to us, and the lessons emanating from the world war have been used to a greater extent by the employers than by the workers; the reasons for this are patent.

There was a great deal said during the war about "progaganda," and it made a hit with the people. There was propaganda for this, that and everything. Acres of newspaper space were given over it. Tons of good newsprint paper were scattered all over the world in spreading it. It was dropped from aeroplanes, thrown from trains, floated on oceans, painted on rocks, distributed by sky rocket, etc.

Hardly had the echoes of war died out until we realized that the employers had fully recognized the power of propaganda, and were using it to shape the minds

of the public into the channels of reduced wages, and endeavoring to point out the iniquities of the labor unions.

Something had to be done to get the minds of the people off the stupendous steals that had been perpetrated by Big Business, Hog Island, aeroplane failure, shipping Board deals, nitro plants, Army and Navy camp steals, munition and supply deals, etc., for, if the minds of the people were not diverted to other things, and the power of the press surpressed by liberal allotments from the above mentioned deals, things would have become mighty unpleasant for a great many prominent eltizens who were connected with the so-called "Big Business" and one dollar a year advi ers of our Government during the war.

What better use could the employers put the propaganda to than that of villify-ing the very people who made it possible to win the war; the working people in general, and the unions in particular?

We must get back to a state of normalcy. Yes, that was the battle cry, and the first step must be a TWENTY PER CENT CUT in wages.

We must do away with those awful unions. Men get into them in spite of all we can do, and they fight to hold their wages much more effectively as a body than they can as individuals. Never mind the cost of living, or the war inflated cost of building materials; if we make our propaganda on the reduction of wages, and the iniquities of the labor union strong enough the people won't think of us, they will only think that these are the things that are making life miserable for them.

We must get rid of the paid union organizers, and cast aspersion on the unions' officers; for as a very prominent employer said:

> "These union officers and organizers are not afraid of us, they know they won't lose their jobs if they talk back to us; they have a very ungentlemanly habit of disputing our figures, and are able to make the membership understand the difference between our profits and the wages we pay, so, if we can get those fellows out of the way with our propaganda we will have very easy sailing."

Now, we know that in some localities, especially those where some special line of industries are predominant, such as iron and steel, copper mining, textiles, shoes, rubber tires, etc., and the industries have been shut down for months, thereby bringing about stagnation in other lines dependent on them, that our membership have suffered, and in a few cases where the members were so situated that they could not leave their partly paid for home, the children who were just at the age when they needed the guidance of a father, or for other reasons too numerous to mention here, they were not able to roam about the country looking for a job, even though the prospects of getting one were good; for a man of family doing this has to think he has to keep his family at home; he has to live himself, and it is like keeping two families. Will the difference of what he can make in another city more than make up for what he could make in his home town if he accepted a reduction in wages there, and often times in his despair he thought he would vote in his union for a reduction, in the hope that this would stimulate building, and he would try to get along somehow.

Good stuff, for the employers who already had got a lot of fat contracts and now in their greed says: "He stood for that reduction, he will stand for another for the same reasons," and the two reductions will make up for the insistent demand on the part of the prospective builder for reduced building cost, reduced rents, etc., which, somehow, are mighty slow to reduce.

Now, there is where the activity of our Local Unions should come in: Don't let your members drop out and then call them scabs for doing so. Appoint committees in your Local Unions, East, West, North and South. You will be surprised how many of your members will volunteer to call on those who are becoming delinquent, and if they find a member out of work they may be able to help him find a job. If he is sick you will find a way to help him, or if his pride prevents him from coming to the meeting and letting others know of his distress, tell him of the dispensation granted the Local Unions by the General President under date of October 21, 1921, copy of which was sent to all Local Unions.

REMEMBER THIS: There will be more building in the next five years than you have any idea of.

That it is harder to get a man back into the union once he has dropped out, because he is very often ashamed of his own weakness. Added initiation, assessments, etc., all militate against him.

We need every qualified carpenter under any of the sub-divisions of our Constitution in our organization.

A strong Local very seldom suffers reductions in wages, or have their Trade Rules destroyed by the employers.

You don't have to have hundreds of members, but you do have to have a big percentage of the best grade of mechanics in your union, and it pays you to go after them. You will find the difference in your pay envelope, where it does you the most good.

It don't do you any good to complain that your Local has no life in it. Get busy yourself and put life into it.

If there is any fight in you don't waste it fighting among yourselves; you have a big field in which to expend your energies, and do it so you will get some good out of it.

YOUR UNION IS JUST AS GOOD AS YOU MAKE IT.

SOMETHING FOR CARPENTERS TO READ

THE United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention held in Chicago, August 12, 1881, with 12 Local Unions and 2,042 members. Today it numbers 2,466 Local Unions with a membership of 353,587.

The objects of the organization are to discourage piece-work; to encourage an Apprentice System and a higher standard of skill; to cultivate feelings of friendship among the men of the craft; to assist each other to secure employment; to reduce the hours of daily toil; to secure adequate pay for work done; to improve the trade; to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of its members, and to furnish aid in cases of sickness, permanent disability, or death.

Apprentices over 17 years of age and under 21, and candidates over 50 years of age, can only be admitted as semi-beneficial members entitled to benefits of that class, viz: $25 to $125 in case of death.

A candidate to be admitted to beneficial membership must not be less than 21 and not over 50 years of age, and must be a journeyman carpenter or joiner, stair-builder, ship-joiner, millwright, planing mill bench hand, cabinet maker, car builder, or be engaged in running wood-working machinery. He must be of good moral character and competent to command standard wages.

It pays a Wife Funeral Benefit from $25 to $75; a Member's Funeral Benefit form $50 to $300 and Disability Benefit from $50 to $400. In these benefits $2,261,697.75 have been expended during the past four years, and $7,444,074.30 since the year 1883, when the benefits were inaugurated. In the past quarter of a century $2,750,000 was spent by the Local Unions for sick benefits, and the sum of $2,988,663.50 was appropriated by the General Office for strike and lockout purposes. This is fully $13,183,337.80 expended for benevolent and charitable purposes.

It has raised wages in hundreds of cities, and placed fully $15,000,000 more wages annually in the pockets of the carpenters of those cities than they would have received if they did not belong to the organization at all. At the same time it raised the wages of the non-union men. It also reduced the hours of labor to eight a day in 1,200 cities and nine hours a day in 200 cities, not to speak of many cities that have established the Saturday half-holiday. By these means 30,000 more men have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization.

All carpenters are eligible to membership and this is an invitation to you, as an intelligent and up-to-date mechanic, to join the Carpenters' Union of your city without further delay. It is to your interest to hold membership in such a growing and powerful body.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

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INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1922

Starting the New Year Right

We feel that we could not start this new year better than in having a heart to heart talk with our Financial Secretaries and we wish to assure them at the start that what is said is not intended to give offense, but for the purpose of impressing on their minds the importance of the position they hold.

As all claims made on the General Office for donations, whether for death or disability, must come through the Financial Secretary, he should readily perceive the necessity of the General Office having in its files the names of all the members of his Local, together with the dates of their birth and initiation; also the records must show the date such members went in arrears, squared up or were suspended and for the purpose of this record it is absolutely necessary that a monthly report of all transactions of the Local where its membership is concerned, should be sent to the General Secretary each and every month; otherwise there is bound to occur a lapse in the records at the General Office and some member's claim be delayed in its payment, not through any fault of the individual member, but through the carelessness or oversight on the part of the Financial Secretary.

We fully realize and appreciate the fact that most of the members of the United Brotherhood are not bookkeepers nor accountants, but we do know that the monthly reports, with the different captions, are so plain that "those who run may read," and we feel that any member of this United Brotherhood not qualified should decline to accept the responsible position of Financial Secretary.

In connection with this it will not come amiss if we give a brief outline of the transactions necessary to furnish the General Office with an accurate report.

Start the report with the same number of members as you closed the preceeding report; then in the space for "Members Initiated" (both beneficial and semi-beneficial), note the number of same. Next note all admitted on clearance cards, provided their cards have matured, in other words, if they begin paying their dues to your Local for that month; the next step is to note the number of members who squared up their arrears in full, including the current month; the foregoing should be added together and the total inserted in the space provided. Then note the number of members who went three months in arrears, granted clearance, expelled or died; which added together and deducted from the total given in the foregoing will give the number in good standing and upon whom per capita tax is to be paid to the General Office; always bearing in mind, however, that additional tax must be allowed on those squaring arrears for the months they were in arrears, starting with the month they were

reported and deducted for as in arrears, and on those deducted for as granted clearance.

The next step to be taken is in filling out the body of the report under the different captions therein, viz: Expelled, Died, Squared Arrears, Members Three Months in Arrears, Members Initiated, Admitted on Clearance, Granted Clearance and Suspended. In noting these, care should be taken that the different transactions have taken place in the month for which the report is made, thus avoiding duplications and double deductions. Care should also be exercised in reporting members admitted on clearance cards; as a member who comes from another Local and does not remain long enough to become a dues paying member of your Local, but transfers out to another locality, his name, together with the number of the Local he transfers from should be given and also reported as granted clearance, however, in such cases, it is not necessary to report such transactions on the face of the report, as it does not effect the membership of your Local numerically.

Another duty that many of our Financial Secretaries neglect is in obtaining and sending to this Office the street address of their members, blanks for which are furnished by the General Office, so that they may receive our official Journal, "The Carpenter" and it is one that is the cause of much trouble, as members complain of not receiving their Journal.

If our many Financial Secretaries, on reading this will heed the instructions given and take it in the same spirit with which it is written, we feel that we have started the New Year by doing some good for the membership of the United Brotherhood. We also feel that it will not be amiss if we again call attention to the necessity and careful observance of Section 40, Paragraph C, of the General Laws, which reads:

"The Trustees shall audit all books and accounts of the Financial Secretary and Treasurer, and examine the bank book of the Treasurer monthly, and see that it is correct, and shall report to the Local Union, in writing, and semi-annually to the General Secretary, on blanks supplied from the General Office, and shall see that the Financial Secretary and Treasurer are bonded through the General Office, and perform such other duties as are provided for in the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood, and perform any other duties their Local Union may direct."

* * *

High Wages Myth

How often have you heard the statement made that carpenters, bricklayers, hod-carriers and other building craftsmen get wages entirely out of proportion to either the skill or energy required in the performance of their work?

That is a stock argument of the shallow-pated critic of trade unions. It could come only from one who refuses to dig to the bottom of the case.

In considering the wage question the element of opportunity for employment should be taken into account. It means nothing at all if a man gets $100 a day if the number of days he can get employment is so curtailed as to make his total annual earnings comparatively small.

Take, for instance, the case of the carpenter. He gets $8 a day and averages, if he is lucky, 200 days per year. This means a yearly income of $1,600 per year. Is that too much?

"But," says the afore-mentioned critis, "why doesn't he work more days?" The answer lies in the fact that industry is run on a hit-and-miss plan that inevitably means waste of every sort. There is no attempt made to manage building operations so as to provide continuous employment for building craftsmen. Building is usually undertaken when the supply of labor is so plentiful as to be cheap.

If there was anything like real "management" in the conduct of industry, periods of unemployment would not be so frequently and hence the necessity for what seems to be disproportionate wages would be lessened.

The inefficiency of "management" is responsible for most of the inequalities and waste in industry.

* * *

Tribute To Labor

President Harding receives $75,000 per annum as the head of a nation of more than 100,000,000 people and the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad is paid $65,460 per annum, said Congressman Parks of Arkansas.

"Looking back across the years to the beginning of the life of Organized Labor and the day of starvation wages, what do we find?" he asked.

"Without Organized Labor, without

their battle for a just and fair wage and reasonable hours of work, what would have been the conditions of labor today?

"It was only at the command of the Congress of the United States that the railroads equipped their trains with safety appliances for the protection of the lives and the limbs of those who drive the locomotive, set the brakes or direct the train. I recall that again and again these men, seeking to earn their bread in the sweat of their faces—men who were free and not slaves—found it necessary to appeal to the lawmakers, and the Government once more stepped in and said that a man should not be required to work more than 16 hours a day; and then, when the day of fast trains with the increased hours incident thereto came, and with the terrible responsibilities of life and property in the hands of the employes they again found it necessary to appeal to the Government to say what should be a day's work.

"From the day the first piece of steel was laid until this hour, the railroads have demanded from the laborer all that physical endurance would permit; they have taken from the public every ounce of flesh they were able to extract; they have never yielded until they had fought every inch of the way and exhausted every remedy known to law; they have demanded of communities rights of way, station sites and bonuses; they have received from the hands of the Government enormous tracts of land to induce them to extend their lines, until today their properties are worth $20,000,000.

"Yet, while you and I and the world are sleeping after a day's work, these railroad employes, who are so severely censured when they stand up for what they deem to be their rights, and even threaten to strike, must go out into the night and into the storm and rain, doing their part to keep the wheels of trade moving and to silence the howl of the wolf at the door. Shall we condemn the man for using the only weapon for his defense that he has?"

* * *

Strike Right Is Natural Right

The strike is a natural right; it is man's natural defense; it existed prior to the state itself and is a right which no society can annul, said Cardinal O'Connell, of Boston, in a pastoral letter.

The reasoning of this churchman is a contrast with the claim of "can't-strike" advocates, that strikes should be outlawed when they inconvenience the public—or, in other words, that a right can be set aside when it discommodes society; and that the state, created by man, can deny rights inherent in man.

"It is a natural right of man to give or withhold his labor," said the cardinal. "It is man's defense against injury and oppression. Man's right to strike is then a natural right.

"A strike is not war, save figuratively, but like war it should be considered a last resort.

"The state has the right to suppress a civil war, but a strike should never be civil war. Sometimes incidental to a strike, but not at all necessary, and greatly to be deplored by true friends of labor, are intimidation, disorder, riot and violence. A strike of itself does not imply any disturbance of the peace.

"Strikes are called more frequently on account of failure to pay a just wage than for any other reason. If employers would recognize man's right to a just wage, another great mile stone of progress toward industrial peace would be passed.

"There is plenty to go round in this rich country of ours.

"The state should always maintain discipline, but the state has no right to prohit a just strike.

"The evils and abuses of the present industrial system cannot be too strongly deplored. The aloofness of the employer from the worker, the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few, the oppression of the worker are abuses which, while not universal, are altogether too common. Stories of excessive profits and low wages, of heartless dismissals, or inhuman disregard of labor, are a disgrace to our democratic state.

"We must not look upon labor as merely the expenditure of muscle or intellectual energy, or as a commodity to be bought and sold. There is a moral element which must be considered. Man is not an irresponsible machine."

* * *

Members—Attention

In the November issue we suggested that our members try their hand in writing some article for publication in our official Journal, "The Carpenter," as we thought our readers would be interested in getting something first-hand from those versed in our craft. We still think the same. Of course, if you cannot think of something to write, you

might run across an article or news item that appeals to you which would be of interest to other members of the United Brotherhood and should you do so, by all means send it in—it will be, at least, appreciated.

* * *

Throwing Men Out of Work

Under the above caption "The Dearborn Independent" says:

"An objection to disarmament now beginning to be heard is that it will throw men out of work. There are between three and four million men unemployed in the United States and the unemployment problem in Britain has reached a stage so acute that extraordinary grants of doles from the public treasury are being made just to sheer off bread riots. If the building of dreadnoughts in American shipyards and on the Clyde is halted there will be a corresponding slump in all the steel foundries and machine shops, causing thousands to be added to the already swollen ranks of disemployed breadwinners.

"Such is the argument. It leaves out of account several important facts. Times are hard in Britain and in America chiefly because of war waste and destruction and of the continuance of war expenditure on a war basis in both countries. Business is dull and factories closed down or running on part time because of burdensome taxation to meet this wasteful expenditure. There is unemployment because the labor and capital that should go into healthy constructive activity that would restore trade are going into the building of naval armament and the making of big guns and shells.

"How many miles of hard roadbed could be built for the cost of a single battleship? How many thousands of acres of swamp-land could be reclaimed or of arid land irrigated? How many houses could be built?

"For the destructive, abnormal and uncertain jobs armament workers would lose through scrapping battleship-building they would find many more profitable and steadier jobs in productive and constructive industry making for the general welfare. Germany is already giving us an object lesson in this respect. There is practically no unemployment in that country today.

"And if we shall not manage to tide over the temporary displacement of labor without serious hardship to the armament workers, we shall show ourselves sadly lacking in intelligence."

* * *

Union Card Worth $18,000 To This Brother

The "Miami Central News" recently commented favorably on the new Local, No. 1583 of Lemon City, Fla., which closed its charter membership list with a smoker and a general good time. In mentioning the speakers on the occasion, particular attention was given to the address delivered by George Barnes.

The most striking phase of his remarks was an assertion about the extent to which his union card has financially benefited him throughout the 25 years he has held it. His first work as a journeyman carpenter began in 1906, in southern New Jersey, at $2 for a 10-hour day. Soon afterwards he joined his union. He has averaged not less than nine months' work each year since then. From the better wages and the shorter working hours obtained through his union affiliation, he has benefited $17,500 in the 25 years. Adding overtime pay and other incidental benefits, he calculates his union card has benefited him not less than $18,000 financially—a conservative sum, too, he considers it.

Without the carpenters' union, said Mr. Barnes, all carpenters probably now would be receiving about $3 for a 10-hour day. It should be clear to non-union carpenters, therefore, that the union vastly aids in keeping up their wages also.

Furthermore, said Mr. Barnes, his study of political, economic, and industrial conditions in our country convinces him that our trade unions are not progressing nor enlarging fast enough. Either the trade unions must become stronger or this country will witness an industrial civil war. This calamity can be averted only by expansion and prosperity of our trade unions, he believes.

* * *

Rockefeller's "Union" Meets Predicted Fate

The 1914 miners' strike in southern Colorado was followed by a company "union," approved by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and hailed by President Welborn of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company as industrial democracy. The company is a Rockefeller unit.

Tons of valuable white paper was used to explain the new system that

would end strikes. Hard headed trade unionists were called cynics and joy killers when they predicted failure of the new "union," but their prophecy has been fulfilled.

The company has reduced wages 30%, in violation of an award by the Government's bituminous coal commission, and in violation of the state industrial law which provides that thirty days' notice must be given before wages are reduced or workers strike.

The commission took no action against the company and the coal miners suspended work. The company "union" has been forgotten and martial law proclaimed, as in the days of Ludlow.

* * *

Sheer Profiteering

Not satisfied with what they get for nothing from the reactionary press, the profiteers are indulging in columns of propaganda, paid for at advertising rates.

For example, the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

Of all the profiteers who bled the country while better men were bleeding for the country, the lumber manufacturers are about the worst. Perhaps a few thieving shipbuilders and some thieving ammunition makers (not all of them) were greedier profiteers. But even at that, the lumber profiteers were not far behind.

Now these profiteers advertise that the high price of lumber is due to freight charges, which the railroads, in their turn, advertise to be due to high wages. Both assertions are false.

The charges for lumber, brick, cement and everything else that goes into construction of buildings are from 65 to 140% more than real trade conditions warrant. There is no excuse for this profiteering, which is not due wholly, or even mostly, to high freight rates or high wages, but is chiefly due to the monopoly and greed that ought to land some profiteers in jail.

* * *

The Labor Press

In a course given at Whitman College on the labor problem, a study of the labor press was made. For months every editorial was carefully studied and its contents made note of. Mr. William E. Leonard, Department of Economics, of that college, after a brief summary, in which he comments favorably as a whole, says:

"Many times we asked ourselves the questions, "What does labor want?" Is it an increase of wages, shorter hours and an easier life? Yes, if we are to believe the labor press. But these gains, while important, are subordinate to something bigger and finer. This something seems to be the desire to secure right human relations, founded on justice, in which the workers will find opportunity for self-realization. In short, workers are struggling for happiness. Labor wants to become a prime factor in all vital matters connected with a progressive economic and social life. We find ourselves in sympathy with these aspirations.

"We were really surprised at the spirit, tone and character of the labor press. Its Journals are published by men, often strong and capable, who although without hope of financial gain for themselves, yet give to the cause of labor an untiring service with religious zeal. For their words of good council we shoudl indeed be thankful. They are helping educate a mass of workers at the bottom of our industrial system who, without the aid of Organized Labor movement, would surely be in a helpless situation. So long as the labor press retains its present sanity and vigor there is nothing to fear from it. In it there is vastly more good than evil."

* * *

Champion Carpenter's Vise

A new carpenter's vise has been invented by one of our members, Mr. F. E. McGlinchy, L. U. No. 1174, Willoughby, O., and is now on the market. This vise is highly recommended by different Locals that have given it a tryout and from what we hear of it we are assured that the carpenters will appreciate it. The vise is practical and a real time saver; weighing only four pounds and can be carried in the carpenter's kit. It will fasten to anything from ⅞ to 2¼ in. thick and should prove a boon for sawing bevels and miters or for holding sash or doors. Brother McGlinchy will be glad to answer any inquiries that are sent him and we assure him of our best wishes for his success.

* * *

News papers of the future will be smaller than those of today, predicts the business manager of a Brooklyn newspaper. If they are "narrower" than some of the present day "molders" they will be diminutive indeed.

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FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of January, February and March, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Under separate cover six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of January, February and March, and the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Inclosed therewith are also six blanks for the Treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office.

Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this immediately should notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Through the Near East Relief

America has saved from starvation 100,000 orphaned children — innocent victims of the great war.

Industrial education now being taught these children will enable them to become self supporting.

There are 200,000 more outside the orphanage gates dying for want of food and shelter.

Your organization can help to save them by making known the vital facts.

For free literature address:
THE NEAR EAST RELIEF,
151 Fifth Avenue, New York

Carpenters Stage Annual Armistice Day Banquet

The carpenters of Marietta, Ga., L. U. 1747, celebrated Armistice Day with a big banquet and entertainment at their hall over the Strand Theatre. More than 200 union members and guests were present, among the latter being Mayor Brumby, William Tate Holland, Joe Black and others. Fully fifty ladies were present.

The feast was tempered with mental feasts, served in the form of entertaining talks on the part of the mayor, Messrs. Holland, Black and Will Stephens. Mr. Jack Brooks acted as master of ceremonies in a very admirable manner.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1921

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
44231	Charles Shafty	26	11	5	Pneumonia	$300.00
44232	Rufus F. Savidge	37	5	4	Apoplexy	75.00
44233	John Allen Harding	40	7	9	Cancer	300.00
44234	William H. Hume	52	1	2	Endocarditis	50.00
44235	Isabelle Smith	52	2	11	Pellagra	50.00
44236	Henry J. Carter	198	4	6	Hemorrhage	200.00
44237	William C. Marshall	198	3	11	Peritonitis	150.00
44238	Elizabeth Reuther	261	9	1	Burns	75.00
44239	James Lonie	488	20	11	Carcinoma	300.00
44240	Henry George Lepard	503	21	5	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
44241	William Wilkinson	635	16	11	Myelitis	300.00
44242	George Boyer	764	2	2	Nephritis	25.00
44243	Paul Egeroff	875	2	2	Tuberculosis	100.00
44244	Florence Hall	950	1	4	Hemorrhage	25.00
44245	Jennie Louise Hurlbert	1069	18	3	Cancer	75.00
44246	John Kinsella	11	6	2	Myocarditis	225.00
44247	Ralph Carey	22	21	10	Strychine poisoning	300.00
44248	Emory A. Davis	22	24	4	Intestinal obstruction	300.00
44249	Helen Nelson Kirkpatrick	43	27	1	Myocarditis	75.00
44250	John Bublitz (Dis.)	43	14	10	Fall	400.00
44251	Johanna Caudet	43	27	3	Thrombosis	75.00
44252	Louis Plude	97	22	11	Cancer	300.00
44253	Anton Sternisa	105	5	3	Suicide	300.00
44254	John Eckstein	340	2	11	Accidental	100.00
44255	Charlotte Furphy	759	15	8	Tuberculosis	75.00
44256	Eva F. Colfer	1032	1	10	Accidental	25.00
44257	Victor Niemi	1929	4	11	Pneumonia	200.00
44258	R. F. Hemby	2238	4	2	Apoplexy	50.00
44259	Grover C. Cramer (Dis.)	2264	1	9	Accidental	50.00
44260	Sarah A. Claffey	26	14	11	Hemorrhage	75.00
44261	Robert D. Bassett	33	18	6	Heart disease	125.00
44262	Edward Zaepfel	64	2	9	Suicide	100.00
44263	Philip A. Neidig	90	21	8	Nephritis	300.00
44264	Robert A. Black	122	21	6	Myocarditis	300.00
44265	Robert Brinson	200	18	0	Cancer	300.00
44266	Henry Ott	391	11	3	Carcinoma	300.00
44267	Jenette Hebble	427	2	3	Embolism	50.00
44268	Phillip R. Stivers	514	6	10	Paresis	300.00
44269	Fountain H. Feaster	568	16	10	Tuberculosis	300.00
44270	William L. Wright	648	21	2	Meningitis	300.00
44271	Julius Zelle	657	21	9	Paralysis	300.00
44272	Elnore S. Walling	953	2	0	Abscess	50.00
44274	Mary E. Beckman	1596	12	5	Carcinoma	75.00
44274	William Fred Semerau	42	11	6	Nephritis	300.00
44275	Ester Danielson	62	11	1	Convulsions	75.00
44276	Edward Charlton	142	2	2	Arterio sclerosis	100.00
44277	John W. King	168	2	2	Heart disease	25.00
44278	Abraham Kaplan	181	9	8	Tuberculosis	25.00
44279	Thomas Earle	199	7	10	Pneumonia	75.00
44280	Sophia Adelia Groskopf	366	26	8	Apoplexy	75.00
44281	Mary Agnes Sweeney	432	3	4	Peritonitis	75.00
44282	Johanna Schwalback	461	14	10	Pneumonia	75.00
44283	Sarah Elizabeth Morris	638	10	1	Nephritis	75.00
44284	Charles O. Mangans	671	2	6	Tuberculosis	25.00
44285	Charles W. Gardner	1665	3	7	Intestinal obstruction	150.00
44286	William Douglas Bird	1694	18	7	Nephritis	125.00
44287	Fary E. Dorsey	3	11	4	Paralysis	75.00
44288	Fred Buschhorn	5	30	6	Bronchitis	300.00
44289	Gus Seegert	11	10	4	Bronchitis	300.00
44290	A. Burt Carrier	26	13	1	Heart disease	125.00
44291	Gedion Gervais	134	3	11	Heart failure	150.00
44292	Robert A. Kinney	158	3	3	Heart trouble	150.00
44293	Charles A. Orgibet	360	9	2	Carcinoma	75.00
44294	Calista Anna Campbell	422	7	11	Heart trouble	75.00
44295	Faud Engebrigsson	426	21	2	Pneumonia	75.00
44296	John Russell McQuown	798	19	3	Peritonitis	125.00
44297	David E. Mostrom	808	16	1	Carcinoma	300.00
44298	Anna Tomljenovich	1401	9	4	Tuberculosis	75.00
44299	Laura E. Anderson	10	20	7	Cerebral embolism	75.00
44300	John Erickson	10	35	6	Heart trouble	300.00
44301	Frank Richardson	10	26	6	Myocarditis	300.00
44302	William Schneider	15	15	6	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
44303	William McMahon	75	11	1	Hepatitis	300.00
44304	Estella Sherick	81	5	4	Intestinal obstruction	75.00
44305	Louise M. Held	81	6	6	Uraemia	75.00
44306	Asa Melcher (Dis.)	106	5	9	Accidental	400.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
44307	Kathryn Gould	122	16	3	Nephritis	75.00
44308	Lewis E. Linton	143	24	2	Intestinal obstruction	300.00
44309	Nellie Cramer	158	7	4	Tuberculosis	75.00
44310	Efram Lindstrom	181	35	5	Hemorrhage	300.00
44311	Edna Lombard	201	8	7	Suicide	75.00
44312	Emma Eccles	230	24	1	Hemorrhage	75.00
44313	Elenor E. Skoog	257	30	0	Appendicitis	75.00
44314	Daniel S. Burdick	474	18	8	Oedema	300.00
44315	John F. Travers (Dis.)	483	23	3	Accidental	400.00
44316	Herman Kreblein	630	2	2	Tuberculosis	100.00
44317	William Silverwood	768	5	2	Paralysis	300.00
44318	Adelard Lafrenais	801	16	4	Nephritis	125.00
44319	Arthur Danison	819	3	10	Minnyilis	150.00
44320	Floyd Crandall	887	20	9	Heart disease	300.00
44321	Myrtle Kerr	1526	3	3	Abscess	75.00
44322	Fannie Reynolds	2119	5	4	Nephritis	75.00
44323	Lester Finley	2203	4	7	Hemorrhage	200.00
44324	J. E. Bryan	2238	17	4	Heart disease	300.00
44325	Joseph Hrdlicka	2286	1	6	Tuberculosis	50.00
44326	Anna Curran	2289	1	2	Endocarditis	25.00
44327	William Hunt	31	24	10	Heart trouble	300.00
44328	Daniel J. Donoghue	33	34	0	Lethargia	300.00
44329	Blanche E. Leate	40	5	6	Pneumonia	75.00
44330	Henry L. Myers	72	11	5	Mitral insufficiency	300.00
44331	Elias Jones Roberts	80	10	3	Diabetes mellitus	300.00
44332	Victor Nyman	257	3	9	Hemorrhage	150.00
44333	Charles Horney	318	5	6	Pneumonia	300.00
44334	Joseph Donovan	483	20	4	Cancer	75.00
44335	Paul L. Gedney (Dis.)	483	14	8	Fall	400.00
44336	Peter Cattell	519	4	0	Peritonitis	200.00
44337	John Killenbeck	591	7	4	Tuberculosis	300.00
44338	Jane Sarah Koegel	694	18	6	Apoplexy	300.00
44339	Sarah Jane Koegel	694	18	6	Carcinoma	75.00
44340	E. J. McCann	710	14	4	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
44341	Julia Geiser Pearl	757	20	7	Intestinal obstruction	75.00
44342	Emil Mildenstein	772	12	6	Heart trouble	125.00
44343	Jose Davila	982	3	10	Heart trouble	150.00
44344	James Louis Deems	1160	4	0	Tuberculosis	200.00
44345	Titus E. Frankenfield	1465	17	9	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
44346	D. T. Taylor	1846	2	0	Bright's disease	25.00
44347	William Gerhardt	1	34	9	Rheumatism	300.00
44348	Fred Brozeit (Dis.)	9	25	5	Fall	400.00
44349	Frank I. Gravat	31	10	4	Tuberculosis	300.00
44350	Christine Cameron	33	11	1	Myocarditis	75.00
44351	Marie Janca	54	15	3	Tuberculosis	75.00
44352	Margaret Strickland	73	22	6	Carcinoma	75.00
44353	Walter E. Evans	165	1	2	Heart failure	50.00
44354	Benjamin L. Cross	167	8	7	Giloma	300.00
44355	William H. Shaw	183	15	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
44356	Emile Hill	331	5	3	Peritonitis	138.50
44357	Edward L. Taylor	393	8	2	Suicide	300.00
44358	W. E. Cover	812	19	9	Hemorrhage	300.00
44359	Theresa Schillinger	1051	1	7	Tuberculosis	25.00
44360	J. B. Denson	1101	1	5	Typhoid fever	50.00
44361	Irvin M. Pearsall	1172	16	3	Dementia	125.00
44362	Joseph J. Tikal	1143	4	11	Myocarditis	50.00
44363	I. J. Neff	1153	15	7	Paralysis	300.00
44364	Hilliard DeLoach	2066	3	0	Nephritis	150.00
44365	Josef Kalous	2090	9	5	Myocarditis	300.00
44366	August Ferdinand Bertkan	2090	26	8	Cancer	300.00
44367	Axel Rosengreen	2090	16	5	Meningitis	300.00
44368	John Costello	1	28	7	Myocarditis	300.00
44369	Hulda C. Larson	62	25	6	Accidental	75.00
44370	Ernest J. Henderson	74	19	3	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
44371	James L. Brady (Dis.)	90	16	8	Accidental	400.00
44372	John Raynik	148	4	6	Meningitis	200.00
44373	Emma Tierney	185	24	5	Carcinoma	75.00
44374	Dena Skold	199	14	5	Mitral insufficiency	75.00
44375	John Thompson	210	20	3	Cerebral apoplexy	300.00
44376	Hannah Skoglund	241	18	3	Apoplexy	75.00
44377	Adam Bantz	415	16	7	Carcinoma	300.00
44378	Thomas H. Binnall	680	11	8	Heart disease	300.00
44379	Elina Devida Pearson	787	15	5	Influenza	75.00
44380	Marshall W. Davis	860	11	4	Endocarditis	125.00
44381	Beverly Smith Holtzman	1024	18	7	Pneumonia	125.00
44382	John E. Wemple	1107	19	3	Nephritis	125.00
44383	Frank Duncan	1412	4	11	Hodgins disease	50.00
44384	Minnie Sinnett	1677	2	7	Paresis	50.00
44385	Edward J. Pease	1898	14	1	Peritonitis	200.00
44386	Lloyd Wilbur Roberts	19	10	5	Apoplexy	300.00
44387	John Gilchrist	19	2	2	Paresis	100.00
44388	Rose Hronek	29	18	7	Tuberculosis	75.00
44389	Wenzel Harvelik	42	15	1	Poisoning	296 75
44390	Jemima Jane Taylor	44	10	0	Uraemia	75.00
44391	Andrew Schwab	47	32	8	Mitral regurgitation	300.00
44392	Augusta Goodell	100	2	5	Convulsions	50.00
44393	A. E. Merzler (Dis.)	109	4	9	Accidental	300.00
44394	Thomas I. Thompson	171	6	3	Apoplexy	75.00
44395	William Albert Blakeney	362	4	3	Nephritis	200.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
44396	Hamlin Miller	395	17	4	Cancer	300.00
44397	Louis Negorski	414	4	2	Heart trouble	200.00
44398	Mary Agnes Stawicki	414	9	2	Tuberculosis	75.00
44399	Rosina Oelker	612	7	10	Peritonitis	75.00
44400	William Huschky, Sr.	674	18	7	Carcinoma	125.00
44401	William A. Kellogg	746	30	9	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
44402	Michael J. Daley	746	5	5	Tuberculosis	300.00
44403	Charlotte Haglund	755	20	4	Myocarditis	75.00
44404	Jacob Kastner	808	17	10	Phthisis	125.00
44405	Christian W. Birzele	1234	19	2	Diabetes mellitus	300.00
44406	Matilda Nadeau Bezeau	1375	7	6	Heart failure	75.00
44407	Goldie L. Gougues	1564	6	1	Peritonitis	75.00
44408	Howard W. Navin	1898	13	11	Suicide	300.00
44409	Carl O. R. Nelson	1367	1	9	Accidental	50.00
44410	Harry B. Martin	22	19	3	Pneumonia	300.00
44411	David Lewis (Dis.)	24	11	1	Accidental	400.00
44412	Thomas F. Roberts	34	17	8	Tuberculosis	300.00
44413	Anna C. Vigar	55	16	4	Pneumonia	75.00
44414	Charles E. Schorman	67	14	9	Ulcer	300.00
44415	Elizabeth Ann Orr	131	18	3	Nephritis	75.00
44416	Thomas S. Williams	208	3	1	Cirrhosis of liver	150.00
44417	Clara Miller	208	25	4	Stomach trouble	75.00
44418	Arthur Ball	257	20	2	Tuberculosis	300.00
44419	Christian Clausen	331	2	6	Tuberculosis	50.00
44420	Otto Lohff (Dis.)	419	21	8	Fall	400.00
44421	Dudley E. Kenyon	470	3	5	Bright's disease	50.00
44422	William E. Kircher	488	3	7	Arterio sclerosis	150.00
44423	Frank August Bjorkegren	493	9	1	Cancer	300.00
44424	Howard Evans Kennard	541	1	2	Accidental	50.00
44425	Anna B. Olsen	608	16	4	Enteritis	75.00
44426	William L. Jones	608	25	5	Apoplexy	300.00
44427	Jethro Nickerson	624	20	5	Heart disease	125.00
44428	Myra Edwards	902	11	10	Paralysis	75.00
44429	William Kruger	1015	8	6	Paralysis	75.00
44430	Jacob Rasmuson	1037	14	7	Typhoid fever	300.00
44431	Charles Raich	1057	5	3	Heart disease	300.00
44432	John C. Gates	1659	13	0	Heart failure	125.00
44433	James W. Stiarwalt	1892	14	2	Apoplexy	125.00
44434	Sebastian Hemberger	2090	26	9	Nephritis	300.00
44435	Maurice Marcoux	2098	2	11	Fever	25.00
44436	August Wischmann	10	35	3	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
44437	Whit Early	75	9	10	Tuberculosis	300.00
44438	Helen Zindars	80	15	7	Appendicitis	75.00
44439	Fred Force	302	1	11	Suicide	50.00
44440	Emma Reidasch	345	9	11	Pellagra	75.00
44441	Fred Fisher	422	14	4	Thrombosis	125.00
44442	George Welch	453	17	7	Myocarditis	300.00
44443	Ezkiel Van	750	16	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
44444	Anna Ellen R. Duval	894	1	11	Colitis	25.00
44445	Charles W. Watkins	898	12	1	Nephritis	125.00
44446	Nathaniel W. Haynes	1093	6	8	Paralysis	75.00
44447	Lillie Hemphill	1291	12	8	Tuberculosis	75.00
44448	Francis Ford Blair	1312	6	7	Tuberculosis	75.00
44449	William A. Harty	1367	9	7	Myocarditis	300.00
44450	John Johnson	1609	5	10	Sarcoma	194.50
44451	Lura Alice Dunham	1773	3	5	Poisoning	75.00
44452	Nicholas Fox (Dis.)	2725	15	10	Accidental	400.00
44453	Max. Leitz	1879	4	2	Tuberculosis	200.00
					Total	$39,104.75

112	Full beneficial claims	$27,454.75
35	Semi-beneficial claims	3,225.00
65	Wife's claims	4,475.00
11	Disability claims	3,950.00
223		$39,104.75

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1921

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Am't Cl'm'd
5197	Ethel Robertson	2451	0	11	Not one year a member	$25.00
5198	William A. Wainwright	10	18	6	Three months in arrears	125.00
5199	Edith Pearl Redding	104	2	3	Three months in arrears	50.00
5200	Belle J. Dean	107	4	1	Semi, no wife donation due	75.00
5201	Jerry Iljas	174	10	5	Three months in arrears	300.00
5202	Barbara Machmert	336	2	0	Semi, no wife donation due	50.00
5203	Thomas Wickham	610	15	3	Three months in arrears	300.00
5204	E. A. Vann (Dis.)	627	22	8	Disability not permanent	400.00
5205	Augustus F. Campbell (Dis.)	632	8	10	Disability not due to accident	400.00
5206	Bettie Love Greer	753	19	8	Three months in arrears	75.00
5207	Millie C. Holly	760	8	3	Semi, no wife donation due	75.00
5208	John J. Landers	1345	7	7	Three months in arrears	300.00
5209	Edwin H. Marks	1389	2	6	Not filed within six months	25.00
5210	Charles L. Frederick	1460	3	4	Six months in arrears	150.00
5211	Marie Chott	1786	15	1	Second wife's claim	75.00
5212	Edward S. Lohr	1829	5	5	Three months in arrears	300.00
5213	Frank Martin	2086	2	5	Three months in arrears	25.00
5214	Obediance E. Bryant	2220	2	3	Semi, wife donation not due	50.00
5215	Robert Beard (Dis.)	2396	0	0	Not one year a member	50.00

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Dept. G-361, Chicago.

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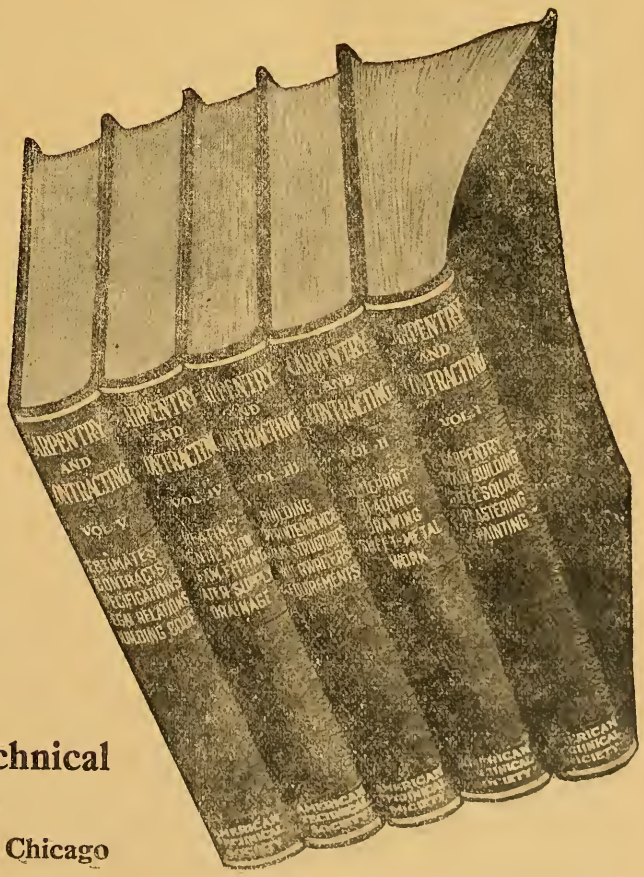

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American Technical Society

Dept. G-361 **Chicago**

Correspondence

Mr. Van Gaasbeek Replies

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In reference to the articles written by Mr. L. W. Cooper appearing in the December issue of "The Carpenter" criticising my recent articles on stairbuilding, it is true that I advised Mr. Cooper that I would be very glad to have any constructive criticisms relative to the presentation of the fundamental principles involved, but I have failed to find any constructive suggestions in his article. He gives himself away and clearly proves that he does not understand the plan.

He says that the second and third posts are rounded on the corner. They are not rounded, nor does the plan call for it. It does show a second line of travel from risers 4 to 13 in line with the face of posts 2 and 3. The three plans that he submits are typical of the kind of stairs that are being put in many houses, which are a disgrace to the trade, and will only pass in the cheapest and poorest class of work, and are only permissible because so few carpenters are properly informed in the subject. He says it looks ridiculous because no structural necessity presents itself for this type of stairway.

Mr. Cooper will find many dwellings if he looks for them, where three walls frame the opening for the stairway and because of limitations it is difficult to frame an easy ascending flight. You will find in my layout that the width of all winders and straight treads from 2 to the landing on the line of travel are a uniform width, making an easy and comfortable stair to climb. He criticises the shape of my bull nose step, but does not say a word about my demonstration of the principles of kerfing involved, thus losing sight of the important issue for which the article was prepared. In order that the readers of "The Carpenter" may have a clear understanding of what Pratt Institute is aiming to do, it may be well to ask ourselves two or three questions.

What is our job, to train architects and designers or mechanics who usually work to an architect's drawing? How much time is a journeyman willing to give in the studying of a special branch of the trade? Do we aim to train specialists or to give carpenters a broader knowledge of their trade? It seems to me that before a criticism like this passes, we must have our eye on the objective point. Our job is to train carpenters. Not boys who are to be future carpenters, but mature journeymen, ranging in age from 25 to 70 years of age, we therefore approach the subject from the viewpoint of what a carpenter needs to know. These men attend Pratt Institute three evenings per week, after working hard all day in the trade. Many of the men come from a distance, taking two hours to travel in either direction, arriving home at midnight or after. Men who deserve all the credit possible for their desire to be better informed on the more important trade processes.

It is our policy to give them the desired information in the shortest time possible, so that we have tried to incorporate as many of the principles as possible in the one problem. The shape of the winders and the bull nose are matters of individual taste and judgment. The principles involved in laying out the strings and kerfing the bull nose step are fixed fundamental principles. If a mechanic can build a flight of stairs similar to my design, he can lay out any flight and can change the design to meet the requirements of the occasion.

I would be glad to have Mr. Cooper register as a student in our stairbuilding class, which would put him in a position to better appreciate the problem under discussion.

RICHARD M. VAN GAASBEEK,
Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Appreciates Our Efforts

Mr. Frank Duffy, General Secretary.

Dear Sir and Brother: In behalf of the United Textile Workers of America, I take this opportunity of extending the thanks of the officers of the United Textile Workers of America for the assist-

ance your organization rendered in the campaign just closed in the South.

Your representative proved very worthy on many occasions and the officers of our Local Unions in the South expressed a sincere admiration for the manly way in which the organizers from your organization spoke to the workers. The campaign stopped all reductions in wages—saved the organizations that were on strike, and left a good feeling of respect for the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated International Unions.

Words fail to express our appreciation for the great aid rendered us during these trying times, when every International Union is confronted with its own difficulties.

Thanking you again, and with best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

THOMAS F. McMAHON, International President, United Textile Workers of America.

Questions the Ability of Our Readers To Solve Problem

Editor, "The Carpenter":

If any of the "numerous replies" to Mr. J. E. Adams answers "the question asked" that party surely will be entitled to a gold medal, and will "surprise" the writer most of all.

He does not ask for the "radius" of such an arc, you will notice, and mentions only the "horizontal line."

Awaiting with much interest the absolute reply.

Yours truly,

C. H. CORNELL.

Box 1112. Wichita Falls, Tex.

Sufferings That Grow Out of Strikes

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am attaching an editorial clipped from the "Catholic Standard and Times" of Philadelphia, which I believe worth publishing in our Journal, "The Carpenter," especially since the Philadelphia press, as a whole, are continuously hammering Organized Labor and distorting the news appertaining to it.

Fraternally yours,

TOM HICKEY.

The editorial mentioned in the foregoing follows:

"No striker can blind the fact that his action is bound incidentally to cause serious discomfort and grievous suffering to many against whom he has no grievance whatsoever. If, nevertheless, he persists in its course, and refuses to return to his work in order to put an end to the sufferings occasioned by his walkout, this attitude must not immediately be construed as callousness or indifference to human suffering or attributed to pure selfishness. There is no reason at all to assume that the laborer is more insensible to the afflictions of his fellowmen or more egotistical than any other class.

"It should be remembered that the laborer also has a family which is subject to privations and sufferings, if his wage is inadequate to meet the needs of his household. Those who self-righteously condemn the striker for inflicting suffering on others might consider for a moment the many sufferings he has gone through before he decided to trust his case to the uncertainties of a strike.

"A wanton strike, that would not hesitate to inflict grave inconvenience on others for the sake of a comparatively trivial gain and advantage, deserves severe condemnation. There must be a proportion between the objects sought and the evils which are likely to result from the cessation of work. But when these things have been properly and conscientiously pondered, the striker cannot be held responsible for effects of his action, which he does not directly intend and which he permits, because it is the only way in which he can have redress of his wrongs.

"To deny him the right to strike on account of incidental sufferings to others, would mean to hand him over tied hand and foot to the exploiter.

"Moral indignation is a fine thing; but it must not be directed only against labor. What about the employer who provokes the strike? Does he not share in the responsibility for the sufferings caused? Why is he not held up to public condemnation? Certainly, if any one deserved to be pilloried, it is the profiteer, and there are many such among us, even at this day. The sufferings caused by the various profiteers, whether they be rent gougers or coal barons or other industrial magnates, are by far greater than those caused by the striking laborer. To be just is a very difficult thing. It is much easier to single out one phase of a situation and to make the most of that. Our dailies delight in doing that very thing. Labor is the ever ready whipping-boy; labor, the peg on

which they hand their recriminations.

"The sufferings of the innocent is a heart-rending sight. Yet it must not make us unjust. If there is such suffering in society, it is because there is wrong somewhere. And ultimately society is responsible for all the injustice that happens within it and that goes unpunished and unremedied. If society saw to it that justice were done by all, the right to strike would of course, be in abeyance, or cease altogether. As long as there is injustice, there will be strikes and there will be suffering. Suffering is the penalty which a community pays for countenancing social wrong and tolerating social abuses."

The Union Label Collar Company

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We have been struggling along from month to month, living in hopes the day would come when we would be successful in our efforts towards building up an organized local of Collar Workers. But regret to say we have been unsuccessful and ask if you will lend us a helping hand by being consistent when purchasing collars by demanding the Bell Brand Collars, bearing the Union Label, made in both soft and laundered collars.

At present the firm is making a much better collar than they have in the past and they intend to continue to do so in order to try and build up a trade on Bell Brand Collars. We sincerely hope you will appreciate our efforts and help us by purchasing Bell Brand Collars, made in fifty-three different styles, both soft and laundered.

What we would like to make plain is that you can buy collars from the Union Label Collar Company, direct, 139 Hamilton St., Albany, N. Y., providing your dealer will not carry them for you. Just have some of the boys get together, let them order the same as if they went to the store to buy two or three collars, as per their desire. Send the order along to the above company; same will be accepted promptly. If you have not a catalogue, same can be procured from above company upon request. You will not only be consistent, but will benefit in the prices.

Trusting you will not overlook this appeal as we are in urgent need of help at the present time. Thanking you in advance for your courtesy in this matter, and sincerely hope you will send in a club order, so as we can get some work to do, we remain,

Fraternally yours,
UNITED GARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA.
Local No. 261: Pearl Matson, Secy.
39 Second Ave., Rensselaer, N. Y.

Likes Our Craft Problems

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have followed the trade for 36 years, including my apprenticeship of five years and a few years I worked as a wood pattern maker. I have been a member of the Brotherhood nearly 25 years, and in view of the foregoing facts, I feel that I am entitled to a little consideration from the editor of our Journal.

I am in favor of rebuilding "The Carpenter." Lets have a larger and better official Journal, not that I have any complaint to offer, but as I am interested in the Craft Problem section of our Journal, would like to see this section enlarged, and I feel sure that the Craft Problem section is the real life of "The Carpenter" to the thousands of mechanics who read it and are interested in their trade.

I feel personally indebted to our many able contributors who have spent their time, talent and energy in writing on so many subjects that the large proportion of our members come in contact with daily. I realize that mechanics in our line must be fortified with systems, methods, skill and practice, to solve the average craft problem, and they may be satisfied with their own ways, and do not care to read the opinion of others. Nevertheless, knowledge is power, we are living in an age of progress, short cuts and rapid results is the "watchword" of the present.

Respectfully yours,
CHAS. W. LAMB, R. S.
L. U. No. 155. Staunton, Ill.

Pass It On

If you have a good umbrell',
Pass it on.
'Tisn't yours, you know full well;
Pass it on.
If you know just where you got it,
From your recollection blot it:
Some day the owner's sure to spot it;
Pass it on.

—Chicago Tribune.

Co-operation is the method of all human progress. When spending money look for the Union Label, card and button.

Casual Comment

Co-operation is the method of all human progress—so we call on all our members to co-operate with us in getting that 500,000.

* * *

As yet we have not been enjoined from demanding the Union Label.

* * *

Hitherto both in its spirit and in its progress the Washington Conference has disappointed the prediction of its enemies and exceeded the expectation of its friends.

* * *

The charges for lumber, brick, cement and everything else that goes into construction of buildings are from 65 to 140% more than real trade conditions warrant.

* * *

There is no excuse for this profiteering which is not due wholly, or even mostly, to high freight rates or high wages, but is chiefly due to the monopoly and greed that ought to land some profiteers in jail.

* * *

Wages have been reduced, but high interest rates, bonus charges and commission hold-ups are yet the rule in financial circles.

* * *

The only persons represented in the packers' "shop representation" plan are the packers. It is the cat making conditions for the mice.

* * *

The dead has arisen. Ole Hanson who cut such fantastic capers while mayor of Seattle during the general strike in that city, has gone to Los Angeles and announces that he will join the grand army of real estate sharks operating in the Angelic City.

* * *

An Aberdeen professor predicts that a race of biped lizards will rule the world a million years hence. We have long suspected that the worst was yet to come.

* * *

The Anti-Tobacco Society will be pleased on reading a news item from Utica, N. Y., to the effect that Edward Bubrey died at his home in Clayville. He was an incessant smoker and was 105 years old at the time of his death.

The union busters have done their worst. They have taken a crack at the organized workers and the unorganized have felt the full force of the blow.

* * *

All of those who could be frightened, bluffed out, coaxed out or influenced, in any way to come out of their unions are out, and still the union is larger, stronger and more powerful than it ever was in the good old days, before the war, when everything was normal.

* * *

The question in the public mind today is: What is making the price of building material higher?

* * *

The Department of Labor is the only department of Government which deals exclusively with problems of human progress and the relations of man to man, including that of employer and employe.

* * *

The coal profiteers, another wing of the Wall Street army of national and international grafters, have been working overtime and successfully at Washington for which the consumer can expect to pay double time.

* * *

The recreant employer has completely destroyed the unorganized workers' belief that single-handed he can fight for existence more successfully than organized with his fellows.

* * *

By the time the deflaters have finished with him, he will realize that his only chance to live better than cattle is by belonging to the trade union movement.

* * *

The Federal Trade Commission has incurred the displeasure of "Big Business" for exposing profiteering and malpractice in general among the big interests. As a consequence, efforts are now being made to abolish the commission or cut its activities.

* * *

The cost of wars from 1793 to 1910 was $23,000,000,000; while the cost of the world war from 1914 to 1918 was $186,000,000,000, the property loss approximating $169,000,000,000. After all, does war pay?

American farmers lost between five and six billion dollars on last year's products, and thus deflation of the actual wealth producers goes merrily on.

* * *

Samuel Untermeyer, attorney for the Lockwood Commission, recently denounced the United Steel Trust as being the greatest enemy of industrial peace in the country and expressed the opinion that its activities would have to be curbed. This will be no news to Organized Labor. Labor has known it for years.

* * *

A judge of Massachusetts Supreme Court recently issued an injunction prohibiting not alone "picketing," but also the payment of strike benefits, if recent news articles are to be believed.

* * *

It is evident some Federal judges have become jealous, as they are credited with enjoining unions from collecting dues and organizing the unorganized. It is truly the age of competition, at least with the courts when it comes to issuing injunctions.

* * *

The New York Trust Company is authority for the statement that anthracite coal is twice as high in New York City as it should be. Evidently there are no coal barons among the trust company's depositors.

* * *

American financiers hold at present approximately 25% of the world's supply of gold and the percentage is rapidly increasing. American workers are 50% unemployed.

* * *

After the din and clatter about building revivals when wages are reduced, these prophets are smoked out. Wages have been lowered but the revival has failed to materialize—why?

* * *

The best safeguard of any nation against autocracy and dictatorships, whether of an organized autocracy or a misguided section of the working people, is a strong, intelligent and well-organized trade union movement.

* * *

What could be more confusing than the business situation at present, with the tax bill that has finally been forced through the House, which pleases nobody, and they are still bent on getting through an old-fashioned tariff bill, which is the worst thing that could possibly be done for the economic recovery of the United States and Europe.

* * *

Judged by some recent incidents, railroad executives have placed the intelligence of the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission on a level no higher than they concede to the average run of humanity.

* * *

Talk about "the crime of '73." It wasn't a circumstance to the "crime of 1921." The men who destroyed the greenbacks and demonetized silver were "pikers" compared with the gentlemen who control our Federal Reserve Board.

* * *

This Board, overnight, reduced the value of the farmers' crops by eight billions, threw from three to five million workers jobless into the streets, and, according to the Senator from South Carolina, quadrupled our national debt.

* * *

By continually advocating the Union Label you will convince your weak-kneed brother of your optimism in the future of the trades-union movement.

* * *

Like the judge in New York State who declared that the judiciary represented capital, Senator Edgs admits that members of the Senate represent the manufacturers.

* * *

Some bright young man in government should rise and explain why the cost of living goes up while the cost of wheat, corn, hogs and cattle is going down.

* * *

The insidious, persistent and widespread propaganda of the Building Material Trust is the greatest ever attempted to deceive our people.

* * *

The big bankers and business people of Chicago recently held a number of conferences and decided to begin a war of extermination against the union shop, and it is announced pledged $1,000,000 for the purpose.

* * *

Strange as it may seem, the Chicago unionists have not been thrown into a panic because of the latest war declaration for the very simple reason they have heard such threats before and have had to fight every foot of the way to the position they now occupy.

Foreign Labor Notes

There were 2,943 coal mines worked in Great Britain in 1921, as compared with 2,807 in 1920. Of these, in 1921, 512 were in Scotland and 16 in Ireland.

* * *

There has been a recurrence of labor unrest in Trieste, notably among the shipyard workers. These workers announce that they purposed calling another strike, owing to a disagreement over wages.

* * *

Breaking all records in salary and wage increases, German trade unions and the Government, after long negotiations have agreed upon a "raise" for state and Government employes aggregating thirty billion marks annually. The raise comes in the guise of a "high cost of living addition," and it amounts to an average of 20 per cent of the wages or salary.

* * *

Notices are posted in North Wales by employers announcing that work would be discontinued in the mines unless reduction of wages and cost of working could be effected.

* * *

By Government mediation the strike in the paper industry, at Christiana, Norway, was settled and the mills have resumed operation.

* * *

By order of the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bengal at Calcutta, India, a conciliation board is inaugurated for the settlement of labor disputes.

* * *

In Italy unemployment is reported as decidedly decreased, due to a partial revival of industrial activities and emigration to various countries.

Information Wanted

Anyone knowing of the whereabouts of Harry C. Miller, formerly of Cincinnati, O., later of Dallas, Tex., kindly address Mrs. M. West, 501 E. 6th St., Davenport, Ia.

* * *

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of T. E. Adams, formerly a member of L. U. 622, of Waco, Tex.; last heard from at Lincoln, Neb., kindly address W. J. Paisley, Box 170, Waco, Tex.

* * *

Oscar D. Burgess, formerly residing at Gage, Okla., and also of Amasville, Tex.; last heard from in July, 1921. Any one knowing of his whereabouts kindly notify Mrs. Mabel J. Burgess, Care of H. J. Emerson, 515 Portsmouth Building, Kansas City, Kas.

Carpenters' Union of Montgomery Banquet

The members of Carpenters' L. U. No. 2317, of Montgomery, W. Va., enjoyed a delightful banquet recently.

C. C. Bradley, a member of Charleston L. U. No. 1207, made a most entertaining and instructive address on the aims and objects of Organized Labor and particularly stressing the great need of closer affiliation of all crafts and more unity among the membership.

Both President Roberts and Secretary Nutter of 2317 made short addresses in which they urged the membership to take a greater interest in organization work and assist crafts to organize. Several other members of the Local also spoke along the same lines.

The entertainment was thoroughly enjoyed by all and the speeches made lasting impressions among those present which will bring forth results in the future.

There is now a movement on foot there to organize a Central Body which will be of material assistance in the formation of new Local Unions among the crafts yet unorganized.

1,000 Attend Annual Ball of Carpenters' Union Local

Six vaudeville acts given between dances did much to enliven the ball given by L. U. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y, at the Labor Lyceum. About 1,000 persons attended. Officers of the different Locals and of the District Council were present. Sidney Pease, Secretary, said that $1,500 would be realized from the ball, leaving a net profit of $600, which would go to the maintenance of the needy and aged members of the organization.

This was the third annual affair of the Local. Dancing started at 8:30. An hour and half later souvenirs were distributed to the children and to the men. Each of the children was presented with a pencil and each of the men with a five-foot rule. The ladies were served ice cream. A march by the children, led by the Chairmen of the different entertainment committees, brought the ball to a close.

Some New Woodworking Tools

E. C. Stearns & Co., of Syracuse, N. Y., an old and reliable hardware manufacturing concern, is placing on the market some new woodworking tools for the use of carpenters. One of the new tools is a woodmarking gage, 9 in. long, plainly graduated; it has a metal head, japanned, and has nickel plated set screws. They are also putting on the market a folding steel saw vise, made of channel steel, finished in black japan baked on and has two clamps for clamping to the bench; the clamps fold in even with the jaws, making a small package convenient to carry in the tool chest; the front jaw is faced with rubber to prevent vibration and noise; the length of jaws is 11¾ in., and the whole clamp weighs only 1½ pounds. The wholesale list price is $1.50 each. They are also putting out an all steel saw vise without rubber jaws for less than the above price. Any carpenters interested in this may communicate with E. C. Stearns & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

New Buildings

Plans are being prepared for a $350,000 Y. W. C. A. at Dallas, Tex.

Chicago is to have a new memorial Masonsic Temple to cost $550,000.

St. Louis, Mo., is to have a new Masonic Temple at a cost of $1,500.000.

A state library is to be constructed at Kalamazoo. Mich., at a cost of $300,000. It is to be attached to the State Normal School.

Unions in Trenton, N. J., are having plans drawn for a $400,000 Labor Temple for that city.

Architects in Philadelphia have been authorized to draw plans for a fine museum for Woodward Ave., Detroit, to cost about $3.000.000.

A new Masonic block is to be constructed on 56th and State Sts., Chicago, at a cost of $800,000.

A Masonic Temple is to be erected in Detroit, Mich., to cost $4.000.000 on plans by G. D. Mason and Company.

The Church Hill Hotel Corporation, Chicago, Ill., are having plans drawn for a $1,000,000 stone and brick hotel on State and Goethe Sts.

A $600,000 hotel is to be erected at South Bend, Ind., on plans by J. S. Aroner & Company of Chicago.

Belmont Avenue, Chicago, is to have a combined store and theatre building to cost $2,000,000, plans by W. Alschlager.

It's Nerve Force from Nuxated Iron

that helps make STRONG, MAGNETIC, FORCEFUL MEN, and women who make their over mastering presence felt the moment they enter a room.

NUXATED IRON

contains the principal chemical constituent of active living nerve force in a form which most nearly resembles that in the brain and nerve cells of man. It also contains organic iron like the iron in your blood and like the iron in spinach, lentils and apples. Organic iron enriches the blood and plenty of rich red blood means more nerve force, so that Nuxated Iron not only feeds what might be termed artificial nerve force to the nerve cells, but it stimulates the blood to manufacture a greatly increased supply of new nerve force. If you are weak, nervous or run-down, get a bottle of Nuxated Iron today, and if within two weeks' time you do not feel that it has increased your nerve force and made you feel better and stronger in every way, your money will be refunded. Sold by all druggists.

A Methodist Episcopal church is to be erected at Woodward and Marston Aves., Detroit, at a cost of $500,000, plans by W. E. N. Hunter, Detroit.

A junior high school is to be built in North Beiger, N. J., at a cost of $750,000.

Test of a Man

The test of a man is the fight he makes,
The grit that he daily shows;
The way he stands on his feet and takes
Fate's numerous bumps and blows,
A coward can smile when there's naught to fear,
When nothing his progress bars,
But it takes a man to stand up and cheer
While some other fellow stars.

It isn't the victory after all,
But the fight that a brother makes;
The man who, driven against the wall,
Still stands up erect and takes
The blows of fate with his head held high,
Bleeding and bruised and pale,
Is the man who'll win in the by and by,
For he isn't afraid to fail.

It's the bumps you get, and the jolts you get,
And the shocks that your courage stands,
The hours of sorrow and vain regret
The prize that escapes your hands.
That test your mettle and prove your worth;
It isn't the blows you deal,
But the blows you take, on the good old earth,
That shows if your stuff is real.

—Dallas Saturday Night.

Health Talks

(By William Brady, M. D., Noted Physician and Author The Aspirin Habit)

Cetyl-salicylic acid, more commonly known as "aspirin," is a coal-tar derivative widely employed as a pain-killer. Formerly it had the protection of a patent, which expired two or three years ago, so that any one may now manufacture and sell the drug. The patent having expired, we may also speak frankly about the drug here. A great many inquiries from readers have been heretofore answered by mail only.

The original excuse for resorting to this pain-killer is generally headache or neuralgia or some such pain. But the drug seems to take a hold upon the victim, so that the headache or neuralgia comes more and more frequently; or the victim falls into the habit of taking some of the drug to "ward off" or "prevent" a threatened headache, or the victim resorts to the drug to drown anxiety, fatigue or other unhappy emotion. Some women have taken as much as 100 grains in a day.

Now it is a peculiar fact that many victims of the habit go on for months and years abusing the drug before showing any great constitutional injury, whereas others succumb to its effects after comparatively short and moderate habituation. This is probably accounted for by idiosyncrasy; just as certain persons cannot take quinine in any dose without serious results. The tcetyl-salicylic acid has the quality of a general analgesic—that is, it benumbs or relieves almost any kind of ache, pain or distress, for a short time. Of course it doesn't cure the disease; it simply clubs the nervous system into temporary insensibility, so to speak. It depresses the heart-regulating center in the brain, and lowers the temperature of the body, in health and in fever, but only in a poisonous way, at the expense of vitality.

Like many other coal-tar derivatives which are pain-killers, anxiety-dissolvers, fever-reducers, blood-destroyers and heart-weakeners, such an acetanelide, phenacetin and antipyrin (and these enter into a thousand and one dangerous nostrums) aspirin has bad effects.

It is unwise and unsafe to take even a five-grain dose of aspirin without carefully remaining lying down for at least half an hour afterward. Disaster is courted when a dose of such a heart-depressing drug is taken and any active exertion immediately entered upon thereafter.

In common with the other coal-tar derivatives employed as pain-killers, acetyl-salicylic acid interferes with the oxygen carrying function of the blood. A certain peculiar blueness of fingernails and lips (cyanosis) is one sign of this and should be a warning to the victim that the habit is endangering life. A strange numbness felt after a dose of the favorite dope is another warning. When these coal-tar pain-killers are abused in spite of such warnings, it is not unusual to see a ruin follow. Sometimes "sudden" death occurs. Sometimes the victim is committed to an institution for the insane.

Book Review

In "The Hope of the Future," published by "The Cornhill Publishing Co. of Boston, Edward E. Eagle gives not only an interesting account of the travels through foreign countries, but by the study which he has given to the tims and methods of the British Empire, sets forth the need of close co-operation between the Empire and the United States. Mr. Eagle's book will be read with interest by those wishing a better understanding of the character and purpose of the Empire as it exists today.

Courage

Courage is something which you may find
  Wherever you go and in every place—
It is being helpful and being kind,
  It is meeting the world with a smiling face;
It isn't of rank or of high degree,
  It isn't God's gift to a favored few;
Woman's as brave as a man can be,
  And a boy can shine with its glory, too.

Hearts courageous are everywhere,
  The man who stands to his task by day
And does his best with his bit of care,
  And still helps others along life's way,
Is doing all that a brave man can.
  Oh, the world is peopled with souls like this,
Who are humbly serving some lofty plan
  With never a sigh for the joys they miss.

Who are braver than mothers fair
  Who go to the door of death and smile,
With scarcely a moan for the pain they bear
  And never a thought for themselves the while?
Courage is born of a thousand deeds.
  It throbs today in uncounted breasts,
It is keeping up with the daily needs
  And ringing true with the sternest tears.

It is playing fair when a trick would win,
  It is being friendly and kind and true!
It is keeping clean when lured by sin,
  It is serving the many and not the few;
It is keeping on when the goal you miss,
  It is being cheerful in spite of care,
And millions of people are doing this
  Round about us and everywhere.

—Edgar A. Guest.

Craft Problems

How to Frame a Roof of Unequal Pitch

(From a Practical Course in Roof Framing. By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek.)
(Published By F. J. Drake & Co., Chicago, Ill.)
(Concluded.)

To Lay Out the Valley Rafter.—The length of the valley and the plumb and level cuts are laid out the same as for the hip rafter. The return cut for the fence firmly against the top edge of the valley and lay off the run on the side of the rafter, Fig. 14.

To simplify picking up the various

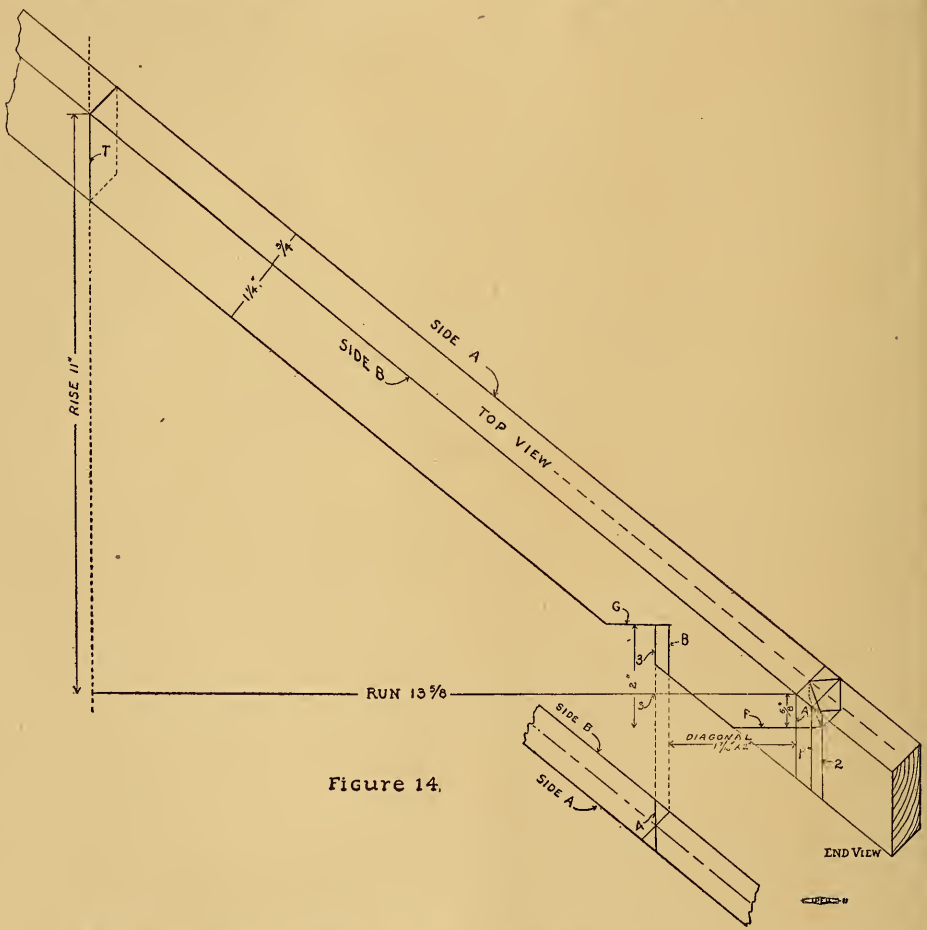


Figure 14.

Fig. 14—Developed Length of Valley Rafter for Roof of Unequal Pitch.

facia is the reverse to that of the hip and the birdsmouth differs. Take the run from the layout, Fig. 1, measuring from the facia line to the intersection of the hip rafter, or 13⅝, which should measure the same as the hip. Press the distances that will be required in laying out the bevels and cuts for the valley rafter, lay out a full size section of the facia and plate as shown in Fig. 15. Lay in the valley full size and where the outside edge of the rafter on side B in-

tersects the wall line, square a line across at right angles to the center line until it intersects the center line as at 3, Fig. 15. Also square a line across at right angles to the center line at the intersection of the facia lines until it intersects both sides of the rafter as at A-A, Fig. 15.

As the hip and valley form a butt joint, no deduction need be made from the length obtained. Measure in from

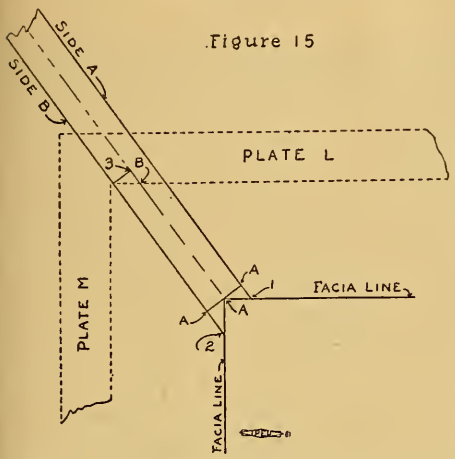


Fig. 15—Full Size Section Through S-S, Fig. 1. Showing Intersection of Valley At the Plate and the Facia Line.

the facia line on a level line, the diagonal of the projection A-B, Fig. 15, measuring on the center line of the valley from the intersection of the facia to where it crosses the plate or 2½ in. and produce the wall line B, Fig. 14 and square this line across the bottom edge of the rafter as shown in the bottom view, and point off the center. To make a fit against the wall measure on the side of the rafter from the wall line B, Fig. 14, the distance B-3, Fig. 15, and produce another plumb line. Connect this line through the center as shown at 4, Fig. 14. Measure down on the facia line from the top edge of the rafter ⅝ in., the width of the facia and produce the plancher level F. Measure up from the plancher level on a plumb line 2 in., locating the plate level G, noticing that the valley crosses the same plate as the long common rafters. To make the turn on the facia line, measure forward on the side of the valley from the facia line A, Fig. 14, the distance A-1 on side A and the distance A-2 on side B, Fig. 15, and produce plumb line 1 on side A and plumb line 2 and side B of the rafter, Fig. 14. Connect these lines on the top edge with the facia line on the center line of the valley. Cut at these angles on the top edge on plumb lines 1 and 2 for the facia, on line F for the plancher level, on line G make a square cut and on line 4 on the bottom edge a bevel cut for the birdsmouth and on line T make a square cut for the butt joint against the hip rafter. The top edge of the valley is left square as the center line of the valley and the hip are in the same plane or alinement.

To Lay Out the Ridges.—The run of the ridge is taken from the lay-out, Fig. 1, measuring from the wall line to the intersection of the center line of the hip and valley or 14 in. on the long common side and 17 in. on the short common side. From this length deduct one-half the diagonal thickness of the valley T-W, Fig. 16 measured in the center line of the ridge and locate the center on the top edge. Set a bevel square on a line with the ridge and valley and apply the bevel to the top edge of the ridge and mark through the center point. Cut on this bevel on the top edge a square cut across the ridge.

To Assemble Rafters.—Assemble the rafters as shown in the elevation, Fig. 17. Set up and fasten the hip and valley rafters first. The center line of each must intersect at the apex. In fastening the ridge keep the top edge of the ridge in line with the top of the plumb cut on the common rafters. This drops the ridge out of its normal position so that the top edge will not be in alinement

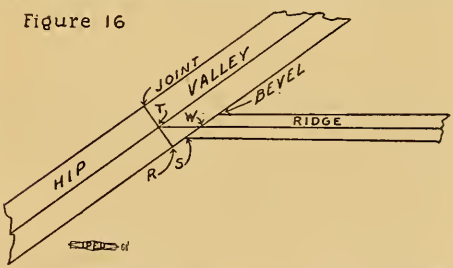


Fig. 16—Full Size Section Through V-V, Fig. 1. Showing Intersection of Ridge and Valley Rafter.

with the center lines of the hip and valley. If the ridges were not dropped it would be necessary to bevel the edges on either side to the pitch of the roof. The top edge of the ridge on the long common side being ⅜ in. thick and the rafters one-half pitch, the ridge is one-half of ⅜ in. or 3-16 in. lower than the

center line of the hip. The exact location of the ridge where it intersects the valley may be determined by laying out a full size section as shown in Fig. 16. Square a line across at right angles to the center line of the hip and valley at the intersection of the ridge and hip and valley, thus locating the butt joint of the two rafters. Measure the distance on the layout R-S, Fig. 16 and set the ridge this distance from the point of the two rafters. The center lines on all rafters throughout the entire roof must be in the same plane so that the roof boards will lay flat.

C to E is the developed length of the hip rafter.

A to E is the developed length of the valley rafter.

D to E is the developed length of the long common rafters.

G to E is the developed length of the short common rafters.

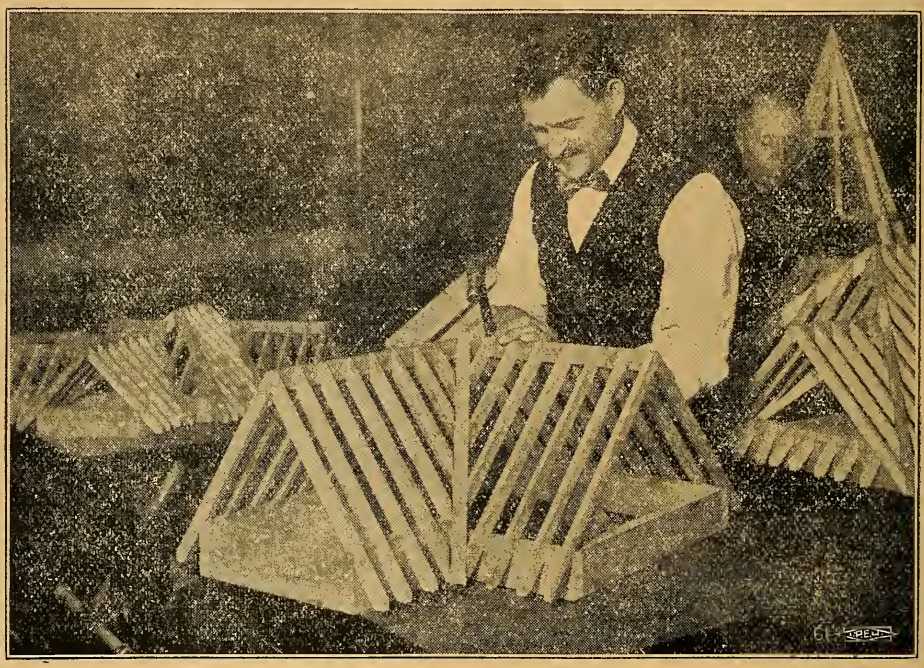


Fig. 17—Elevation of Hip and Valley Roof of Unequal Pitch.

Development of the Rafters On the Plan.—Fig. 18 will serve to illustrate and prove the lengths and bevels and will explain in a graphic way how the lengths and bevels may be obtained.

A to B is the rise of the hip and valley rafter.

A to C is the run of the hip and valley rafter.

B to C is the length of the hip and valley rafter.

Angle H gives the bevel cut for the top of jack rafters 8, 9, 10 and 11.

H-H-H-H gives the developed lengths of jack rafters 8, 9, 10 and 11.

Angle I gives the bevel cut for the top of jack rafters 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

I-I-I-I-I gives the developed lengths of jack rafters 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Angle J gives the bevel cut for the top of jack rafters 12, 13 and 14.

J-J-J gives the developed lengths of jack rafters 12, 13 and 14.

Angle K gives the bevel for the top cut on jack rafters 18, 19 and 20.

K-K-K gives the developed length of jack rafters 18, 19 and 20.

Runs and Lengths of Rafters.—The runs are taken from the layout, Fig. 1, the lengths should be developed with the steel square. The measurements are taken on the center line on the top edge of the rafter and are listed in the accompanying table, as in trade practice, full size, without any deductions. Make allowances where rafters intersect a ridge hip or valley for the cutting length. If a model is made for practice to the same scale as the layout, read the figures in the table as inches. For example, rafter 1, the run would read $1\frac{5\frac{1}{4}}{12}$ in. and the length $2\frac{5\frac{3}{8}}{12}$ in. The square being laid out in twelfths of an inch, it is an easy matter to check the work up accurately.

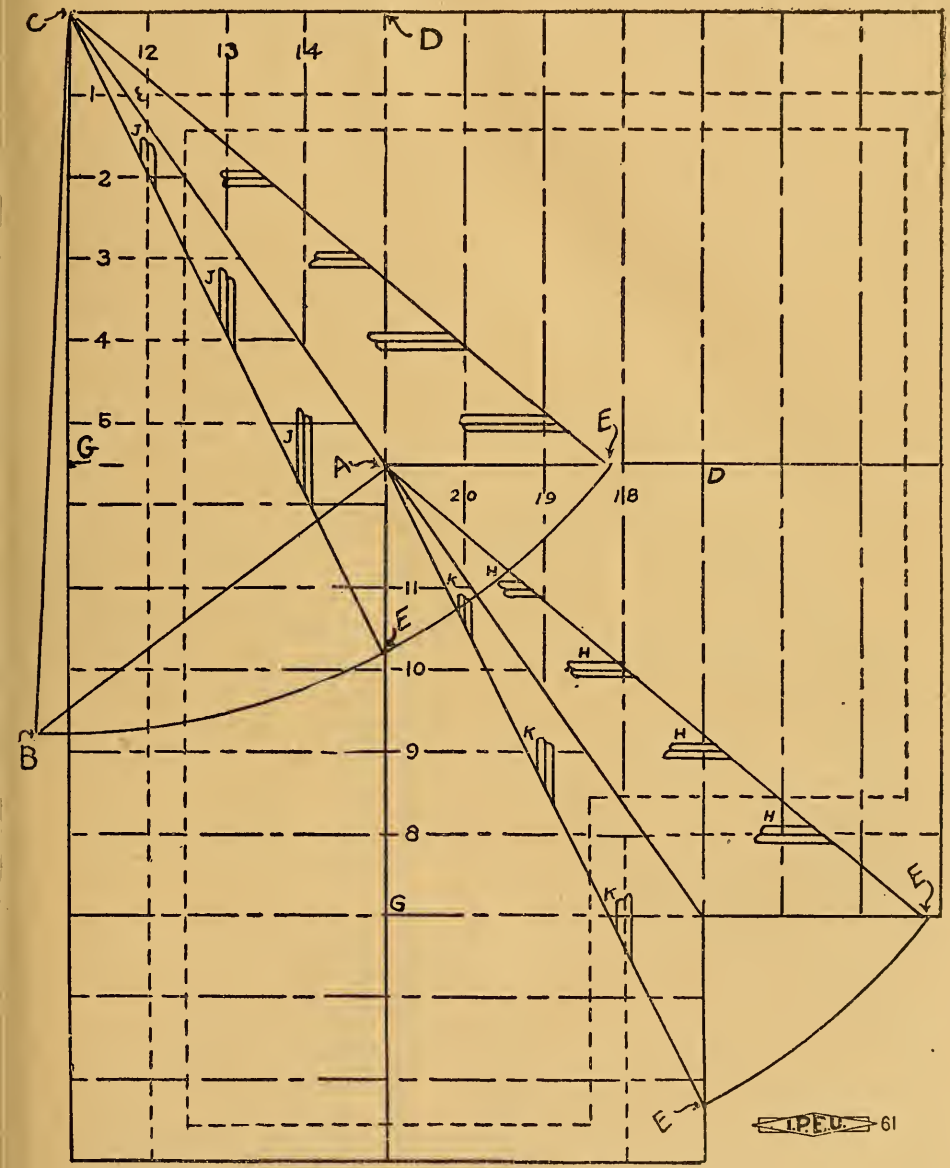


Fig. 18—Developed Lengths of the Rafters On the Plan.

RUNS AND LENGTHS OF RAFTERS FOR HIP AND VALLEY ROOF OF UNEQUAL PITCH

No. of Rafter	Quantity of Rafters	Runs	Lengths	Remarks
1	1	1' 5¼"	2' 5⅜"	Jack Rafters on Short Common Side.
2	1	2' 10½"	4' 10½"	"
3	1	4' 3¾"	7' 2⅞"	"
4	1	5' 9"	9' 8¾"	"
5	1	7' 2¼"	12' 2⅝"	"
6	12	8' 0"	13' 7¼"	Short Common Rafters.
7	1	8' 0"	13' 7¼"	Jack Rafters on Short Common Side.
8	1	6' 6"	11' ⅝"	"
9	1	5' ¾"	8' 7½"	"
10	1	3' 7½"	6' 2⅜"	"
11	1	2' 2¼"	3' 8½"	"
12	1	2' 9"	3' 10⅞"	Jack Rafters on Long Common Side.
13	1	5' 6"	7' 9⅜"	"
14	1	8' 3"	11' 8¼"	"
15	1	11' 0"	15' 6⅝"	"
16	10	11' 0"	15' 6⅝"	Long Common Rafters.
17	1	11' 0"	15' 6⅝"	Jack Rafters on Long Common Side.
18	1	8' 3"	11' 8¼"	"
19	1	5' 6"	7' 9⅜"	"
20	1	2' 9"	3' 10⅞"	"
A	1	13' 7½"	17' 6"	Hip Rafter.
B	1	13' 7½"	17' 6"	Valley Rafter.
C	1	17' 0"	17' 0"	Ridge.
D	1	14' 0"	14' 0"	Ridge.

House Framing

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

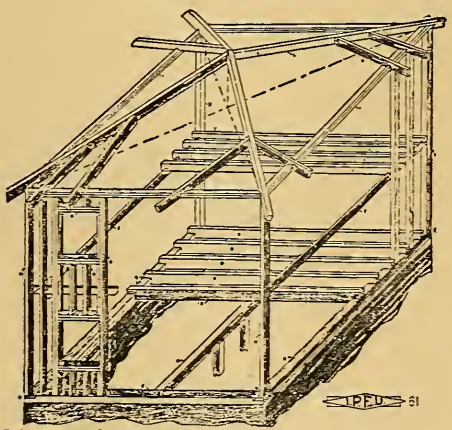


Fig. 1—General View of a Frame Set Up Wrong and Incomplete.

Referring to Fig. 1, the first floor beams will be seen at D. D. D. It will be noticed that they rest on the cellar girder, A, are notched or girded over the sills, B B, and their bottom edges rest on the stonework of the foundation or cellar walls.

In Fig. 4, I show two more arrangements of sills which are even cheaper than the foregoing, inasmuch as they are made up of ordinary floor timbers spiked together, so as to form, as it were,

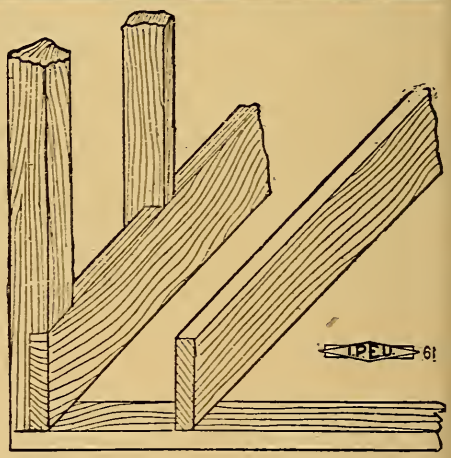


Fig. 2—Sill Framed of Two Pieces.

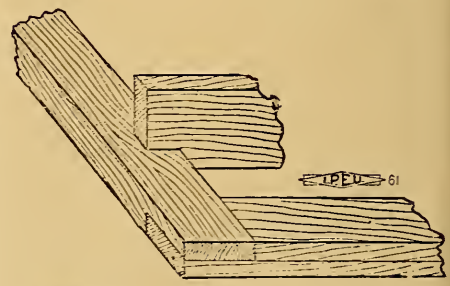


Fig. 3—Sill, Using a Floor Beam to Form It.

box sills. For very cheap work, as small houses or barns, they can be readily and economically introduced. No 2

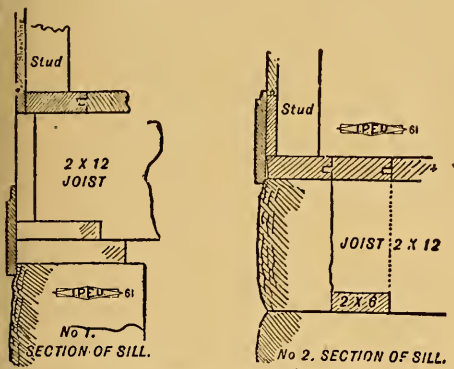
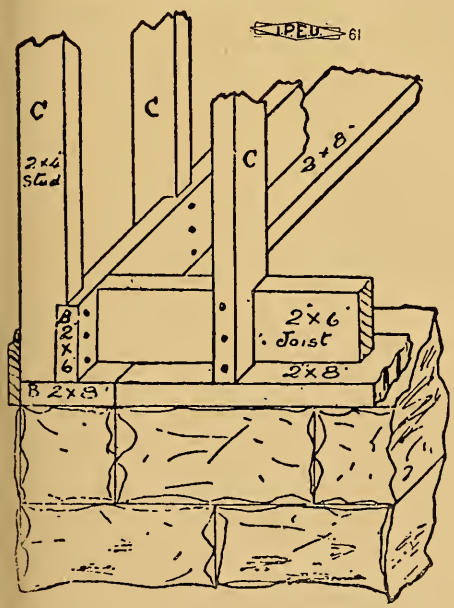
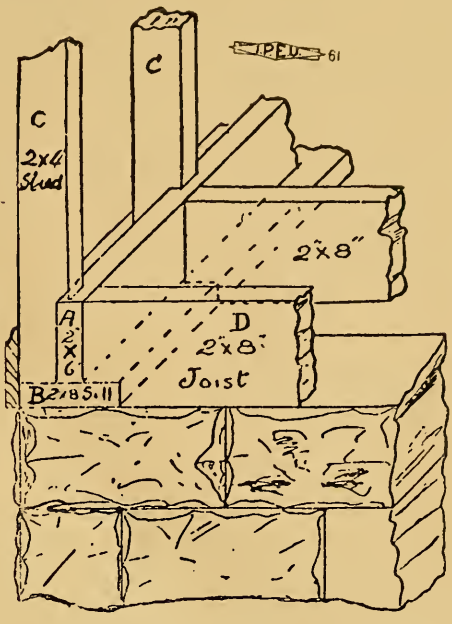


Fig 4—Cheap Sills.

is especially suitable for barns, as it does away with much timber and labor, but it must be remembered that incomplete sills of this description or character should never be introduced when a few dollars can be spared to put in one of a better and more suitable form. Any sensible mind will readily understand that such sills must necessarily follow the settlement of the stone underpinning, and should this be uneven, the whole superstructure will, as a matter of consequence, strain and become injured.



Two More Examples of Sill Construction.

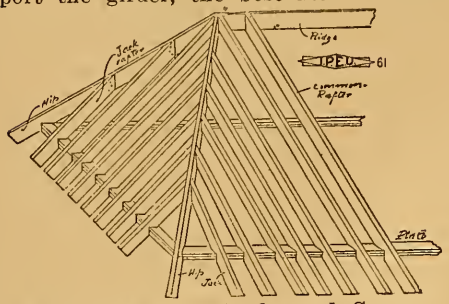


This sketch shows two other methods of sill construction. At B is a 2x8 placed on the wall, and A is a 2x6 spiked fast to it; C is a 2x4 studding spliced firmly to A and B; D is spiked in the same manner, the end and side sills are both made the same way and spiked well at the corners, making a first-class box sill, and one that can be relied on in a cyclone.

In proceeding, I think it best to give the reader, especially the beginner and young mechanic, a general description of the principal component parts of a simple house framed on the balloon system; then to instruct him practically in the various practical means and methods which must be followed when building houses of this class. I therefore most respectfully ask those who wish to apply them in actual practice to become thoroughly acquainted with those important instruments or tools absolutely necessary to proceed accurately, namely: the two-foot rule, ten-foot pole, and steel square. The last almost combines all three.

Placing Cellar Girders. These will require to be lifted into the place on top of the piers built for them in the cellar, and set perfectly level and straight from end to end. Some prefer to give their girders a slight crown of say 1 in. in the entire length, and it is a wise plan, because the piers generally settle more

than the outside walls. When there are posts instead of brick piers used to support the girder, the best method is to



Wall Plates, Hips, Jacks and Common Rafters in Position In a Hip Roof

temporarily sustain the girder by uprights made of pieces of 2x4 joists resting on blocks on the ground below. When the superstructure is raised these can be knocked out and the permanent posts placed, resting their bottom ends on a broad flat stone, to form a base or foundation footing.

If the supporting posts and piers be not placed or built until after the building is erected, then carpenters should exercise good judgment when jacking the girders up, to place them under it and not raise them so much as to strain the building, and it is always desirable to obtain the crown mentioned before. The practice of temporarily shoring the girders, and not placing the permanent supports until after the superstructure is finished, is favored by good builders, and it would be well for carpenters to know just how it should be done.

Setting Sills. After the girder is in position, the sills are placed on top of the cellar walls, rounding side up and hollow side down, and are very carefully fitted together at the joints and leveled throughout. The last operation can either be done by a sight level or by following the simple method I am now about to describe.

Place ⅞-inch blocks at short intervening distances on the length of each side, also one at either end, and set a long parallel straight-edge on them, also set a true level on the upper jointed edge of the straight-edge. The sill must be wedged up, or lowered down until the air bubble in the level tube is exactly in the center, and each piece must also be wedged up or lowered till the blocks all touch the bottom of the straight-edge. In all cases the whole length of the sill should bear solidly on the stonework, and it should either be bedded in mortar or made solid with chip pieces of slate, stone wedges or furrings, and these should be inserted less than 2 ft. apart.

Sills are generally kept back ⅞ or 1 in. from the face of the stonework, to make the sheathing come flush with it, and allow the water table to project the thickness of itself (usually 1 1-3 to 1 3-8 in.) to keep the water off the stone.

Sills must be taken out of wind, that is to say, they must be level all around, so that when the carpenter sights them across with his eye (the other being closed), the surfaces will show as one line.

All sill joists will require to be toenailed or spiked to draw them closer together, and the running joints should be nailed dovetail fashion. When sills are made up of two thicknesses of plank, as they sometimes are, they will need to be solidly spiked together, to form one, with "dovetailed" nails.

As some of my readers may not clearly understand what is meant by "dovetailing" nails, I will here state that a carpenter dovetails nails when he drives two with the points inclining to or from each other, so that they form, as it were, a dovetail.

Setting First Floor Beams. This important job is done by experienced carpenters in the following manner:

The stairs and chimneys being conductors, or rather passing up from one floor to the next one above, and having timbers framed to form the openings, or, as they are technically called, "wells," the header and trimmer beams around them must be placed first. The proper method to follow then is, to place and nail one trimmer beam first, exactly in position on the sill, and then to insert its fellow opposite it, loose. When this is done the framed header may have its tenons placed in the mortises in the pair of trimmers, and the loose trimmer made parallel to the one that is nailed, that is, it must be the same distance apart at the sill end as the length of the header. When two headers are framed in, then it will only be necessary to straighten the trimmers from end to end. The trimmers will likewise require to be set square to the sills. After the headers aare set, they and the trimmers should be solidly spiked together, keeping the headers square with the trimmers.

The tail beams or joists are next placed, the framed ends, with the tenons,

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being slipped into the mortises in the header, and there solidly spiked to keep them in place.

This practice of first placing all trimmer and header beams for stairs, chimneys, hearths, or other openings which are framed around, should always be adhered to, because the openings are then sure to be in their proper position as denoted on the first floor plan.

Having these set, the remaining single joists are carried in and placed on the sills, spacing them out at 12 or 16 in. between centers, as called for. The quickest way to space them is either to use a two-foot rule and (when 2 in. joists are inserted) to allow 10 in. between for 12 in. centers, and 14 in. between for 16 in. centers.

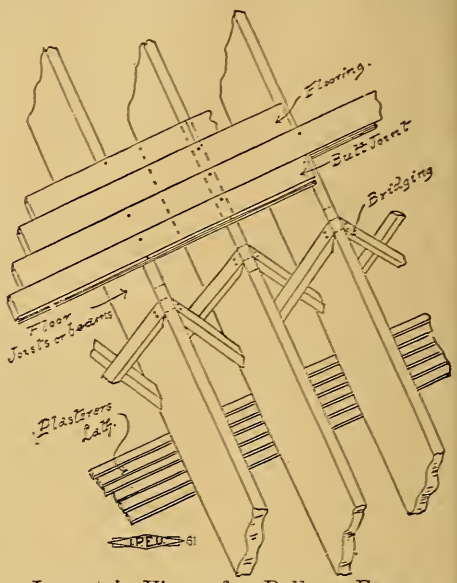
The student will, I trust, understand that when 2 in. more is addded on, that is, 1 in. on each side, the centers of the timbers will be just 12 or 16 in., as the case may be. When all the floor timbers are in and toenailed to the sills, a strip is nailed across th etop edge to keep them from being overturned. This strip should be kept back at least 12 in. from the end, in order that it may not interfere with the wall posts or studding when raising.

A temporary floor must now be laid on the beams, by placing sheathing board across them, and they should be so placed that there may be no traps in the floor. By traps, is meant the ends of the boards which project over one beam and do not rest on the next, so that when a man stands on the end it is a trap which, being pressed downwards by his weight, lets him fall between the beams. In every case the end of each board should rest on a joist or beam to prevent this occurring. Fig. 18 represents a section of a balloon frame floor with the bridging, which is put in for the purpose of bracing the floor, in position, also the lath and flooring.

Carpenters should take care not to have a straight joint come over a cellar window, as there is always the liability of its coming apart, or sagging down under the weight of the studding above. All sills will invariably require to be placed rounding edge up.

Sills of hexagonal or octagonal plan are to be laid down according to the plan on the template made for the cellar wall and be halved at the corners.

Posts and Studding. Some carpenters and builders form their corner posts in balloon frames of two 2x4 joists spiked together to make 4x4 sticks, as it were. Some use 4x4 scantling, and others make them of one stick of 4x6. The posts and studding can be laid out from one pattern, which should be first framed just as the studs and posts will be. This can



Isometric View of a Balloon Frame Floor.

either be made out of a piece of ⅞ in. pine or a 2x4 stud, and it must be laid out for the gain for the girt strip or ribbon and squared at the top and bottom ends. The pattern should be perfectly straight on edge and be without wind.

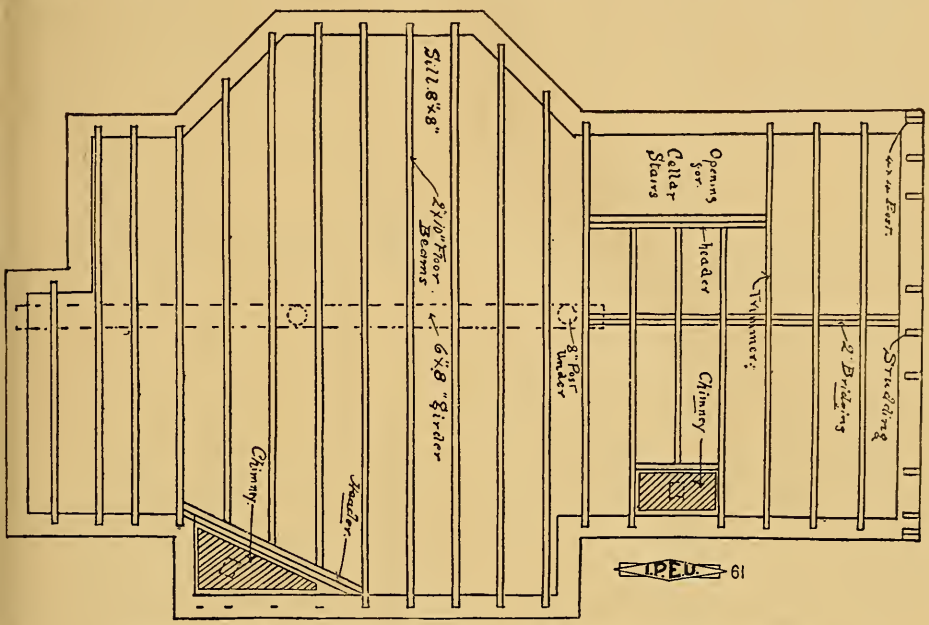
When a good pattern is made the posts are first placed on the saw horses and laid out. The ends are also sawed off square and the gain is sawed and chiseled out for the strip. Next the wall studs are placed on their edges on the saw horses in quantities of 6, 8 or 10 at a time and the edges squared over from the pattern. Careful carpenters use two patterns, placing one each side of a number of joists, when laid on the horses, and then squared across from end to end, or from gain to gain, thus making sure that they will be exactly right. Studding should be laid out on the rounding edge, so that the hollow edge will come on the outside or face of the wall. When the edges are marked the faces are squared over. Some prefer to lay the pattern on each piece singly, and mark the face of stud at once, thus avoiding the neces-

sity of squaring over the edge. This practice undoubtedly saves time, but the sawing must be done by good workmen or the joints won't be square. The reason I say this is, that though it may seem very easy to saw a piece of stuff, 2 in. thick, square, without a guide line, I find few who can do it exactly. The ribbon or girt strip is a strip of 1x6 stuff; so the gain or notchmust measure this size.

or walked upon thus preventing the jarring or straining of the green walls.

It is an error to leave out cross beams or series of beams to admit hod-hoisters, etc., to pass up and down, as such omissions leave weak, unbraced sections liable to spring, jar or strain by wind pressure or other causes.

All straps, irons and ties, and anchors should be put in as soon as the timbers are placed, and be very carefully fitted



Floor Plan of First Story Timbers of a Small Frame House.

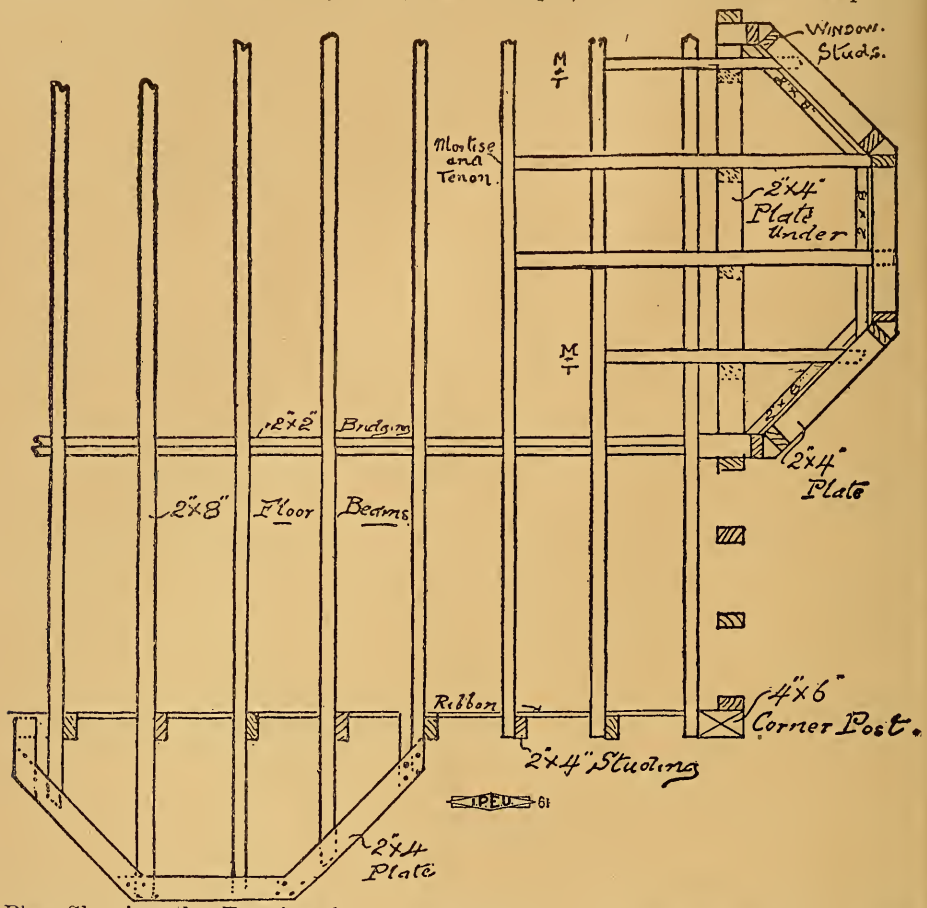
—Setting Timbers—

A very important precaution which carpenters and framers should observe when raising and placing girders and floor beams on new buildings, is to avoid jarring the freshly laid green brick walls by moving and setting the timbers too roughly. This must be very cautiously done on the upper stories and the walls ought to be securely braced with each and every wood or iron column, both transversely and longitudinally before commencing to set the floor timbers. In heavy store and warehouse constructions either of brick, iron or concrete, these temporary adjuncts are indispensable.

When there is a wide unsupported timber span, say of 20 ft. or more, a temporary top and bottom plate with a few good upright joists or studs should be placed longitudinally or fore and aft under the middle of the span in order to prevent their springing when weighted and thoroughly nailed in order to avoid the possibility of a high wind or any other strain pulling them apart. If the anchors should not be on the job then temporary hardwood straps may be nailed on, but they are only a makeshift and their use should be avoided by ordering the irons early. To omit putting the strap anchors on the longitudinal girders is a criminal proceeding, especially on a high building or when the girders have a square butt joint. I can't say too much to carpenters about taking the greatest care in the details of their heavy framing, so as to avoid all danger of collapses or accidents, which are full of menace to the lives of mechanics and mean loss of reputation and money to all interested.

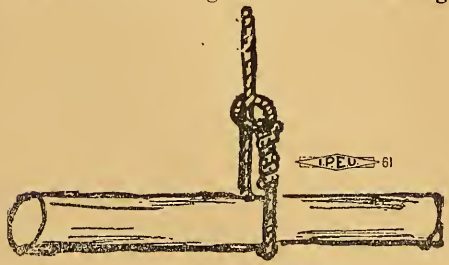
Let us here, in connection with raising heavy timbers, impress on every carpenter the importance of being familiar with the proper knots for trying and fasten-

ing his ropes to the timbers when lifting them up. As I have seen in many journals some knots which, to my mind, are not reliable unless made by a sailor, rigger, or some one thoroughly accustomed to ropes, I would recommend carpenters



Plan Showing the Framing for a Bay Window by Projecting the Floor Beams Outside the Building.

to stick to the simple timber hitch, which is made by passing the rope once around the timber, taking one turn or hitch over the hanging line and twisting



The Timber Hitch.

it tight to fit closely to the timber as seen in the attached sketch. If it be necessary to lengthen any rope the figure 8 knot shown is the simplest and quickest made.

Wall plates are usually joined and fastened at all inside and outside angles and corners by overlapping or crossing each other their full width and well

A Square Knot.

nailed through, also when there is a long, straight stretch of wall the cross joints should be kept far apart to obtain extra strength.

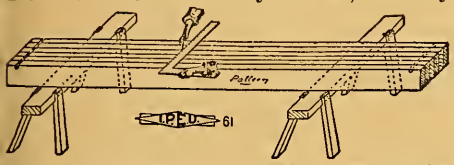
The 4 or 6 in. bottom side of wall plates are laid out or spaced for each and

vertical joist or stud to stand straight and plumb over and correspond with the sill or under timber. Although some carpenters prefer to lay out plates after they are raised. When gables return on the ends some prefer to carry the plates across them, which may be done for

A Pattern Rafter.

economy and safety in raising the rafters and they hold the side walls together.

Readers will comprehend what is meant by a projecting story, and will see that it is the pushing out of the front of the second story beyond the front of the first story below; also by



Laying out Beams or Rafters With the Steel Square.

setting out the third story or gable beyond the second story, thus getting a very effective front. This construction should be done carefully and with a close attention to the strains which will be permanently placed upon the timbers, so that there may be no overstraining of the timbers.

Plan Showing the Framing for a Bay Window By Propecting the Floor Beams Outside the Studding.

Continuation of Criticism of Stairbuilding Problems by R. Van Gaasbeek, of the Pratt Institute

(By L. W. Cooper.)

We did enough criticizing for a little while in the previous installment, let us now take the full length of our stairwell and put it on a rod, as in Fig. 5. On each end mark off 1⅝ in., which brings to the inside face of string. Our steps cut 3 ft. 2 in. and as ½ in. on each end

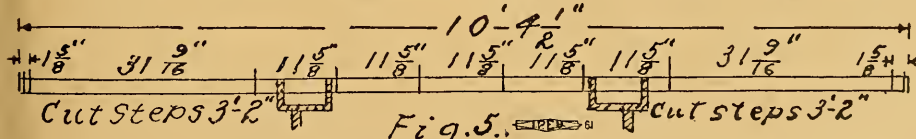


Fig. 5.

goes into the housing, it leaves our strings 3 ft. 1 in. in the clear. The shaft of newel is usually made 5½ in., but for convenience of scaling I have made them 6 in., while the bases being ⅞ in. thick will be 7¾ in. Out butress is 3½ in., that being the most common width of butress, as in Fig. 7. Hence the string sets 2⅛ in. from face of base and 1¼ in. from face of newel. That will locate our post.

The steps are laid off to suit Fig. 3, but steps 7, 8 and 9 in Fig. 2 and 12, (which is a reproduction of Fig. 2), will be the same. Now check up the steps and other details and see if they equal the full length of the well hole. I have only shown the checking one way, but all dimensions should be checked. We next check our rise with the height and if all is well, we next make a pitch

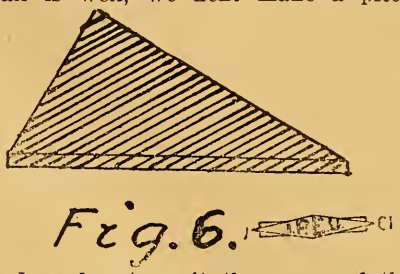


Fig. 6.

board, and put on it the name of the job and the address, and keep it till the job is finished. I show a pitchboard in Fig. 6. It should be about ⅜ in. wider than the rise and run require so that the

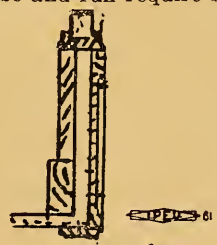


Fig. 7.

ends can be clipped square with the hypotenuse. All edges and ends should be square and the little square on both ends should be equal width.

Fig. 8 shows a side and sectional view of a templet, the same being in place at

the 8th step, Fig. 9, as is also the pitch board. I show the templet with two margins, one for the wall and the other for the butress string. Some house them

both the same and rip off 1 in. from the butress string. The latter is more economical as you then have a 1 in. strip left instead of nothing.

Now take a piece 1¼ in. by 10, surface one side and one edge and start with the 7th rise and lay off the 8th, 9th and 10th steps and risers. Lap the templet over straight edge of string and hold pitch board to it, marking the step

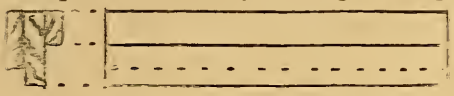


Fig. 8.

and rise and at the square end of pitch board with a sharp pencil. By marking to the square end of pitch board you are more accurate than by letting the end of pitch board run to a sharp point. Now, after housing it, take the steel square and mark the cut at the 7th and 10th riser, where face of riser intersects the under side of step, as shown by hypotenuse of pitch board. Now, take two other pieces of string stock. They usually use 12 in., but as we have a low rise, 10 in. will make them. As we have an equal margin over the 6th and 7th rise, we need only draw a line at equal depth to where face of rise intersects top of step on common string, hold the square at 17 3-16 in. by the rise on said line, and mark the 6th step and 7th rise and without moving square, turn the step side of pitch board to the square and the rise side toward the 5th step at the 6th rise and hold firm with one hand and move square around with the other, in position to square off from pitch board and mark the 5th step and 6th rise.

Now, start at the 10th step and lay out the 10th and 11th steps and risers. The other strings will be laid out in a similar manner. House these out and hold the pitch board at step line, as shown, cut both strings on hypotenuse of pitch board and lay the strings together in place, lay a light straight edge in line with the 6th and 10th step. Measure down to the 7th and up to the 10th, if both measurements are correct, or equal to three risers, all is well.

Drive a pinch dog in at the nosing in the housing to draw them together, and a couple of brads below step line so they will not slip. Turn over and glue and nail a ⅜ in. piece of board about a foot or so long over joint to hold same together. Do not put them together though, till all the strings are gotten out. The lower end needs a piece glued on to level it up so the base mold will intersect while the piece which cuts against it must be cut level at the same height above the step as also the top string is cut to suit the piece glued on to the string above, which it cuts against.

It may be that the strings have to be molded, if so, they must be all built up and cut and fitted before they go to the shaper. Sometimes these places are eased instead of intersected, and sometimes we have to use 13-16 in. stock against a plastered wall. In that case we glue on above and below till we get the required width and angles, etc. A few more remarks about strings will be necessary when we treat with the first step, shown in Figs. 3 and 4.

We will now get out and cut our butress strings to suit the posts. The strings are housed onto the posts ½ in. We need to have a full size detail of both set of winders. They can be put on one sheet with two colors of pencil. We can mark up our working plan as in Fig.

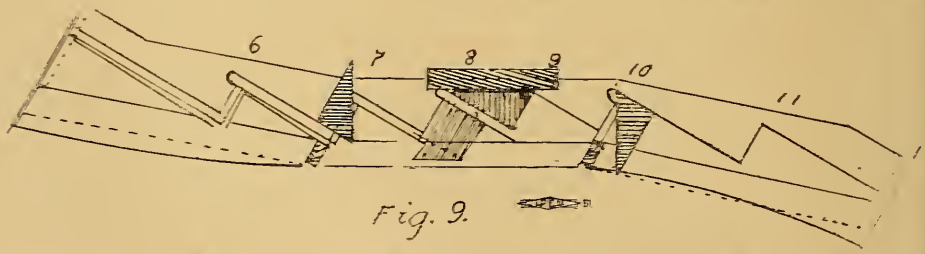


Fig. 9.

12 and check up and see if the total of figures equals the size of well hole. Make two brackets similar to Fig. 11. The notch equal the projection of nosing. They should have two spurs in. Set the thin edge to riser line. First cut out the regular steps and risers which are 3 ft. 2 in.; 3 ft. 2 in. will not cut out even, so don't cut off a short chunk and throw

it away, leave the last length with it and save it for the winders, both steps and risers.

After the required number of steps, risers and remnants are obtained surface and rip the risers to width, surface, nose, and rip, the steps. By the way, we have to buy 14 in. stock to get these steps out of. There will be a nice little ripping off of them, but put the rippings

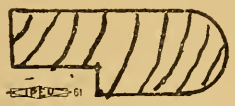


Fig. 10

away and I'll tell you what to do with them later. Surface and joint both edges of the remnants, which we are going to use for winders. You set the brackets shown in Fig. 11 in front of the 4th rise. The dotted lines in Fig. 12 indicate the required length needed. Set the stock firmly against said brackets and take a light straight-edge and mark the back of the 4th step, leaving a bit of surplus for retriming. Cut off and reverse the piece you cut off and you will still need a little block to fill out the corner in this step only, but you will have plenty of other corners that will supply.

Number both pieces on the under side and lay both together (after they are cut), close by the vise where you intend to joint and glue them, and proceed with the rest of the winders, reversing the piece you have left each time and using it to fill out the balance of winders. If you have to cut them by hand you can make the cut accurate enough that you

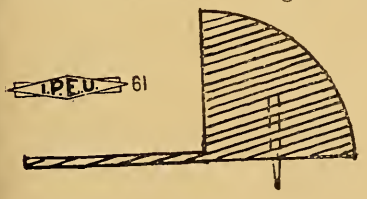


Fig. 11

only need joint then up with a plane after they are glued up, and only retrim the end. After you get them all cut and numbered start and joint them all up ready to glue, as you piled them all up just as they belonged, you repile them in another convenient place as you joint them for glueing. All being ready, including the glue, put your face piece in the vice (which should be such that it does not spring your step), and hold the two faces together so that you can coat both pieces with a good hot glue. (I

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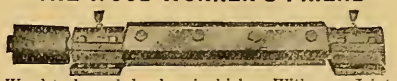

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don't recognize anything else as glue.) And rub well together, using plenty of "elbow grease," then release and set carefully on edge against the side of shop, as near vertical as possible and rub the rest together in similar manner. You can dispose with a bunch of them that way before your glue pot has time to chill.

In a stair shop we are generally able to select stock remnants that will make our winders without much waste, but a short piece off the end canbe used for various purposes. I leave it to you and Mr. Van Gaasbeek if this method used by men of the craft is not more simple, accurate, and economical than the one submitted on page 50 of the September issue. After the glue has set, scrape off the surplus glue, nose them, and put them on the detail again and mark them off definitely, and also put on pencil marks where they enter the post, for the benefit of the man who puts them up at the building. I told you to number them on the under side. He will look for said number when picking them out.

Now clean them up and take a gauge and chisel and fit them to the strings. The 4th and 11th steps should fit as they are, but the rest will have to be housed forward a bit, owing to the step hitting the string on the angle. At the 6th and 12th riser both the step and riser will have to be cut under. You will need one landing for the flight. I show a section of a landing in Fig. 10.

We will leave the post for the third installment. Kindly keep this volume till the next installment appears, as I will doubtless refer again to these illustrations.

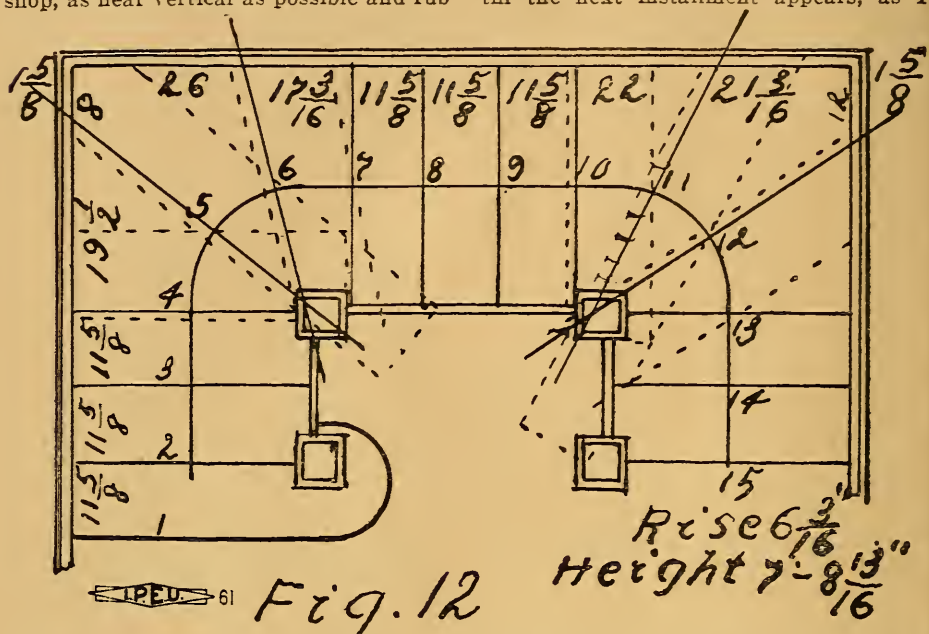
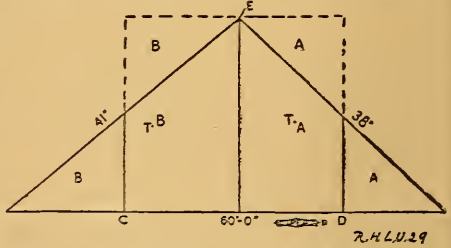


Fig. 12

"Butt In" On the McGrath Triangle

Brother McGrath's problem visualized.

The writer in presenting his simple solution of this problem has in mind that thousands of our Brothers cannot understand the dead language so largely used in solving this problem in the November Carpenter, and in order that they may have a look in on this important subject;



we say important, in estimating the quantity of flooring required for irregular shaped rooms, the amount of sheathing for a cut up Roof, for Gables, etc. You need not dig up any square roots to solve the problem, just take your old square and a piece of board and lay down your proposition, divide triangle

;" on base line as at "C", square up to ighth of triangle point "E", repeat th triangle "A" squaring up from int "D", then a parallel line drawn th base line joining B and A as at "E" d you have it in shape for finding the mber of square feet.

Be sure to divide base line of each angle in center as at C. and D.

To prove this, cut off triangular points and B at lines C and D and transfer m to point E as shown bounded by dash lines, then you have it thrown o a right angled body. If we should ar that the General Secretary was ving his waste basket out for repairs, will likely go into this subject again.

Fraternally Yours,
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U. No. 29. Cincinnati, O.

What Is the Strength?

The strength of timber is often asked m a carpenter required in buildings support certain weights. What is the ength of a spruce girder 8 in. square, n between supports 15 ft? The same ber placed in position to support:

First: A dead load.
Second: A live load.
Third: A distributed load.

What is the factor of safety for each these three?

Brother Marker would also like to w when four men use a grindstone, h wearing an equal amount off, the ne at start being 60 in., at finish 6 in. diameter.

Question: What was the amount each n wore off in diameter, the first start- at 60 in. and wearing his amount off, owed by No. 2, then third, and lastly, rth man.

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. Because it prevents a reduction in ges; reductions rarely come to well- anized labor.

. Because it aids in getting shorter rs. Ask the union men who are king eight hours; they can prove it. y can show a union card also.

. Because in union there is strength. s is as true of wage earners as of es.

5. Because it makes labor respected. Power wins respect from employers as from all men.

6. Because it gives men self-reliance.

7. Because it develops fraternity. Craftsmen are all too jealous of and suspicious of one another even at best.

8. Because it is a good investment. No other investment gives back so large a return for expenditure of time and money.

9. Because it makes thinkers. Men need to rub intellects together in matters of common concern.

10. Because it enlarges acquaintances. The world is too restricted for wage earners.

11. Because it teaches co-operation. When laborers co-operate they will own the earth.

12. Because it curbs selfishness; the grab-all is toned down by the fear of the opinion of his fellows.

13. Because it makes the job better place to work. The bully foreman can't bully the union card.

14. Because it helps the family; more money comforts, and a better opportunity to improve your social conditions.

15. Because it helps the state. Unorganized and discontented labor is the parent of the mob. The trade unions stand as a rock between the government and anarchy.

16. Because it is universal. The trade union is coexistent with civilization.

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20. Because it stands for conciliation of all differences between employer and employe.

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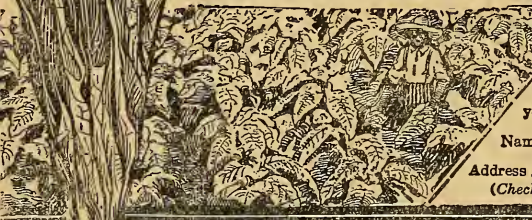

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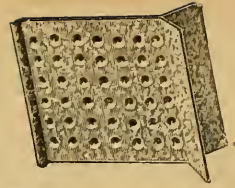

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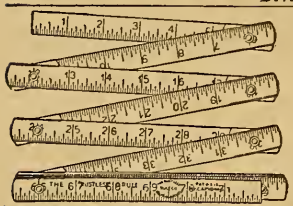

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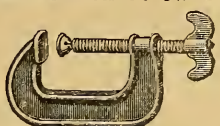

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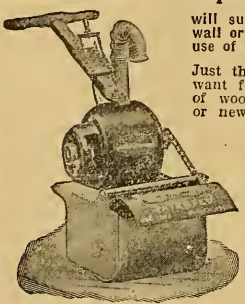

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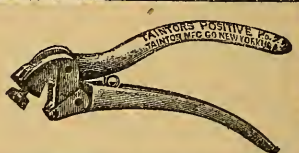

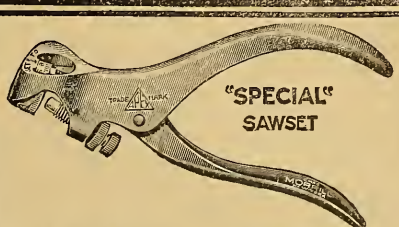

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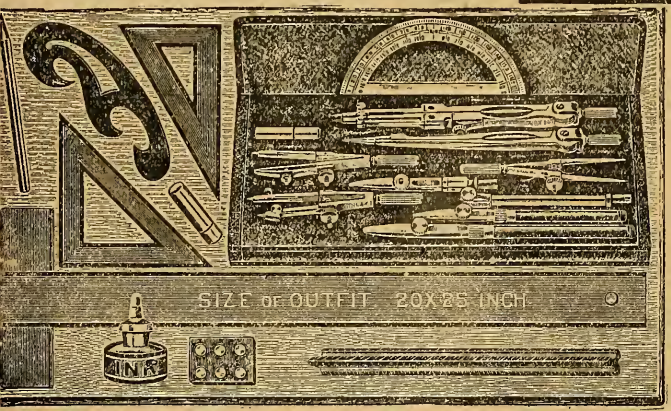

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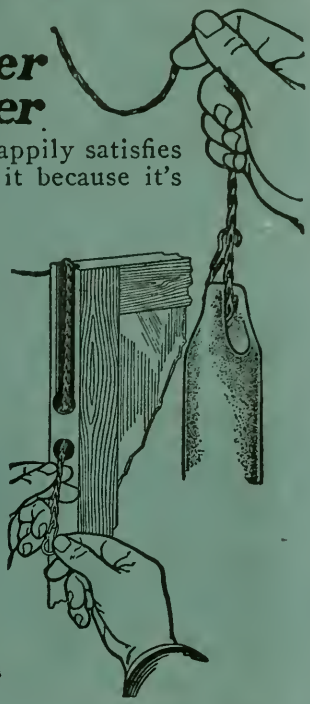

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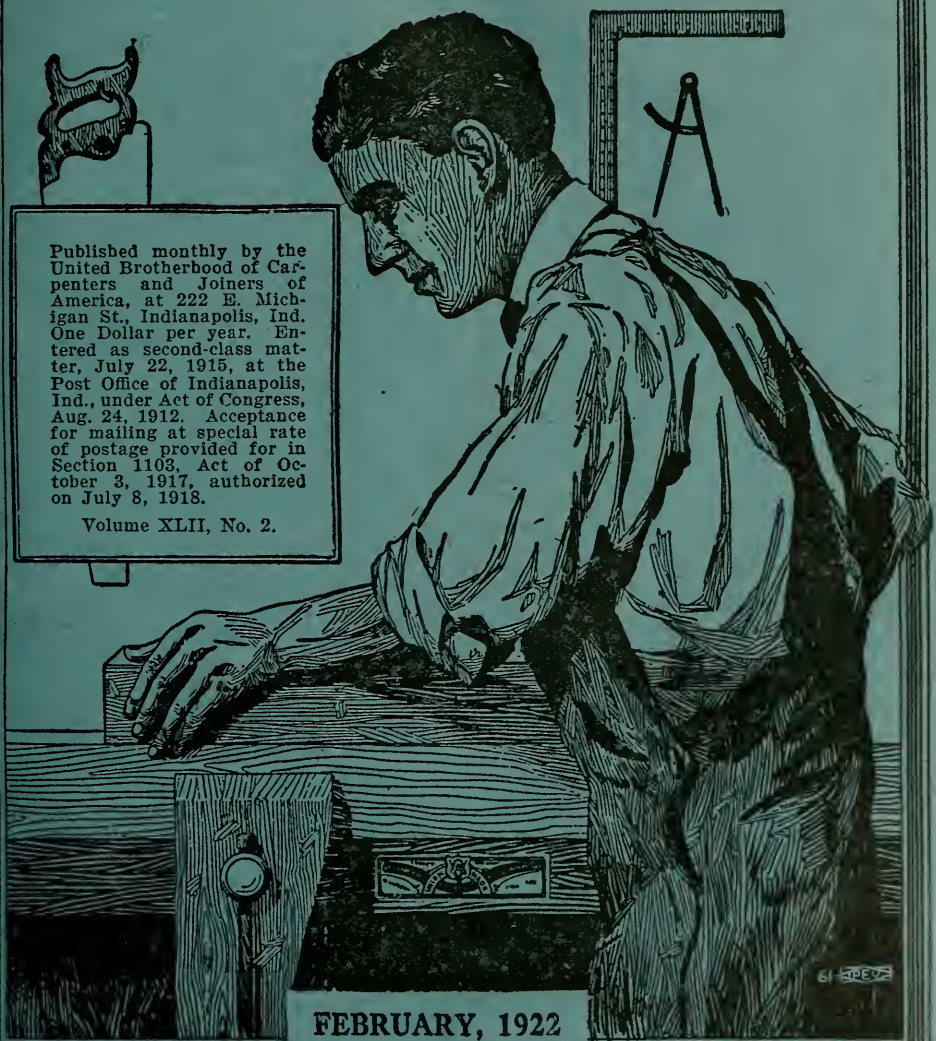

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Volume XLII, No. 2.

FEBRUARY, 1922

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Don't hold back—don't say "no such luck for me." You can have the house built wherever you say—California, Maine or anywhere in the United States. It makes no difference where you want to live. This offer is open to all.

I Will Even Buy a Lot For You

Perhaps you do not own a lot, or have no place to build, but don't allow this to prevent your sending in your name and address, because I will arrange to buy a lot for you if you don't own one. This wonderfully beautiful and comfortable home can be yours if you promptly answer this advertisement, and do as I say. Don't take chances of some other person getting ahead of you, but rush the coupon to me at once. An offer like this may never come to you again.

Costs Nothing To Investigate

You run absolutely no risk whatever. It costs you nothing to investigate this wonderfully liberal offer. All I ask you to do is to rush me the coupon or send your name and address on a post card.

RUSH THIS COUPON

Do not delay, but fill out the coupon and send it to me before you lay this paper aside. Be the very first to take advantage of this liberal offer. Address

C. E. MOORE, President
Home Builders' Club
Dept. 501 Batavia, Ill.

FREE HOME COUPON

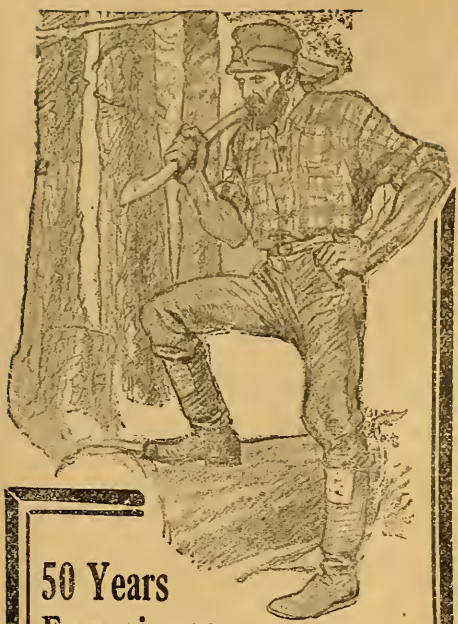
C. E. MOORE, Pres. Home Builders' Club
Dept. 501 Batavia, Illinois

I want one of your free houses. It is understood I need not send you one cent of my own money. I risk nothing.

Name .....

Street or R. F. D. .....

Town ..... State .....



50 Years
Experience

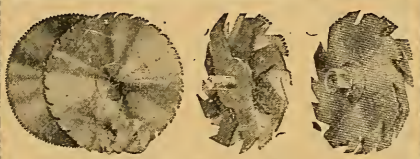
in making *Better Saws* enables us to meet Today's Demand *for* Lower Prices.

Hundreds of woodworking plants have found that Huther Brother's Patent Dado Heads enable them to save vast amounts in the time ordinarily required for intricate grooving.

The saw consists of two outside cutters and enough inside cutters to perform the required cut. The outside cutters may be used separately or in combination.

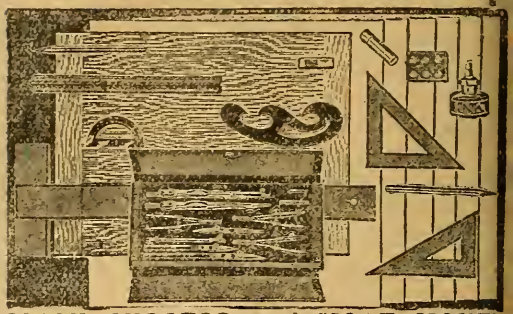
The Huther Brother's Dado Head was developed after a thorough study of the needs for a saw of this kind, and as a result can be depended upon to perform creditably at all times.

The experience of other woodworking plants can be made yours if you will write for complete catalogue of Huther Dado Heads, or order one on approval. It may be returned at our expense, if unsatisfactory.



HUTHER BROS.
SAW MFG. CO., INC.
ROCHESTER, N. Y

Free Course in Draftsmanship



QUICK SUCCESS and MORE MONEY

Salaries up to $100 per week. Here is your only OPPORTUNITY to get this wonderful, high-priced, Complete Drawing Outfit, including a FREE—PRACTICAL COURSE IN MECHANICAL DRAWING—now

SEND NO MONEY

We ship at once to any address in U. S., you pay only $12.98 on arrival, no extras—Write to-day for this remarkable offer, with which you can build your Success in DRAFTSMANSHIP. You can put yourself in class of Trained Men whose services are always in DEMAND.

EASY TO LEARN AT HOME IN YOUR SPARE TIME

And is your one chance to earn the biggest money of your life, and will be one of the most profitable investments you have ever made. OUTFIT CONSISTS of—Set large size Professional Draftsman's drawing instruments of Fine Nickel Silver, set into a handsome Velvet Lined pocket book folding case, size 4 by 8 1-2 inches closed—also One Drawing Board 20 by 24 1-2 inches—One 24-inch T Square—One 12-inch Standard scale rule—One Protractor—Supply of drawing paper—Two Triangles—One French Curve—Pencils—Erasers—One bottle waterproof drawing ink—Thumb Tacks—and one enlarged Edition FREE—A PRACTICAL COURSE IN MECHANICAL DRAWING. You cannot make a mistake by taking up drawing, so ACT NOW.

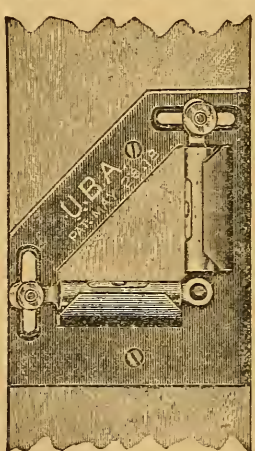
OFFER IS LIMITED—Particulars FREE

NATIONAL INSTRUMENT COMPANY
4703 North Hamilton Ave. Dept. 3, Chicago, Ill.

THE U. B. A. LEVEL

100% adjustable. No holes to cut.

Specially designed for progressive mechanics and to take place of level or plumb bob.



Superior to other adjustables in working features.

Attach to any length straight edge your work requires.

For all kinds of leveling, plumbing, grades and pitches. The simplest, and quickest to adjust.

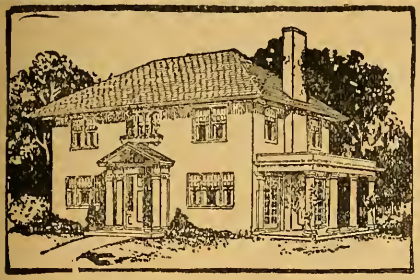
Frame C. R. steel finished in Nickel and Black mat rust proof process. We guarantee every one.

Member L. U. 434, Inventor. Pocket size 3¼x4. Have your dealer supply you, if he cannot, send us his name and your money order and we will mail to you direct.

Price $1.25

THE UNION LEVEL SALES CO.
1979 W. 111th Street Chicago.

You Are Asked To Plan And To Prepare Estimates On Building This House. Can You Do It?



If you *can't* do it you are not yet in the real money making class—you are not a building expert.

But, you can become an expert simply by giving some of your spare time to home study under the direction of the Chicago "Tech" experts who will train you in any branch of building you want to take up. All this at little cost and on easy terms.

Boom in Building Coming Get Ready to Profit By It

Get this training now and your opportunity will come. Building is to be resumed and there will be a big demand for men able to act as foremen and superintendents on important work; also chances for the man who wants to go into business as a carpenter and for the small contractor to extend his business.

Train in Spare Time To Handle Big Jobs

To get the paying jobs you must have the knowledge that will enable you to tell others what to do and how to do it. That is what we teach you.

Some of the Subjects

Plan Reading. How to read a building plan. How to read dimensions. How to read detail drawings. How to lay out work from plans. How to stake out buildings. Practice in reading complete blue print plans from basement to roof, etc., etc.

Estimating. Figuring amount and cost of materials. Estimating time and labor. How to figure work such as stairs, roofing, rafters, etc. Millwork: window and door frames, mouldings, cornices, etc. All about the steel square. Lathing and plastering. Excavations. Brick, stone and concrete work. Fireproofing. Glazing. Plumbing. Heating. Wiring, Etc. Etc.

Superintending. Methods of work on all classes of buildings. Uses and preparation of all kinds of material. Hiring and handling men.

Also *Special Courses Architectural Drafting for Carpenters* and in *Plumbing* and *Heating* and *Ventilating,* all taught by practical men.

Send the Coupon

Don't delay. At least find out about this practical training for bigger pay or more profits. Send for catalog. Get the coupon into the mail today.

FREE Trial Lesson

This free lesson in **Plan Reading** shows how easily you can grasp the subject by the Chicago "Tech" method. Nothing to pay for this—sent to show how you can advance by taking a Chicago "Tech" home study course. Coupon brings it free.

CHICAGO TECHNICAL COLLEGE,
239 Chicago "Tech" Building.

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- ☐ Plan Reading and Estimating.
- ☐ Architectural Drafting.

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Good Sandpaper

When you want
A Good Tool
You go out and
You ask for it
By Name

You insist
Upon getting
Only the kind
Which you know
Is good

When you want
Good Sandpaper
Go out and
Ask for
Behr's Brand of
Garnet Paper
or Behr's Brooklyn
Brand of Flint Paper

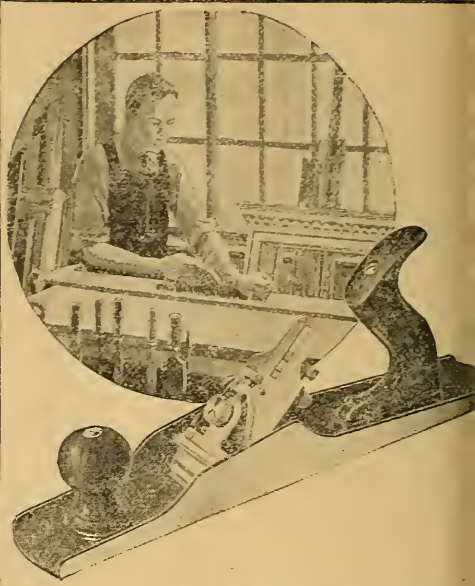
It is good
And the best
Is never too good
For you

And remember:
It costs
No more
Than any other
Brand.

HERMAN BEHR & CO., INC.

In fiftieth year.

33-65 Tiffany Place
Brooklyn, New York City.



Good Carpenters
Demand Good Tools

The more particular a carpenter is about the tools he uses, the more likely he is to select Sargent Planes and Squares.

Chief among the Sargent family of planes is the Auto-Set Bench Plane. With this plane you can remove the blade for sharpening and replace it again in exactly the same position, without re-adjustment. Made in six sizes. The Sargent book of planes will give full information about this and other Sargent Planes and will be sent free on request.

Sargent Framing Squares eliminate the usual figuring required to get the lengths and cuts of hip, valley, jack and common rafters. The necessary tables are on the square. Simply measure and read. Sargent Framing Squares are made of the finest tool steel in nine finishes. Send for the Sargent Steel Square booklet.

Sargent & Company
Hardware Manufacturers

55 Water Street New Haven, Conn.

SARGENT
LOCKS AND HARDWARE

From Carpenters Helper to Electrical Contractor

READ

Mr. Schreck's Letter

Phoenix, Arizona.
May 3rd, 1921.

Dear Mr. Cooke:

For the first time in my life I am paying an Income Tax, a fact for which I am greatly indebted to you, as it was your training that put me where I am, in business for myself and—well on the road to Success.

Last September, a year ago, when I enrolled I felt a little skeptical. At that time, as a carpenter's helper, doing manual labor, I was only able to earn $75.00 a month.

Today, thanks to your splendid Lessons and method of instruction, I am making considerably over $500 a month.

Some time ago I started out to do Electrical work (wiring) on my own hook, all done in my spare time. By degrees I built up quite a little business for myself, and on February 20, I filed a bond with the City of Phoenix to do wiring, all kinds, and went into the Electrical Contracting business under my own name.

Mr. Cooke, I would not take $2,000 for your Course, and will unhesitatingly recommend it to any person who is in earnest, and willing to sacrifice a little time to study.

You may use my name as a reference, and depend on me to "boost" your School at every "spot in the road," for I shall always feel grateful for answering your advertisement of an Electrical Course by mail.

Sincerely yours,
A. SCHRECK.

Jumps From $75 to $500 a Month

Here's the story of Art. Schreck, carpenter helper who jumped from $17.00 a week to more than $100.00 a week in a few months time. *Read his letter.*

What Are You Doing for Yourself

No matter what kind of work you are doing—No matter how much you earn—you owe it to yourself to look into the thing that boosts a man's pay like this. *Think of it!* Six times the amount he ever earned at the work he was doing. Let me tell you how I can help you do the same.

Be An ELECTRICAL EXPERT

I Will Train You At Home

Trained "Electrical Experts" are in great demand at the highest salaries, and the opportunities for advancement and a big success in this line are the greatest ever known.

"Electrical Experts" earn $70 to $200 a week. Fit yourself for one of these big paying positions—

Today even the ordinary Electrician—the "screw driver" kind—is making money—big money. But it's the trained man—the man who knows the whys and wherefores of Electricity—the "Electrical Expert"——who is picked out to "boss" ordinary Electricians—to boss Big Jobs—the jobs that pay.

Get in line for one of these "Big Jobs" by enrolling now for my easily-learned, quickly-grasped, right-up-to-the-minute, Spare-Time, Home-Study Course in Practical Electricity.

No Experience Necessary — Your Success Guaranteed

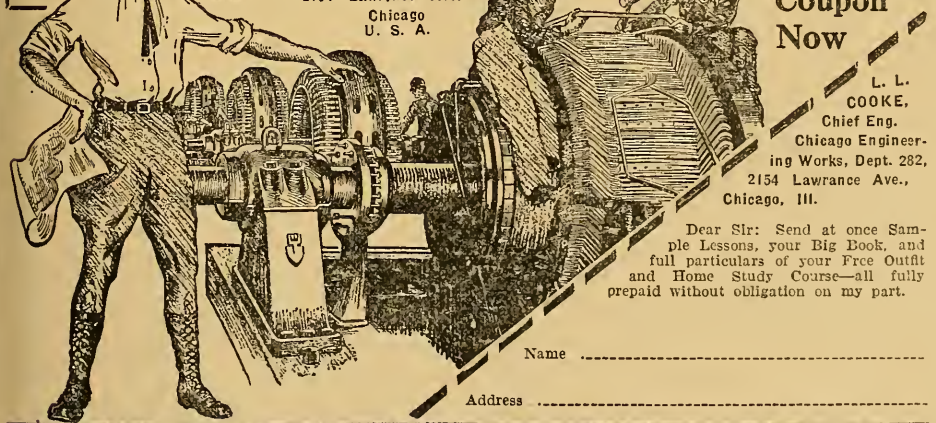
You don't have to be a College Man; you don't have to be a high school graduate. My Course in Electricity is the most simple, thorough, and successful in existence, and offers every man, regardless of age, education or previous experience the chance to become, in a very short time, an "Electrical Expert", able to make from $70 to $200 a week. I guarantee under bond to refund every cent you pay me if you are not satisfied after you have finished my course.

FREE Electrical Outfit and

Use of Laboratory as well as consulting service and subscription to Engineering Magazine. The big Outfit that I give you includes an electric motor and numerous tools and instruments not usually found in a beginner's set—the whole thing is free to my students.

Get Started Now

I want to send you my big book showing the opportunities in the electrical field and a sample lesson, free. You'll enjoy looking them over. The coupon brings both without any obligation on your part.



L. L. Cooke, Chief Engineer
CHICAGO ENGINEERING WORKS
Dept. 282
2154 Lawrence Ave.
Chicago
U. S. A.

Mail This Coupon Now

L. L. COOKE,
Chief Eng.
Chicago Engineering Works, Dept. 282,
2154 Lawrance Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: Send at once Sample Lessons, your Big Book, and full particulars of your Free Outfit and Home Study Course—all fully prepaid without obligation on my part.

Name .....

Address .....

Strands Corrode in Alloyed Screens

Iron and Steel Screens Rust out in Patches

The Danger Points

Relying upon your experience and reputation, your customers will want your recommendation regarding insect screen cloth for windows and doors. Your recommendation will be made on a basis of wearing qualities. Keep in mind, then, the danger points—

Iron or steel screens

Insect screen cloth of iron or steel rusts out in patches along the bottom of the screen where moisture collects.

Screens of alloys of copper

It is impossible to produce a mixture of two metals that is uniform throughout. Hence, such alloys will give variable service which is accentuated in such fine wire as is required for insect screen cloth. Some strands, therefore, will corrode before others.

Jersey Copper Screen Cloth

Here is an insect screen cloth made of 99.8 percent pure copper, by an exclusive Roebling process. It is the only screen cloth which can be expected to last when used near salt water or in the tropics.

JERSEY
COPPER
Screen Cloth

TRADE JERSEY MARK

Hardware and building supply dealers throughout the country carry Jersey Copper Screen Cloth in rolls of stock widths, 18 to 60 inches. Bright or dark finish. But if the dealer in your town can't supply you, drop us a line.

THE NEW JERSEY WIRE CLOTH COMPANY
618 South Broad Street
Trenton **New Jersey**

A Thick Strip-shingle

One reason for the great popularity of Ruberoid Strip-shingles among carpenters is its unusual thickness. It looks better on the roof than the ordinary shingle. It gives an impression of stability—of massiveness. Its edges cast strong shadows which contrast pleasantly with the deeply imbedded surface coating of red and green natural crushed slate.

Home owners like the extra thickness, but this is by no means the only thing that has contributed to the reputation of Ruberoid Strip-shingles. Here is a shingle which *will not* blow or curl up—a shingle economical to buy and lay because of its patented form—a shingle which offers you the possibility of many varied designs—finally, a shingle which is Ruberoid quality through and through.

Ruberoid Roofing and Shingles, because of their long service on thousands of roofs, have the confidence of home owners. Your reputation as a carpenter of sound judgment is made more secure if you recommend Ruberoid.

The RUBEROID Co.

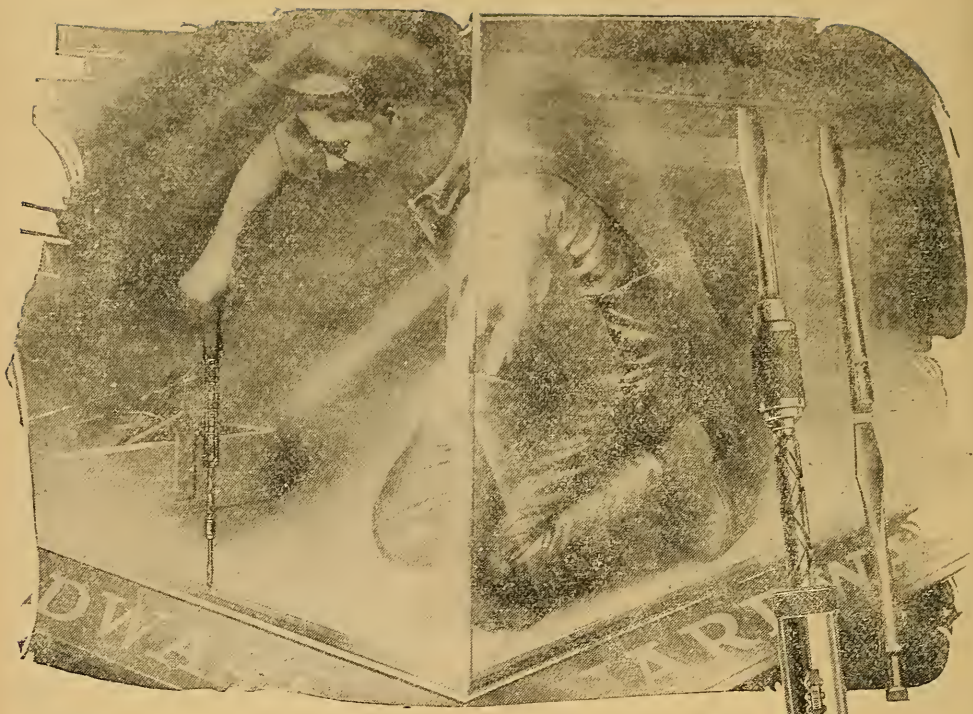
95 Madison Avenue, New York

Chicago Boston

RU-BER-OID strip-shingles

SHINGLES ROLL ROOFINGS BUILT-UP ROOFS BUILDING PAPERS

FELTS PAINTS VARNISHES PLASTICS



Just push—that's all

In hard-to-get-at corners, where you can work only with one hand, you'll find the "Yankee" Quick-Return Spiral Ratchet Screw-driver mighty handy.

There's a spring in the handle—just push! Blade makes three full turns to the stroke.

Spring keeps bit in screw slot and forces the handle back for another push. Speed!

Draws screws out as easily as it drives them in. Saves time! Saves the man!

"YANKEE" Spiral Ratchet Screw-drivers

No. 130 (illustrated): Standard Size. For all general work. Three sizes of bits included.

No. 131: Heavy pattern similar to No. 130 but built larger and stronger. Three sizes of bits included.

No. 135: Light pattern. Same style as No. 130. Three sizes of bits included.

No. 30: Same as No. 130 but without spring in the handle. Three sizes of bits included.

No. 31: Same as No. 131 but without spring in handle. Three sizes of bits included.

No. 35: Same as No. 135 but without spring in handle. Three sizes of bits included.

Write today for FREE Tool Book

Illustrates and describes the complete line of ingenious time and labor-saving "Yankee" Tools.

Dealers everywhere sell "YANKEE" Tools.

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO., Philadelphia

"YANKEE" TOOLS

Make Better Mechanics

A great tool to work with!

It's shaped right, and made right! Because of its tapering lines, it cuts easily and accurately.

You can turn out quick, clean work with the Plumb Hatchet. Finish a job that makes you proud of your workmanship, and do it easier,—the balance and comfort grip handle take care of that.

The Plumb Hatchet is forged from one piece of high-grade special-analysis steel; given the Plumb armor-plate heat treatment and double temper so that its keen edge stands a tremendous lot of service. The "eye" is heat-treated to prevent breaking.

Ask your dealer for Plumb Hatchets. Carpenters say, "They're Worth More."

Price $1.60 (except in Far West and in Canada)

Fayette R. Plumb, Inc.

Philadelphia U. S. A. St. Louis

"As hard as fire and water can make them"

—The Disston file-maker

Disston makes between sixteen and eighteen million files a year. Some weigh a tiny fraction of an ounce. Others 135 lbs. Some are for a lady's fingernails. Some for gigantic chunks of steel.

The supreme test of a good file is in filing the teeth of saws—steel cutting steel. And nearly a half-million Disston Files are used yearly in making Disston Saws—"the saws most carpenters use." No wonder Disston Files eat through the work in quick time! No wonder the experienced filer enjoys the feel of a Disston File as it bites into the toughest metal!

Disston Files are Disston made from the steel to the packing case. They are of good, true steel, "as hard as fire and water can make them."

Send for new free booklet, "The File in History."

DISSTON

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc.
Philadelphia, U. S. A.

A List of What Disston Makes

And in these Saws, Tools and Files is that quality found in
"The Saw Most Carpenters Use"

Back Saws
Band Saws for Wood and Metal
Bevels

Buck Saws
Butcher Saws and Blades
Circular Saws for Wood, Metal, and Slate
Compass Saws
Cross-cut Saws and Tools
Cylinder Saws

Drag Saw Blades
Files and Rasps
Grooving Saws
Gauges—Carpenters' Marking, etc.
Hack Saw Blades
Hack Saw Frames
Hand, Panel, and Rip Saws
Hedge Shears

Ice Saws
Inserted Tooth Circular Saws
Keyhole Saws
Kitchen Saws
Knives—Cane, Corn, Hedge
Knives—Circular—for Cork, Cloth, Leather, Paper, etc.
Knives—Machine
Levels—Carpenters' and Masons'
Machetes
Mandrels

Milling Saws for Metal
Mitre-box Saws
Mitre Rods
One-man Cross-cut Saws
Plumbs and Levels
Plumbers' Saws
Pruning Saws
Re-saws
Saw Clamps and Filing Guides

Saw Gummers
Saw-sets
Saw Screws
Screw Drivers
Screw-slotting Saws
Segment Saws
Shingle Saws
Slate Saws—Circular
Squares—Try and Mitre

Stave Saws
Sugar Beet Knives
Swages
Tools for Repairing Saws
Tool Steel
Trowels—Brick, Plastering, Pointing, etc.
Veneering Saws
Webs—Turning and Felloe

This is a partial list. There are thousands of items in the complete Disston line.

DISSTON

SAWS TOOLS FILES

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at
Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. XLII—No. 2

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1922

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

Procrastination

My friend, have you heard of the town of
Yawn
On the banks of the River Slow,
Where blooms the Waitawhile flower fair,
And the Some-time-or-other scents the air,
And the soft Go-easys grow?

It lies in the valley of What's-the-use,
In the province of Let-her-slide;
That old "tired feeling" is native there
It's the home of the listless I Don't care—
Where the Put-it-offs abide.

The Put-it-offs smile when asked to pay up,
And they say, "We'll do it to-morrow";
And so they delay from day until day,
Till death slides up and steals them away,
And the creditors beg, steal, or borrow.

—Walter Pulitzer in N. Y. Globe.

WHY IS IT?

(By Second General Vice-President Geo. H. Lakey.)

WHY it is that at Chicago a so-called "Citizens Committee" composed of bankers, real estate men, lawyers, doctors, department store owners and everything but working men have organized and are setting themselves up as the "guardians" of the building public (self-appointed at that, mind you), and have the Contractors' Associations, who employ men of all crafts necessary to carry out one of the most extensive building programs ever contemplated; in such a position that they, the employers, have not the right to meet and deal with their own employes without asking permission from this self-appointed Citizens Committee, and complying with a set of rules, or so-called "principles" laid down by these self-styled guardians of the peoples' interest, and as Hennessey would say to Dooley, "What are these principles?" "What are these rules?" Ah! there you are; the first one, of course, is the open shop, or in other words, closed shop against the union man, and worked out in such a manner that they permit certain employers to make agreements with some of the unions, and refuse to do so with the others; then let the unions fight it out among themselves, and so long as they can keep them doing that their own troubles are minimized.

Then, they find that the rules of the unions are bad, and they get a Federal judge who hasn't much to do except to act as Supreme Court for the baseball interests, or a judge at a baby show, and a thousand other things that people who haven't much to do can find, and in a few weeks, or months if you please, to cure all the ills of the building trades, reshape these rules, readjust their wages, and at that downward—sure; there you are.

But then, there are other ways of destroying the morale of the union membership, by helping the employers to destroy the apprenticeship rules, and establish one of helpers; that is fine; if your roof needs patching you have to get a carpenter and a helper to fit in a few shingles, then when the owner receives the bill the charges are for two men, and on the bill they are both journeymen, but the men themselves know the difference, the owner feels it, the contractor profits by it, and this idea is promoted by a so-called "Impartial Wage Board" at San Francisco.

Now then, we hold for the following principles: First, the right of collective bargaining, the right to have something to say as to what our wages shall be, on what basis they shall be figured, and the right to tell the world that we are not satisfied with a mere living wage, for when we are young we are helpers; a few years while we are active and competent we are journeymen, and then we become general nuisances—superannuated.

We want a wage scale so arranged that during the period of journeymanship we get something for the years we had to work for almost nothing to get that far, and something to provide for the day when the insurance companies class us as hazards.

Second, we want the right to make our own rules, so long as those rules are within the law and reasonable, and the writer has never known a union to undertake to make a rule unless there was some mighty good reason for it.

For instance, some localities have rules that prohibit their members from working on a building unless the proper building protection is put in, and in many instances we have had to go to the State Legislatures, City Councils, etc., asking that there be incorporated in the building laws, or codes stringent measures for building protection.

Why do we do this?

When sky-scrapers first came into vogue they ran up many stories of steel frame work; some men working above with heavy tools, and other men working below; a tool dropped it went clear through the building, and possibly through one of the men below; they called the ambulance and took that man either to the hospital or to the morgue, the steward on the job notified the family, and that was the end of it, excepting that his wife could start to take in washing the day after the funeral to support the kids. Were we wrong in asking for such a rule?

Again we make rules for apprentices. We say that the American boy should be given a chance to learn a trade, and to learn it thoroughly, and we make stringent apprentice rules, and here is the reason why:

We found that an employer would take a young, active boy and he kept him driving the wagon and hauling material around from one job to another as long as he could, then he put him to nailing on sheathing and kept him at that as long as he could, and when the boy got tired of that sort of stuff he quit and went to work for another contractor posing as a journeyman, and after he had been kicked and cuffed around for a number of years he really thought he was a journeyman.

We think that our boys are entitled to a better chance than this, and we say to the contractor, that boy is working for a small wage and he should be given a chance at all the different branches of carpentry that go into the makeup of a building; that somebody should have a definite interest in that boy, and that, that somebody should be the contractor, the foreman on the job and the members of the union.

In Chicago they had the finest apprenticeship system in the world for the reason that it provided that the boy should work nine months out of the year on the job, and during the months of January, February and March he should go to school. The unions co-operated with the contractors and the School Board in seeing to it that special training was given the boy during the three months at school so that at the end of the four year period the boy would have had three years actual experience on the job and one year special technical training that would fit him to be a real journeyman. His wages were arranged in such a manner that they were paid in fifty-two (52) weekly installments, so that he got his pay while he was going to school, and for every day he missed school, without a doctor's certificate or a very satisfactory excuse, he would have to make it up in the finish for the contractor at any rate of wages he may see fit to pay him, and when he had finished his apprenticeship with this contractor he had to appear before the Arbitration Board, composed of five (5) contractors and five (5) journeymen, and satisfy that Board that he had received the proper training, and if it was found that the contractor had not given that boy the proper training, the Board was empowered to place him, the boy, with another contractor, at any rate of wages the contractor was willing to pay him, and then make the contractor that apprenticed him, pay the difference between that and the going rate of wages.

Now, do you wonder that we had to make those rules, and is it any wonder that some of the contractors complain that the rules were unreasonably hard on them? We don't think so, and in the long run we are quite sure that the contractors will regret the neglect of a proper apprentice system, and I think many of them do right now.

The writer does not undertake to say that the unions are infallible; that they do not make mistakes—they do, but the man who undertakes to say that some of the so-called "Radical Rules" are the outgrowth of selfishness would do well to give study to the reason why those rules are adopted. For instance, some trades undertake to regulate the amount of work a man should do in a working day. This sounds like a radical rule, and it is a rule that very seldom creeps into our organization, but with some trades the work is of such a character that a certain number of yards of work can be accomplished in a day. Along comes an exceptionally active, industrious young fellow and he nearly doubles the ordinary amount of work that could be accomplished by the avergae men; immediately the employer undertakes to set, as a day's work, the amount of work accomplished by this exceptional man, and in retaliation for that sort of attitude came the rule from the average man that they will set the amount of work that the average man can accomplish and call that a day's work.

I could go on and cite any number of so-called radical rules, but don't forget this; that if it was not for an aggravated situation on the part of one party to an agreement those radical rules would not be brought out by the other party to the agreement.

We would much rather get along with our employers, feeling that if the employer is successful in business we would have steady work, and as fair a wage as we could make him pay. We have no desire to always be at loggerheads with our

employers, but we surely do have to put our shoulder to the wheel to resist these so-called Impartial Wage Reduction Boards and Citizens Committees, whose purposes are well known to us.

Let us point out this fact to our members. That any city or town that has a large percentage of the best mechanics in the town in the union very seldom suffer an attack on the part of the employers. If the members in the union keep in mind the purpose for which they are organized and do not have their activities diverted by side issues that undertake to inject themselves into our very lives, and without our asking, then our unions are strong.

Remember, there will never be peace so long as the employer is trying to hold us down to what he calls "A Living Wage" and which to us appears to be a mere subsistence. We are not satisfied with that, and so long as one party to an agreement is not satisfied, there can be no peace, but if we keep at it long enough, and with spirit enough, we can make him understand that we will go a whole lot farther with him and accomplish much better results if we were satisfied; maybe then he will make up his mind to be satisfied himself with a reasonable profit and give us a chance to live.

That is why we are constantly hammering at the membership to get into the organization those who properly belong there, and to explain to those who do not attend the meetings as regularly as they should, that belonging to the union means a whole lot more than "How much wages can we get." We have other obligations that are very important to us. One of them is to see that our boys get a chance to learn the trade as it should be, and the other is that in our declining years we do not be cast on the junk heap, or classed as general nuisances.

We owe a duty to those boys, and we owe a duty to the men whose hair has grown gray at the trade, and we are going to honestly discharge our duty; we will do it altogether if we can, but we will do it if there is only a handful of us left to carry out that principle.

SOME ADVICE AND SUGGESTIONS FROM THE SECRETARY OF LABOR JAMES J. DAVIS

IN looking over the great ranks of the American workers, as one sees them from the angle of the Department of Labor, the great need of the hour seems to me to be good will and the willingness to co-operate. And the great obstacle to this is a radical minority in those ranks, inside and outside the bounds of labor organizations. This unruly inclined group is too small to be called even a minority. It is an element. But it is large enough to cripple much of the work of the many great and good leaders of our workers who by their fairness and good sense are doing so much to stabilize our country during an economic storm.

More than once I have been called in, as a disinterested party with the moral weight of the country behind me, to help settle industrial disputes, and have seen those disputes prolonged and lost to the workers involved because of some unruly element in their ranks that refused anything approaching a fair adjustment. Always the leaders representing the workers in these disputes have been fair-minded. They have seen the problem as it looks to the other side. They have been willing to make fair concessions in return for fair concessions. They have come into the council chamber filled with the spirit of conciliation. And in this attitude they have represented the vast majority of their worker constituents. But too often the unruly few in their ranks have double-crossed their leaders' efforts, by refusing to stand for any concessions whatever in the spirit of fairness and equity. With them it has been whole hog or nothing. And by their clamor they have often utterly crippled the good work of their leaders.

For nine months I have been Secretary of Labor, and time and again I have seen this crippling process pushed and these settlements spoiled by a radical element. Hence I cannot escape the conviction that the foremost duty of all organizations of workers is to root out this element. Especially at a time like this, when we must all work together to climb out of this industrial stagnation it is more than ever necessary for us all to work and pull together. The best interests of the labor organizations res

n a hearty backing up of their leaders. "Stand by your officers" is a slogan that should be uppermost in every worker's mind. Team-work alone brings results.

Second only to this in importance is the need of every worker's doing a good, honest day's work for his pay. To say this, is not to support some industrial tyranny. It is only urging upon workers to turn out a fair product for a fair return. We all know that the shirkers are few in number. But they, too, are disturbers. They cause a blot on the reputation of the organization. They, too, lay a heavy burden on their leaders. In every bargain with employers, they are an item that hurts the deal. Every hard worker has to carry the shirker on his own back. My counsel to every organization of workers in the country is this: "Root out your unruly radicals, quicken the few slackers. The better you are when you come to a bargain, the better the bargain you drive. And have faith in your officers. Pick your leaders with care, but having picked them, follow them. Trust them. Abide by what they say. Have confidence in their honesty. Then stick to the bargains they drive for you."

These are no empty words. I constantly preach the gospel of good will in industry because I have seen the results of good will, both in industry and in the great world outside. I am head of an organization founded on the principle of good will, and the practical achievements of that organization for the improvement of the human lot are solid proof of the practical, paying worth of good will.

As an expression of that spirit, let me point to Mooseheart, the home and the school where the members of our Loyal Order of Moose maintain, educate, and fit for life, 1,060 orphaned children who might otherwise have been pitched into the struggle for life utterly without help. When I was a puddler of iron and active in my union, nothing hurt me more sorely than the tragic results in a family when the bread-winner was brought home crippled or killed by accident, or dead from natural causes. Often the tiny children, without more than the rudiments of education and with no trade whatever, were driven out into the world to fight an unequal battle for their bare living. I have seen such families so dispersed that brothers afterwards never saw each other. It seemed to me one of the most cruel sides of life, something unnecessary in a country like ours.

So, as soon as it was feasible, this Order established a little town of homes and schools for such children. At Mooseheart we welcome these children of our unfortunate members. It is not simply a home that we give them, but what it seems to me every child, regardless of birth or education, should have a thorough education to graduation from high school, and as thorough a training in whatever trade seemed best suited to the child's abilities and liking.

It has always been my contention that a trade is a splendid asset for any man. No man knows when misfortune may overtake him and sweep away his savings or earnings or income—when he might become a public charge, but for his ability to support himself in comfort and dignity by employment at some accepted trade. Hence we give these children at Mooseheart the trade they want, and train them in it till they become experts. The result is that when the child has reached the age of 17 or 18, he or she has received an education as good as or better than any public schooling in the country and are equipped to face the battle of life with the full means for self-support. Nor is this all.

Every child has the chance to use personal taste in the choice of clothing. Every child, later on, is paid something for the work done, and is taught to save the earnings. And between school hours and the hours in the shops, we provide outdoor sports, so that their bodies may be sound, in order to contain healthy minds. We teach them to understand and love the beautiful things of life. In consequence they go out in the world prepared to be good citizens and intelligent companions. If they have ability above the average, they may go on to college and into professional careers. But whatever be the measure of success that may come to them, we have endowed them with the power to make the most of themselves and of life. I know they are going to do much more good in the world than we have taught them to do. We have only sowed in them the seed of good will. They will find more effective ways of giving that good will practical expression. So the good work will perpetually expand.

You may say that a spirit, like the spirit of good will, is a mere feeling that

comes to nothing—a string of sweet-sounding words. I know it to be an actual force in the world, capable of the most practical and enduring results. I know that because I daily see these results. Almost daily I have seen the spirit of good will settle protracted disputes in industry, so that the men who had been in dispute were glad to have yielded a little point here and there, in order to gain the great good of harmony and contentment and steady work.

It is no idle saying that we must have the get-together spirit in our American industry. Nothing else will make it prosper. And nothing will create that spirit but the will-power of every one of us. Hence my constant counsel to the organization man to drop his grouches, and see that his brother workers drop their grouches. Kill off the chronic kicker, the shirker, the grouch, and the radical who are never satisfied. This country has been largely made by its skilled and honest workers, the backbone of its citizenship. The number has not diminished. Our people are becoming better and better workers, and at the same time better citizens. But we who work have more work to do. We have duties to perform. And one of those duties, the chief of those duties, is to see that the ranks of American workers are not sullied by the presence of radicals, kickers and shirkers.

IN THE NAME OF HUMANITY

(By Hugh S. Cumming, Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service.)

AT a recent health conference in New York, E. C. Davidson, Secretary of the International Association of Machinists, said: "What the worker wants is to know the truth about venereal diseases." A venereal disease is nothing short of a calamity to a worker, because it affects the creative impulse which is the laborer's greatest asset. And after all, the worker pays the price in money and in health. The industry may provide the necessary medical treatment and give information about the disease to its employes, but the industry can pass on the cost of these measures to the consumer of its products. Because the laborer must pay the price, he wants to know the facts, and for this reason the International Association of Machinists and other labor organizations are gladly co-operating with the Government in an effort to get correct information about these diseases before their members."

The Public Health Service and the State Boards of Health believe that one of the best methods of preventing and controlling a disease is to tell people "the truth" about it—what its effects are, how it is contracted, how it may be avoided and how cured. Yellow fever and malaria are fast losing their terrors because people know that exterminating the mosquito which carries the infection will prevent the spread of the disease. Tuberculosis, even, is ceasing to be the menace it formerly was, now that people know that rest, sunshine, fresh air, and wholesome food will cure, as well as prevent infection.

And so with venereal diseases. These diseases may affect the lungs and heart and nerves, they sometimes cause blindness, creeping palalysis, and even insanity.

To acquaint people with the facts about venereal diseases, the Public Health Service and the State Boards of Health are distributing pamphlets, posting placards, sending out lecturers, and showing motion pictures and exhibits. The pamphlets have been prepared for special groups as follows: A—for men. B—for the general public. C—for boys. D—for parents. E—for girls. F—for educators.

They may be secured upon request from the State Board of Health at the state capital or from the Public Health Service at Washington, D. C.

These diseases are contagious, and infected persons need prompt medical attention to prevent their passing on infection to others. For this reason, and because adequate treatment is both expensive and difficult to secure, clinics where free or inexpensive treatment is given have been established throughout the country. Hundreds of letters are received daily by the Public Health Service and the State Boards of Health from persons asking for addresses of clinics, pamphlets, and information of various kinds.

The work of telling people "the truth" about these diseases cannot be accomplished by the Government and the State

ards of Health alone. They have ther funds nor personnel to carry on ampaign which must eventually reach ery man and woman, every boy and l in America. They can reach only a v groups in every community, and it ts with these "key" organizations of n and women to carry the work fur- r. For this reason associations of rents and teachers, churches, libraries, tors of newspapers, fraternal and la- journals, and many labor, industrial, d commercial groups have been ap- ached.

During the first four months of 1921, e Government and State Boards of alth have made a special effort to tell mbers of Organized Labor about these seases and the need for eradicating them. The response to the request for co-operating has been most gratifying. Nearly one hundred labor Journals and papers have promised to give publicity to the work and are devoting space to items on the fight against these diseases. More than 1,500 Locals of labor organizations have asked the Public Health Service for pamphlets and other information. The Public Health Service is now sending a special message from the Surgeon-General to the Secretary of any labor union wishing to read it at a local meeting.

It is only by enlisting the active, intelligent interest of every man and woman in the country that this nation-wide movement against these diseases can ultimately be successful.

WHAT'S THE PROGRAM?

(By W. A. Black.)

A hundred years seems a long time when we look ahead. The possibilities and probabilities that lie in the coming century may be vaguely guessed by a review of the past hundred years. is good to pause for a moment to re- ew and sum up the gains and losses. ie whole story of industry in America, Organized Labor and of the develop- ent of the relations of the two lies ithin this eventful last century. There as not a mile of railroad a hundred ars ago. The telegraph and telephone id electrical development in general me in this period. Our wonderful ricultural implements have all come ithin three generations. The telephone common everywhere today is but a oduct of yesterday. Less than fifty ars ago the first phone was installed. wenty-five years cover the history of ie automobile. It is but yesterday the bmarine and the aeroplane appeared. here seems to be no limit to our cre- ive faculties in the mechanical line. he impelling force is to eliminate time id space. We crave to save labor. The hole system of what we call business day exists because it saves work. Man ves time by exchanging what he pro- aces better than the other man can, for ie other man's products.

Labor has its century of history. It an integral part of the development of dustry and trade. We were still an gricultural people a hundred years ago. There were no cities to speak of. New York City was not as large as San Antonio or Dallas. There were no great industries. The journeyman and employer worked side by side. They were still close together. They knew each other and each other's families. There was independence because the worker could go out and work on the land any time he wanted to. It was in plenty then.

The labor unions came into existence as the need arose. The history of Organized Labor in America really dates from about 1825. It is true there had been some Locals organized for fifty years previous to that. The earlier movements were but as the planting of the seed that grew into the later Organized Labor movement. The first National Union was effected in 1850, just seventy years ago. In fact it was not until after the Civil War that great impetus was given to industry and Organized Labor. It is well to emphasize and repeat one important fact. As industry developed and grew and became more and more impersonal the need of organization of the wage earners became a prime necessity. As long as the need exists organization of workers will continue. Attack can not break it down. Attacks may weaken the organization at times, may even show the marks of disintegration, but as long as there is need for co-operative working together men of intelligence will stand by each other in the labor union.

During this less than century of Organized Labor wonderful development has taken place. The three things usually emphasized are shorter hours, better working conditions and wages. Every step to advance either of these factors has been resisted. The worker can measure his comforts by his pay envelope, by the hours and working conditions and how they may effect his health. So hours of work and conditions of work and wages will continue to be the irritating cause of friction.

While the condition, hours and wages for work are the irritating causes of dispute the real causes lie deeper. The greatest good accomplished by the organization of workers has been educational. This education has been raising the standard of general intelligence. The very earliest platforms of Organized Labor were progressive and in advance of the time. It touched upon political and personal life. It is in these platforms that we touch upon the real underlying causes that labor must act upon. Quoting from John Mitchell, the early policy of the union may be summed up as follows:

"The freedom of the public domain, a homestead law, the grant to the settlers of the right to the land, the making of homesteads inalienable, a national bankrupt law, a mechanic's lien law, the abolition of imprisonment for debt, the equality of women with men, the abolition of chattel slavery, the limitation of the ownership of land to 160 acres per man, the abolition of monopoly, and the right of the Government to carry the mails on Sunday. The workmen also demanded free and universal education as a step toward the emancipation and elevation of their class."

Every program of today must be kept true with the unaccomplished principles enumerated. No one will advise letting up on the struggle for hours and conditions of work and wages. It is still more important to work and work continuously for the removal of the underlying causes of these business struggles. The workingman wants freedom and he must have it. Not only freedom of contract, but freedom of action of all kinds.

The pioneers of the movement saw that the monopoly of the earth was the danger ahead. Land was cheap in those days: it could almost be had for the asking, but in those early days he demanded that the limitations should be 160 acres. They saw the dangers of monopoly and insisted upon its being removed. It is encouraging and hopeful that the pioneers of the labor movement nearly a century ago saw the fundamental basis on which progress must be made. It also emphasizes the responsibility of the men of today to go forward and carry out this program. There should be no let up to the removal of monopoly and privilege. This must stand out clearly as the battle cry of every Organized Labor man. The growth and development of democracy depends upon it. There can be no evading of the question.

The season for labor Conventions is here. In each the work of the past year will be reviewed. Many a Local fight will be recited and reasons given for the victory or defeat. It will still be a report on those immediate causes of trouble, wages, conditions and hours. The labor Conventions of the near future will be given more and more to attacks of monopoly and privilege, political action for principle rather than for party. Labor will test its friends by what they stand for and not what they may claim to stand for. Organized Labor in the United States has an honorable record of a century. That record carries opportunity and responsibility and as labor uses its opportunities and meets its obligations of the hour it will go down to defeat or on to final victory. Destiny is in the hands of labor. The hour is here and pregnant with great things. Great men must rise to the occasion.

THE NATION'S MENACE

(By Ray Vern Maple.)

ABOUT one hundred and sixty years ago a great period of unrest prevailed throughout this country. The Colonists were tiring of the yoke thrust upon them by Great Britain. But the king and parliament cared not for this. The Colonists objected to trial without jury. To crush out this spirit of freedom, the sugar act, which placed a tax of 6d. a gallon on molasses and 5s. per hundred weight on sugar, and the stamp tax which provided that all legal documents

should bear a stamp to be paid for by the Colonists, were imposed upon them without their consent. The Colonists drew up resolutions protesting against these measures without avail. They issued a declaration of rights, but it was unheeded. They were answered by the Townsend acts, which forbade the legislatures from passing any more laws until suitable quarters were provided for the royal troops; established a Board of Commissioners of the custom to enforce the laws relating to trade, and laid a tax on glass, lead, painters' colors, paper and tea. This was too much for the Colonists and discouraged by all their peaceful efforts to have their conditions improved, they went out on a strike, even to the extent of using violence and the Boston riot of March 5, 1770, took place. This did not check the king in his efforts to hold the Colonists in chains and large shiploads of tea were shipped over purposely to force the Colonists to pay the tax. But their spirits were aroused, they were beginning to awaken to their perils and they declared another strike, organized (a labor union?), the Boston Tea Party and threw all of the tea overboard. Still the king could not see what trouble he was brewing for himself; still he could not realize that it is impossible to crush a freedom loving spirit. Consequently he thrust upon the Colonists the five intolerable acts. Seeing that nothing would prevail the Colonists called the First Continental Congress, drew the Declaration of Independence, took up arms against Great Britain, with the result that she was overwhelmingly defeated and the Colonists gained their independence.

About one hundred years ago another period of unrest began to arise in this country. Throughout the South the negro was held in bondage. Large numbers of freedom loving men were beginning to feel that this was wrong. This condition was presented to the Southern slaveholders, but they paid no attention to it. Efforts were made to settle this issue peaceably and by legislation through the Missouri compromise, but this had no effect. To all measures that were offered, the slaveholders turned a deaf ear. To fortify themselves they secured the fugitive slave law, the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the infamous Dred Scott decision. But freedom was still alive and the immortal Lincoln was elected President in 1860. At this point the Southern slaveholders were so arrogant as to think that they could secede, set up a government of their own and forever hold the negro in slavery unmolested. But alas, how they did deceive themselves. They brought on a bloody and expensive Civil War, in which they were completely defeated and the negro slave was given his freedom.

Today unrest is sweeping over the land. The working classes are aroused. For years they have seen the greater part of the gain brought about by their toil go into the hands of the employers. For years in spite of their wage increases they have found themselves but little better off, due to the fact that the prices of life's necessities continually advanced more rapidly. For years they have been denied collective bargaining and proper consideration. During the war with Germany, due to the fact that production was needed in abnormal quantities, these workers did secure in a measure a few of their long fought for rights. But as they did they sacrificed in other ways that the war might be won to "make the world safe for democracy." And while they were making these sacrifices, 18,000 new millionaires were being made and while these new millionaires were being made 6,000,000 children were being improperly cared for. During the war the workers received an average wage increase of 50.3 per cent, but prices advanced 95 per cent. And while the average income of the workers was being increased 50.3 per cent, that of the employers increased 202 per cent. These are the conditions which produce this present unrest. The working classes are economically and justly entitled to a certain per cent of the fruits of industry at all times and they are tired of seeing this per cent grow smaller, while that per cent which goes to the employers grows larger. For years they have been trying peaceably and orderly to correct these evil conditions, which are a curse to humanity. What is the result today of their efforts? What answer are they now receiving to their just demands?

Due to the fact that their wages do not increase as rapidly as prices they are unable to buy back their share of production. The war stopped; European markets failed to materialize, which any sensible man could have foreseen three years ago. Manufacturers in their blind-

ness and greed speeded up production after the war, expecting to unload at immense profits onto Europe. These markets failing and the American working man not being able to buy his share, due to his insufficient wage, a surplus product began to accumulate. Merchants seeing ruin staring them in the face, began to cancel their previous orders. Today $2,000,000,000 worth of goods are tied up in transit due to these cancellations. And as a result of all of this, 2,325,000 workingmen are now in enforced idleness. Unemployment with all of its sufferings is now sweeping over the land like a forest fire.

Now to make matters worse, the reactionary element among the employers is conducting a campaign to establish the "open shop." It is not an open shop, but a closed shop against union men, because one of their stipulations for employment is that the employe shall not join, affiliate with or have any dealings with a labor organization. The unbiased statement of the Interchurch Movement bears this out correct. They have the nerve to call it the "American Plan," when nothing could be farther from real Americanism. Real Americanism is full-fledged democracy. Democracy is the rule of the majority for the greatest good for the people as a whole. That this may be accomplished it is necessary to recognize all elements of society, allow each its proper sphere and give each its just rights and reward. Democracy is the application of the law of human progress, which is association on a basis of equality of opportunity and responsibility. If society obeys the law, real progress is made; if it does not social decay sets in. The great empires of Egypt, Greece and Rome owe their downfall to their disobedience of the natural law.

Just as the Colonists demanded recognition from Great Britain, so today labor is demanding recognition from capital. Just as the king of Great Britain answered the Colonists with the sugar act and the stamp act tax, so today capital is answering labor by its Lever act and the Esch-Cummins bill. As the Colonists protested against these acts and issued the Declaration of Rights, so today labor has protested against these modern acts and issued its Declaration of Rights. As the Colonists were answered by the Townsend acts, so today labor is answered by the state constabulary laws, industrial courts and garnishee laws. As the Colonists were forced to go on strike against these obnoxious measures by the Boston riot and the Boston Tea Party, so today labor is forced at times to go on strike against its oppressors.

As it was sought to settle the negro slavery question by the Missouri Compromise, so today labor has tried repeatedly to settle its differences with capital by compromise. As the slaveholders of the South only created more unrest and hastened their own doom by the passage of the fugitive slave law, so today these reactionary conservative employers are only creating more unrest and hastening their own doom by advocating and fostering such anti-labor legislation as was just mentioned above. And as a climax was brought to the slavery question by the Dred Scott decision so it may be that a climax will be brought to the labor question by the recent decision of the Supreme Court in its Duplex Machine Co. case. But let us hope, let us pray, that the close parallel, which we have just accurately drawn, will not be followed to its end. Let us hope and pray that as it required the Revolutionary War to give the Colonists justice, that as it required the Civil War to give the black man freedom, that it will not require bloodshed or violence to give labor justice and freedom.

With that end in view let labor be calm, cool and patient yet a little while longer. Let us study throughly the problems that confront us. Let us let the public know our side of the case. Let us educate and organize to a man. These modern industrial kings, these present industrial slaveholders will soon run their course. The public will soon learn their hypocrisy and deceit. The public will soon realize the importance and justice of labor's demands and public sentiment will visit such a chastisement upon these advocates of un-Americanism and industrial autocracy, that they shall never recover from their defeat. But let the facts be made known, let the issue be clearly understood, and let it be known to all that this present period of unemployment, this present state of unrest and all the evil that comes from it is justly placed at the doors of those who are today advocating the "open shop," the "American Plan," and that they are today the nation's menace.

Editorial

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INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1922

Does It Pay To Be a Good Standing Member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters?

The prompt payment of dues to your Local Union is a matter that should be given first consideration by every member of our Brotherhood, because upon the payment of your dues devolves your interest in the beneficial features of our organization. If you have not familiarized yourself with these features, then you should do so at once by referring to Sections 48, 49, 50, 51, 52 and 53, of our General Laws. If you have not got a Constitution, then you should apply to the Secretary of your Local Union for one immediately, and after perusing the above sections, you will realize that it is worth while to be a member in good standing in an institution like ours, for we know of no fraternal or beneficial organization that pays the benefits we do, upon the small per capita tax received. Just figure for yourself.

If you are a beneficial member you pay monthly dues of not less than 75c per month, 40c of which is paid to the General Office; this totals $4.80 per year and in the event of your death after one year's membership your beneficiary is entitled to $50.00, which is not a bad investment for $4.80; if you are two years a member the General Office receives a total of $9.60, and in the event of your death after two years' membership, your beneficiary gets $100; if three years a member, the amount received by the General Office is $14.40, and your death benefits after three years' membership is boosted to $150; if four years a member, the amount received by the General Office is $19.20 and your death benefits after four years' membership is increased to $200; and if you are five years a member, the General Office receives the total sum of $22 and your death benefits have increased to the sum of $300, which is the maximum amount paid on the death of a beneficial member. In addition you become entitled after your first year's membership to a wife's funeral donation of $25, which is increased $25 on the second year's membership and an additional $25 on the third year's membership, making a maximum wife's funeral donation of $75 on three years' membership or over.

Then we have provided to pay you disability donations, in the event you become totally and permanently disabled from ever again following any branch of the carpenter trade for a livelihood, as a result of accidental injuries, in amounts ranging from $50 on one year's membership to $400 on five years' membership or over. Semi-beneficial members who are those having joined after attaining the age of 50 years or apprentices, not qualified as a journeyman, are entitled to minor benefits, the risk covering their classification being greater, on account of age, etc. Some members say we are

paying too much tax to the General Office, but if they would only take time to figure for themselves, they would wonder how we are able to continue to do business on such a small revenue. As we stated before the per capita tax on each member is 40c per month, $4.80 per year, consequently you would have to be a continuous dues paying member for almost 63 years before you would have paid in the $300 your beneficiary would be entitled to at your death. If your wife died and you received $75 donation on her death, then you would have to be a continuous dues paying member for nearly 16 years more, or a total of almost 80 years, before you would have paid in to the General Office the $375 you or your beneficiary had received therefrom. In some cases a member receives $75 wife's death donation and at some subsequent period becomes totally and permanently disabled and receives $400 disability donation, making a total of $475 received by him. You can see in this case the brother would have had to belong to the United Brotherhood for almost 100 years a full dues paying member before he would have paid in the amount he had taken out, saying nothing of the other benefits such as strike pay, etc., which he may have received during his affiliation.

You ask how do we do it? The explanation is simple: Members who have probably belonged to ou rBrotherhood for years have become negligent or careless in the payment of their dues, and allow themselves to become suspended from benefits, and during the period of their suspension the member or his wife dies, or he meets with an accident that totally disables him, that brother loses his benefits, and it invariably happens, just at the time a member is in arrears that misfortune overtakes him and as a consequence, his widow or family suffers thereby. There is no excuse at this time at least for a member falling in arrears, for if he is unable to pay his dues, through lack of work, sickness or some other cause, if he will apply to his Local Union they will see that he is kept in full benefit standing, as President Hutcheson has granted a dispensation to all Local Unions, allowing them to keep their needy members' dues paid when requested to do so until next spring, if they desire to do so.

Other members drop out of the Brotherhood entirely, some to enter other legitimate business, some because of carelessness, and some to allow them to "scab" on their fellowmen. In all such cases, the General Organization has profited, for when a member has become suspended by owing a sum equal to six months' dues, he can only come back into our organization the same as a new member, by paying a new initiation fee and his record will date from his last initiation.

We know it is not the wish of our membership that we should profit through the misfortune of our fellowman and nothing would be more pleasing to the General Officers than the knowledge that every brother affiliated was in good standing and entitled to benefits. Members, don't think only of yourselves, remember some of you have wives, children, fathers, mothers, sisters or brothers, who are dependent upon you, and if misfortune should come suddenly upon you, think of the great benefit the donations paid by our organization would be to them, and the small effort required by you to keep your dues paid up in full.

Look in our Journal each month under the caption of "Claims Paid" and assure yourself of the great good accomplished for our members and their families in their bereavement and then peruse the colums of "Disapproved Claims" and their reasons for disapproval and take warning by those reasons, and see that in your case, at least, there will never be any cause for an adverse decision and you will find that it pays to be a good standing member of the United Brotherhood.

* * *

If Lincoln Were With Us Today

Had Abraham Lincoln but lived in this day we do not believe this so-called "American Plan" propaganda would ever have been sprung on the public. He was too wise a man to have been deceived as to the purpose of what is implied in the "open" shop, which assails every principle that gives the working man a chance to determine his industrial condition. Lincoln would have seen the merits of the union shop as a means to industrial liberty and there is no doubt in our mind but he would have given it support as the only adequate means for labor's protection.

The "open" shop is a lie in that it does not operate as represented. So far as possible it is closed to labor that ex-

ercises freedom of organization and it is "open" shop only on condition that labor yield its rights to the control of a master.

As the foe of all forms of slavery, Mr. Lincoln would undoubtedly have supported a principle giving to the working men the liberty to work out their destiny free from the shackles of an industrial autocracy.

All those who thoroughly understand the principles of democracy give support to unionism. Lincoln would have unquestionably been found a supporter of trade unionism and this opinion is based on the fact that he was a true friend of labor in his life and in his public acts. He could not have been consistently a friend of labor and at the same time have been an opponent of the union shop.

* * *

President of Barbers' International Union Dead

Frank X. Noschang, for twenty years International President of the Barbers' Union, died at his home in Albany, N. Y., Thursday morning, January 5, 1922, at the age of 55 years. Mr. Noschang became president of the organization 20 years ago when he was elected at the Saginaw, Michigan, Convention held in October, 1901 and which position he has held continuosly up to the time of his death. Before that time he had been active in his own local union in Albany and had served as President of the New York State organization. He had made his headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind., in the Carpenters' Building for the past seven years. His death will be regretted by thousands of friends he has made in the labor movement throughout the country.

* * *

Labor Owned Company Produces Wonderful Picture

The first economic drama ever produced, and the first motion picture made by a strictly labor-owned company is now under way for distribution by the Federation Service, Inc., 729 Seventh Ave., New York.

"The New Diciple," produced by the Federation Film Corporation of Seattle, is not based upon prejudice—but upon truth. It holds no brief for violence or disorder. Industrially, it is true—fundamentally it is honest—economically it is sound. It exposes the hypocrisy of the so-called American plan, and shows the danger that awaits labor—both organized and unorganized—if this wolf in sheep's clothing is permitted to gain a foothold. It is labor's picture and labor should support it.

The picture has a superb supporting cast, including Pell Trenton, Margaret Mann, Alfred Allen, Norris Johnson, Walt Whitman and Arthur Hull, all of whom are well known in the motion picture world.

All unionists should see the managers of the various motion picture houses that they patronize and ask when this picture is to be shown, and keep asking for it.

Upon the support of this picture by Organized Labor the test will be made of whether or not labor and the general public will support this kind of drama. If so, then we may look for other producers to imitate, or at least make their productions more favorable to labor than they have in the past.

* * *

Near East Relief

An appeal in behalf of the helpless orphans of Russian Armenia and the Bible lands of the Near East, has gone out from the national committee of Near East Relief through the various state branches.

Fraternities, churches, labor organizations, individuals—are asked to remember the children of a nation about to perish, except for American relief. For six years Near East Relief has been striving to save the child life of Armenia, a humanitarian movement only made possible by contributions from the public. "We believe that these children present the most outstanding case of need to be found in the world today," says an appeal now going out.

In its orphanages in the Near East the relief organization is now caring for thousands of these children while thousands more are wandering hungry and cold, homeless and helpless—and hopeless, except for their hope in America. It is declared that before spring many thousands of these children will inevitably perish unless Near East Relief aid can be extended to them. A sympathetic public is urged not to forget that "these children are suffering mainly as the result of persecution because of their parents' Christian faith and because their fathers served the allied cause in the war."

Sixty dollars a year will save the life of one of these children and it may be paid $5 a month if desired. The national headquarters of Near East Relief is situated at 151 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Something To Think About

Just a little "I will stuff" and you will be all right. This is a good principle for every member to follow in these strenuous times and it is especially good to have in mind when your organization needs you to do all the boosting you can. Jere L. Sullivan, writing in the "Mixer and Server" said a "whole heap" when he said:

"Don't let anybody park you off in a corner for two or three months with your engine shut off and your battery dead. There are a lot of fellows that want to hog the spotlight; they can't do it while you are messing up the front stage, and they may manoeuver things so as to shoot you back in the darkness where no one will notice that you are one of those present.

"Be an active member, anyone can pay dues. Make up your mind that the fellows that have you numbered with the "also rans" pulled the wrong guess, that instead of being material for the tall man with the black clothes and somber look, you are a regular go-getter and must be counted upon.

"You've got a lot of that "I will" stuff in your frame; all you need do is use it and step forward. Being a wall flower may suit some, but you're not that kind of book holder. There may be hunks of Edam laying around the rendezvous of your union, but you are not one of 'em, and it's right smack up to you to show the goods that you are made of. If you are waiting for some one to lay you out and put a lily in your hand, well, that's different, what we put on the blackboard won't interest you, so you can forget it; forget that we drove down your street, for we had no intention of beating the undertaker out of a job."

* * *

Did Dante Hold Card In a Union?

The following article appeared in the Literary Digest recently, showing that union labor is not at all a new thing, but was fostered by some of the really great men in history:

"Dante held a union card, it now appears, in the Apothecaries' Union of Florence, and devoted much of his energies to fighting labor's battles against the aristocrats. So that while Dante's sixth centenary was hailed in all modern languages by eulogists of Italy's epic poet, who is ranked with Homer and with Shakespeare among the supreme figures of the world's literature, in some European countries they are also mindful of Dante's political influence on his time and of what one Italian commentator calls the modern characteristics of Dante's political ideas.

"Some English writers recall that Mr. Gladstone counted Dante among the great leaders of his intellectual life, and they cite Viscount Morley's dictum that it were an idle dream to think that the dead hand of Dante's century and all that it represented is no longer to be taken into account by those who would be governors of men.

"At a notable celebration in honor of the immortal Florentine held in the Sorbonne, an Italian senator and former minister of public instruction, Mr. Francisco Ruffini, delivered an address on Dante and politics, in which he declared that politics is the pivot, if one may say so, of the whole poetic machine of Dante.

"Coming now to his labor union activities. Senator Ruffini sees Dante the patriot standing between the syndicalism (or labor unionism) and the league of nations of his period, and in defense of this rather astonishing collocation of phrases he points out that the Florence of Dante was a professional republic under the regime of arts and trades, a veritable organization of syndicates."

* * *

The Way They Talk and—

A large percentage of the members of Organized Labor denounce in the most vitriolic terms the capitalist press, but many of these gentlemen give but little support to the labor press that speaks for the rights and liberties of the common man. The great majority of the labor publications are struggling to maintain an existence, simply because the great army of labor becomes thoughtless or indifferent to the struggles of labor editors, who, through their loyalty to the working class sometimes are visited by lengthy intermissions between meals. The labor press cannot expect support from powerful combinations that look upon the organs that are dedicated to the cause of the masses of the people as inimical to the interests of a class of privilege. The labor press can only be strong when the membership of the labor movement realize that labor publications must receive support from the class whose cause they champion and defend. The press that speaks for social justice and the rights of man should receive the undivided support of labor.

Official Information

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Second District, D. A. POST
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Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
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Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
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Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of General President Wm. L. Hutcheson for the Quarter Ending December 31, 1921

January 17, 1922.

To the Members of the General Executive Board.

Brothers—Greeting:

The period for which this report covers is the last three months of the year 1921. A year that brought conditions to our membership such as were never experienced by them during the life of the Brotherhood, due to the efforts, not so much of the direct employers of our membership but of the various business interests of the country endeavoring to force upon our membership a decrease of their wage scale and while in many instances settlements were reached between the employers and our members, in many cases there was a prolonged enforcement of idleness of our membership necessitating the arrangement for financial assistance for many of them.

Owing to circumstances and conditions the Brotherhood can well feel satisfied with the results obtained and while it is true that we have sustained a loss of several thousand members many of them were what might be termed war time carpenters and when work was reduced to the regular construction work they found themselves unqualified and therefore sought other occupations. There were other members of course who were well qualified and long time members of the Brotherhood, who through force of circumstances found themselves unable to retain their membership in the organization. Those former members will, without doubt, again become members of our Brotherhood when work becomes more plentiful and present indications (from the reports received at this office) are to the effect that the year 1922 will be an active year in building construction.

Under date of October 21, 1921, I issued a circular letter to all Local Unions of the Brotherhood granting them a dispensation to assist worthy members, (who through force of circum-

stances were unable to keep themselves in good standing) to maintain their membership by paying the regular per capita tax to the General Office and from correspondence we have had with various Local Unions it is shown that many of our Locals have availed themselves of the opportunity afforded them to show that our Brotherhood is all that the word implies by rendering assistance to their members.

Considerable correspondence was received at this office from Local Unions and District Councils of our Brotherhood wherein they called attention to press reports throughout the country to the effect that Government officials contemplated dispensing with the Department of Labor or consolidate it with other departments of the Government and the request was made that the undersigned enter, on behalf of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, a protest against such a step. The matter was given attention by the undersigned and an interview was arranged with President Harding at which he informed me that the present administration had no thought or intention of either dispensing with the Labor Department or consolidating it with any of the other governmental departments.

As per the action of the General Executive Board at its last meeting, L. U. Nos. 22, 34, 483, and 1082 of San Francisco were suspended, Charters re-issued and the members enrolled. From reports received at this office indications are that the membership will soon be rehabilitated.

There has been put forth an effort by some of the membership of the various Local Unions in the city of Toledo, O., to bring about a consolidation of the Local Unions but by vote of their membership failed to approve of same. I am submitting herewith correspondence in reference to the matter and would request that the same be given consideration. A similar condition exists in Atlanta, Ga., and I am also submitting with this report correspondence in reference thereto as well as correspondence of relative conditions existing in Westchester County, N. Y.

Since the last meeting of our Board, the membership of our organization in Cincinnati, O., has been envolved in a movement to resist a reduction in their wage scale and a change in their working conditions with the result that many of them were out of employment for a period of several weeks and the General Office has paid to them their lockout donations as per the provisions of the General Constitution. After several attempts through negotiations they finally reached an understanding with the contractors which provides for a reduction of their scale from $1 to 95c per hour and same has been approved by referendum vote of their membership.

Other matters of interest pertaining to the welfare of our Brotherhood will be called to your attention during the meeting of the Board.

Fraternally yours,
WM. L. HUTCHESON.
General President.

Carpenters Will Instruct Members

Carpenters' L. U. No. 226, of Portland, Ore., is starting a course of lectures dealing with a number of problems encountered in building construction. After each lecture questions and suggestions pertaining to the subject will be invited from the members. A large number of members have signified their intention of taking the course.

The purpose of the union is to give each member an opportunity to become proficient in all phases of work, and each subject taken up will be handled by some one particularly proficient in that line.

Thrift

Thrift makes manifest our character, reveals three outstanding qualities, and yields three products that are of universal importance:

The four elements of thrift are:

1. Earning or production.
2. Spending or choosing.
3. Saving or conservation.
4. Investment or accumulation.

The three outstanding qualities are:

1. Frugality or carefulness.
2. Economy or good management.
3. Judgment or wise decision.

And the three products notably resulting from the practice of thrift are:

1. Security of the state.
2. Prosperity of the community.
3. Happiness and welfare of the individual.

—Professional Engineer.

The Union Label is an antidote for selfishness, that phase of our character which dwarfs the soul.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1921

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
44454	Anna Sibell	11	14	8	Pneumonia	$75.00
44455	Louis A. Gordon	11	22	3	Myocarditis	300.00
44456	Elizabeth Pengel	42	25	6	Diabetes	75.00
44457	Emma S. Webb	55	21	2	Tumor	75.00
44458	William G. Cox	72	2	11	Heart disease	100.00
44459	John Christ Sorensen	91	18	6	Sarcoma	300.00
44460	Laura Snow Wood	97	8	3	Uraemia	75.00
44461	Gaudias Cote	134	29	7	Meningitis	300.00
44462	N. Lind	141	22	1	Intestinal obstruction	300.00
44463	Bertha Drake	155	13	10	Scarlet fever	75.00
44464	Owen Taylor (Dis.)	165	11	6	Fall	400.00
44465	John Pugh	252	7	6	Cancer	75.00
44466	Emerson E. Knapp	261	31	7	Apoplexy	200.00
44467	John Fagan	277	15	11	Asphyxia	300.00
44468	Josephine Brouyette	551	15	11	Hemorrhage	75.00
44469	Rochard B. Maynard	642	19	6	Apoplexy	300.00
44470	Sara M. Thompson	710	23	7	Anaemia	75.00
44471	Kate Bradley	1134	15	2	Paralysis	75.00
44472	Mildred Eliza Ackerley	1134	4	11	Tuberculosis	75.00
44473	Charles Berard	1610	13	1	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
44474	Wladystawa Ziembicka	1856	2	6	Tuberculosis	50.00
44475	S. H. Nolen	36	10	8	Heart trouble	300.00
44476	Joseph J. Zednik	39	7	11	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
44477	Henry Robert Trumpold	47	34	8	Septicaemia	300.00
44478	Mary Moliter	47	15	6	Pneumonia	75.00
44479	Karl Wetzel	61	9	4	Suicide	300.00
44480	Charles E. Torney	132	9	3	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
44481	Herbert S. Pedigo (Dis.)	197	11	4	Accidental	400.00
44482	Charles W. Peck	198	7	5	Gangrene	300.00
44483	Fredericka Dobratz	264	22	6	Arterio sclerosis	75.00
44484	John L. Hall	306	1	11	Bright's disease	50.00
44485	J. L. Wigginton	388	21	5	Anaemia	300.00
44486	James Franklin Bryant	437	11	11	Diabetis	125.00
44487	Thomas C. Hellegers	490	19	6	Carcinoma	300.00
44488	George W. Dunnican (Dis.)	490	17	10	Accidental	400.00
44489	Charles A. Lyon	486	2	0	Tuberculosis	25.00
44490	Mary M. Brown	603	5	4	Heart disease	75.00
44491	Sophie Johnson	791	23	11	Angina pectoris	75.00
44492	Elizabeth Coffman	1155	19	4	Ulcer	75.00
44493	Jerry Wagner	1330	11	8	Myocarditis	300.00
44494	Mary E. Johnson Voight	1372	11	4	Myocarditis	75.00
44495	Victore Lanthier Demers	1558	1	4	Fever	25.00
44496	Teresa Hernandez Javierre	1633	2	3	Tuberculosis	50.00
44497	Harry Willour	2041	2	0	Tuberculosis	100.00
44498	Jessie Telzrow	2141	2	7	Paralysis	50.00
44499	Bertha Hurley	4	12	6	Tuberculosis	75.00
44500	Rochus Germer	5	20	3	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
44501	Lizzie Kirsch	5	31	7	Pancretitis	75.00
44502	Perley C. Simons	55	4	9	Accidental	200.00
44503	Alva S. Sullivan	55	2	5	Angina pectoris	100.00
44504	James Coker	67	18	3	Ulcer	300.00
44505	Benjamin Hawkins	104	2	1	Ulcer	100 00
44506	Paul J. Pagh	158	19	7	Myocarditis	300.00
44507	Hannah Albright	165	10	8	Cholecystitis	75.00
44508	Frank Krueger	182	6	7	Heart disease	300.00
44509	Mary Jane Price	185	18	8	Apoplexy	75.00
44510	Belle Z. Whetstone	373	4	0	Ulcer	75.00
44511	Charles G. Carson	434	12	9	Tuberculosis	300.00
44512	E. E. Russ (Dis.)	477	2	1	Accidental	100.00
44513	May Martin Goff	600	1	8	Myocarditis	25.00
44514	William Altbrandt	612	23	10	Pneumonia	300.00
44515	George Bryant	712	15	7	Mitral regurgitation	300.00
44516	Yvonne Belanger Demers	730	5	5	Bright's disease	75.00
44517	Albert J. Palmer	747	20	8	Pneumonia	125.00
44518	Nellie Farrenkopp	787	15	5	Lues	75.00
44519	Anna K. Weaver	790	2	6	Tuberculosis	50.00
44520	Etienne Martin	1021	14	7	Heart disease	125.00
44521	Alfred Gonya	1021	19	4	Dysentery	300.00
44522	Frederick W. Martini	1122	5	8	Diabetis	300.00
44523	Rudolph Redmann	1224	1	7	Accidental	50.00
44524	Thomas A. Maxted (Dis.)	1308	32	8	Accidental	400.00
44525	Vanetta A. Sipe	1419	6	4	Erysipelas	75.00
44526	Thomas Johnson	1456	3	7	Carcinoma	50.00
44527	Emma Skopec	1786	11	2	Heart disease	75.00
44528	James C. McCurdy	1869	2	8	Ulcer	100.00
44529	John Edward Varney	1953	3	3	Suicide	150.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
44530	L. W. Simmons	2261	2	1	Cancer	100.00
44531	Ralph Bobner	2264	2	0	Apoplexy	100.00
44532	John Vandenbenden	73	19	0	Bronchitis	300.00
44533	Marie Larviviere Phaneuf	108	1	5	Tuberculosis	25.00
44534	David Peterson	186	33	1	Endocarditis	300.00
44535	Charles M. Campbell	207	1	5	Accidental	50.00
44536	Caroline V. Morse	226	2	2	Diabetis	50.00
44537	James Banner	306	23	3	Heart disease	300.00
44538	Stella Golubski	341	19	2	Peritonitis	75.00
44539	Benice Biel	341	9	0	Nephritis	75.00
44540	John Cox	532	11	8	Heart trouble	300.00
44541	Thomas Muldoon Clemens	541	21	5	Apoplexy	300.00
44542	Eliza M. Martin	884	2	5	Carcinoma	50.00
44543	Ole Sjorslev	1032	22	5	Intestinal obstruction	300.00
44544	Herman F. Tidwell (Dis.)	1203	8	3	Accidental	400.00
44545	Mahlon V. McDonald	1355	4	7	Heart failure	50.00
44546	Frank Prinz	1514	12	6	Accidental	300.00
44547	Mary Peterson	1523	2	11	Tuberculosis	50.00
44548	William M. Scott	2416	4	7	Accidental	200.00
44549	Leila Davis Dumas	1	9	4	Tuberculosis	75.00
44550	Bernhard P. DeBaets	1	14	9	Carcinoma	300.00
44551	Andrew G. Johnson	1	1	8	Sunstroke	50.00
44552	J. Marius Mathieson	8	21	8	Peritonitis	300.00
44553	William Deweese	52	34	4	Ulcer	300.00
44554	Elizabeth Holland	56	3	10	Embolism	75.00
44555	George A. Miller	73	1	8	Myocarditis	50.00
44556	Pauline Curry	198	5	3	Influenza	75.00
44557	Anna Graham	200	15	1	Carcinoma	75.00
44558	George C. Orth	237	20	11	Asthma	300.00
44559	John F. O'Connor	246	16	3	Cancer	300.00
44560	Rafaela Sciartiello	261	3	1	Tuberculosis	75.00
44561	Lawrence McCullen	608	19	11	Tuberculosis	300.00
44562	Charles Goff (Dis.)	735	31	7	Accidental	400.00
44563	Emil Geir	947	13	0	Peritonitis	300.00
44564	S. A. Newberg	947	6	4	Carcinoma	75.00
44565	Horace J. Tatro	952	5	1	Diabetis	300.00
44566	Hans Flademoe	1176	2	3	Tuberculosis	25.00
44567	Victor Crawford	1367	2	6	Myocarditis	100.00
44568	Henry E. Munstermann	1960	3	11	Tuberculosis	150.00
44569	Axel Josephson	2725	5	3	Accidental	300.00
44570	Elizabeth Wyckoff	2	3	0	Diabetis	75.00
44571	John H. Murray	13	19	7	Nephritis	300.00
44572	Bertha Nettie Frasier	52	14	8	Pellagra	75.00
44573	William P. Mozingo	55	9	0	Cancer	300.00
44574	Fred Koch	224	16	4	Suicide	300.00
44575	Herman Saar	261	14	8	Lethargica	300.00
44576	Mary K. McKalvey	277	10	2	Uraemia	75.00
44577	Jacob Krieger	325	19	7	Carcinoma	300.00
44578	Philip Chester Godfrey	366	4	1	Endocarditis	200.00
44579	John Eiben	402	6	10	Nephritis	300.00
44580	Charles E. Record	665	1	0	Typhoid fever	50.00
44581	Herbert Morris Williams	770	9	3	Heart failure	300.00
44582	J. A. Frazier	1028	3	2	Accidental	50.00
44583	Joseph L. Saucier	1239	19	9	Heart disease	300.00
44584	Charles K. Laib	1367	9	8	Pneumonia	300.00
44585	Dorthea C. Hansen	1631	13	7	Diabetis	75.00
44586	Gabriel Ojala	1929	5	0	Accidental	300.00
44587	Charles M. MacLeod	10	35	9	Accidental	300.00
44588	Anna Ohde	10	25	3	Cancer	75.00
44589	Mary E. Dean	75	12	6	Endocarditis	75.00
44590	Laura H. Beers	132	9	4	Pneumonia	75.00
44591	Callie M. Keith	158	11	8	Cancer	75.00
44592	Emma Francis Beaty	168	1	0	Heart trouble	25.00
44593	Ilma Hendrickson	257	4	1	Angina pectoris	75.00
44594	John Scott	273	27	1	Senility	125.00
44595	Milton Fred Gatchell	407	1	4	Bright's disease	50.00
44596	Hedwig Borowsky	427	1	9	Cancer	25.00
44597	Samuel Alavango	508	1	11	Influenza	50.00
44598	William J. Whorton	515	30	3	Angina pectoris	300.00
44599	Walter H. Scruggs	526	4	3	Peritonitis	50.00
44600	Charles E. Healy	595	19	6	Sepsis	300.00
44601	Joseph Lapointe	730	2	7	Encephalitis	100.00
44602	H. B. Parker	931	7	9	Apoplexy	300.00
44603	Grace Ellis Jenkins	1071	4	1	Septicaemia	75.00
44604	M. C. Percy	1228	3	6	Pneumonia	150.00
44605	Walter H. Mahan	1345	14	1	Tuberculosis	300.00
44606	Gertrude Hill	1745	4	2	Tuberculosis	75.00
44607	Elizabeth Wilcox	8	21	6	Pneumonia	75.00
44608	John P. Murray	22	16	1	Pneumonia	300.00
44609	Joseph Bacon	43	11	7	Septicaemia	300.00
44610	Edward Sacofsky	51	15	4	Endocarditis	300.00
44611	Emma F. Burris	51	18	3	Carcinoma	75.00
44612	Hugh F. Gallagher	51	2	8	Angina pectoris	25.00
44613	Mary E. Belle Christner	165	16	2	Asthma	75.00
44614	Morgan Leonard	296	4	0	Heart failure	200.00
44615	John Fletcher Morton	308	14	4	Accidental	125.00
44616	Assumta Siano	359	15	5	Diabetis	75.00
44617	Alice S. Hearting	415	16	7	Apoplexy	75.00
44618	Herschell H. Woodyard	764	2	2	Heart trouble	100.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
44619	Theresa Allen Scott	857	7	10	Pleurisy	75.00
44620	William H. Douglas	1188	19	4	Uraemia	125.00
44621	Anna Stierlin	1366	1	7	Diabetis	25.00
44622	Andrew N. Petersen	1456	3	3	Accidental	150.00
44623	Alphonse Marois	1616	7	5	Uraemia	300.00
44624	Frank Borzyck	2289	1	7	Accidental	50.00
44625	Clifton Jackson	2409	1	4	Leukemia	50.00
44626	Mollie Behnke	7	19	5	Tuberculosis	75.00
44627	Clarence Ryks	11	8	1	Indigestion	300.00
44628	Zella May Meyers	44	8	4	Tuberculosis	75.00
44629	Ada C. Shepperd	61	12	1	Smallpox	75.00
44630	Mary Gillen	63	19	3	Diabetis	75.00
44631	Guy R. Alcox	106	9	6	Septicaemia	300.00
44632	P. J. Nolan	124	21	7	Accidental	125.00
44633	Amos A. Baldwin	137	21	1	Nephritis	300.00
44634	Ossa E. Hart	232	5	5	Tuberculosis	75.00
44635	Max Postall	504	12	3	Tuberculosis	300.00
44636	Leonard H. Falk	585	3	9	Angina pectoris	50.00
44637	Robert Stark	593	4	2	Angina pectoris	200.00
44638	Henry Thule	698	10	7	Carcinoma	125.00
44639	William J. Buskey	747	20	8	Carcinoma	125.00
44640	Bernt Erickson Jaabeck	787	12	5	Anaemia	300.00
44641	Arthur W. Austin	810	15	11	Suicide	300.00
44642	Elizabeth J. Wood	961	17	10	Pneumonia	75.00
44643	Nellie Ruth Loring	1187	13	6	Anaemia	75.00
44644	Philip Forget	1468	5	7	Tuberculosis	300.00
44645	James W. Wright	1281	4	2	Appendicitis	200.00
44646	Thomas B. Simpkins	2114	1	3	Heart trouble	50.00
44647	Thomas Eunson	62	18	5	Carcinoma	300.00
44648	Herman Saffir	183	10	1	Carcinoma	300.00
44649	Hattie May Davis	208	4	2	Embolism	75.00
44650	J. A. Beck	226	18	9	Pneumonia	300.00
44651	William H. Spengeman	262	21	1	Pneumonia	300.00
44652	August Dickman	550	21	0	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
44653	Alice Folsey	791	5	1	Endocarditis	75.00
44654	Otelia Hendrickson	791	17	5	Nephritis	75.00
44655	Amelia Bjorkstrom	791	5	2	Peritonitis	75.00
44656	George F. Magnuson	866	8	5	Accidental	300.00
44657	E. T. Higgs	993	9	5	Accidental	75.00
44658	Bertha Van Velsor	1093	18	1	Heart trouble	75.00
44659	Harriet Phillips	1489	16	1	Endocarditis	75.00
44660	John T. Harrison	1665	16	3	Hemiplegia	125.00
44661	William Robbins	2127	2	7	Endocarditis	25.00
44662	Frederick John Brucksiecker	25	36	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
44663	William F. Schmalgemeier	58	23	6	Pneumonia	300.00
44664	John M. Wahlstrom	58	13	8	Fall	400.00
44665	Joseph E. McDonald (Dis.)	67	12	0	Pneumonia	300.00
44666	George W. Crocker	101	20	5	Myocarditis	125.00
44667	Robert P. Linkletter	139	3	5	Toxemia	50.00
44668	Rempt Ellenga	215	19	7	Bright's disease	125.00
44669	Albert Jutzi, Jr	242	16	5	Accidental	300.00
44670	Emma Meyer	264	2	3	Pneumonia	50.00
44671	Anton Rosenlund	264	5	2	Aortic insufficiency	300.00
44672	Ullman E. O'Dell	312	5	8	Tuberculosis	300.00
44673	Camille Fontaine	390	21	7	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
44674	Amelia Passenheim	419	26	9	Nephritis	75.00
44675	Blanche Morris	574	2	11	Appendicitis	50.00
44676	Lewis A. Johnson	586	12	3	Nephritis	300.00
44677	D. A. Snodgrass	627	3	11	Arterio sclerosis	150.00
44678	Mrs. A. D. Barefield	724	2	5	Uraemia	50.00
44679	George E. Stagg	773	7	3	Aortic insufficiency	75.00
44680	Frank Wells	813	18	2	Pneumonia	300.00
44681	Charles A. Strom	866	1	3	Cancer	50.00
44682	John Jay Treadwell	983	19	7	Edema	300.00
44683	Nellie M. Cruver	1019	3	7	Pneumonia	75.00
44684	Maud A. McKee	1399	3	11	Smallpox	75.00
44685	Arthur McLaughlin	1724	3	11	Pneumonia	150.00
44686	John Dillon	43	31	6	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
44687	Hope Vernelle Riggs	55	9	4	Tuberculosis	75.00
44688	Ray Morris	55	4	5	Poisoning	200.00
44689	Emma Bronic	80	12	6	Tuberculosis	75.00
44690	Edward Johnson	180	8	10	Cholecystitis	300.00
44691	Henry Kraus	298	27	1	Tuberculosis	300.00
44692	Enoch H. Lisle	318	8	4	Carcinoma	75.00
44693	Joseph Graham	698	28	4	Pneumonia	125.00
44694	James B. Williams	943	4	10	Paralysis	200.00
44695	David Hawkins	1188	19	5	Carcinoma	300.00
44696	J. C. Larmann	1212	19	6	Angina pectoris	300.00
44697	Carl M. Nelson	1753	12	7	Accidental	300.00
44698	Nils P. Johnson	1753	9	8	Accidental	300.00
44699	Joseph Lafrancois	2098	3	1	Tuberculosis	150.00
44700	William L. Graham	2218	8	0	Hemorrhage	75.00
44701	James P. Ankrom (Dis.)	2	2	11	Fall	100.00
44702	Charles J. Peterson	15	3	4	Apoplexy	300.00
44703	William Augustus Myers	44	8	5	Heart trouble	300.00
44704	W. S. Scott	98	14	6	Ulcer	300.00
44705	Phillip H. Hand	103	9	1	Tuberculosis	300.00
44706	Antoine Grimard	134	18	11	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
44707	Erick Lindstrom	174	2	2	Accidental	100.00

Money Making Building Facts Explained

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AMERICAN TECHNICAL SOCIETY
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Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

Reference.....

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
44708	Hulda W. Sandberg	174	9	8	Tuberculosis	75.00
44709	Alberta F. Jones	283	22	9	Cystitis	75.00
44710	Ellen Shafer	336	19	9	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
44711	Martin Wirtz	336	21	11	Asthma	125.00
44712	Jennie M. Hunt	501	6	3	Tuberculosis	75.00
44713	William Woodruff	638	20	1	Carcinoma	300.00
44714	Joanna Thomas	838	16	8	Tuberculosis	75.00
44715	John M. Dorman	1676	8	7	Cancer	75.00
44716	Robert Forrester	1856	4	4	Pneumonia	50.00
44717	Benjamin L. Bickford	22	26	5	Heart disease	300.00
44718	Owen Lefler (Dis.)	29	2	1	Fall	100.00
44719	Mary Rada	54	1	2	Endocarditis	25.00
44720	Julia A. Smithana	115	3	7	Endocarditis	75.00
44721	Patrick J. Coughlin	115	23	6	Endocarditis	125.00
44722	Loretta Higgs	115	20	4	Tuberculosis	75.00
44723	Martin J. Weinman	171	4	11	Cancer	50.00
44724	Olaf Wahlberg	271	2	4	Nephritis	25.00
44725	William H. Kark	281	22	7	Cancer	300.00
44726	N. B. Evans	392	3	0	Pleurisy	150.00
44727	Lewis P. Lamere	583	3	9	Pericarditis	50.00
44728	Amos F. Harner	838	15	3	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
44729	Charles C. Newcomb	1296	5	9	Cancer	75.00
44730	Albert Stien	1635	7	7	Cancer	75.00
44731	William S. Graham	1978	1	6	Accidental	50.00
					Total	$46,225.00

135	Full beneficial claims	$33,050.00
44	Semi-beneficial claims	4,000.00
89	Wife's claims	6,075.00
10	Disability claims	3,100.00
278		$46,225.00

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1921

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Am't Cl'm'd
5216	Joseph Rohner	1	10	4	Three months in arrears	$125.00
5217	Edward L. Ramsey (Dis.)	11	9	6	Not filed within two years	400.00
5218	Lena Messner	182	9	4	Three months in arrears	75.00
5219	Amelia M. Reichert	207	32	7	Semi, not entitled to wife donation	75.00
5220	Mary Norris	298	16	9	Semi, not entitled to wife donation	75.00
5221	Henry John Hangeveld	490	1	0	Semi, not two years a member	25.00
5222	Aaron Frankowitz	608	2	0	Six months in arrears	100.00
5223	Alanson P. Thompson	700	20	7	Three months in arrears	300.00
5224	Arzelie Dion	1125	7	8	Semi, not entitled to wife donation	75.00
5225	Andrew J. Score	1184	2	11	Not filed within six months	100.00
5226	John B. Sessions	1258	3	3	Three months in arrears	50.00
5227	Angelina Mitchell	1572	12	11	Husband died before wife	75.00
5228	Canute Flodquist	1899	0	11	Not one year a member	50.00
5229	Frank Kutzra	1955	4	0	Six months in arrears	50.00
5230	Celestino Meza	2020	1	0	Three months in arrears	50.00

DEATH NOTICE

WILLIAMS, J. B.. Local Union No. 943, Tulsa, Okla.

Local Unions Chartered In December

New York, N. Y. (Shorers.)
New York, N. Y. (Marine Carpenters.)
New Orleans, La. (Colored.)
Denver, Colo.
Gaffney, S. C.
Burbank, Cal.
Inglewood, Cal.
Redondo Beach, Cal.
Belvedere, Cal.
Long Beach, Cal.
Total, 10 Local Unions.

Completes Its Own Home

Carpenters' Union No. 943 of Tulsa, Okla., has about completed its new home.

The union owns two valuable lots in a good location, being far enough away from the business district to avoid the noise, yet close in enough to be centrally located. The building is 50x100 ft., two stories high and of brick construction. The ground floor will be occupied by store rooms and the second floor will be used as a hall for carpenters' headquarters and the meetings of other unions. The money for the new building was raised principally by assessment on the membership of the union, which is the largest Local in the state and has fought the open shoppers to a standstill.

It is not what you make,
It is not what you spend,
It is what you save
That counts in the end.

The Union Label, card and button assure better living conditions for the children.

Correspondence

Charity Begins At Home

'ditor, "The Carpenter":

The writer is in receipt of a commu-ication, begging for funds for relief 'ork in the Far East. This association as for its chairman an ex-Governor of ıe State of Connecticut.

The writer believes in extending aid) the needy. But he also believeth that ıarity begineth at home. It appears) the writer's mind (with the thou-ınds out of employment, in this indus-ial depression), that the afore men-oned raised funds for relief work in the ar East could be put to very good use ere at home. To-wit: A relief upon ıe tax payers of the country. Our ıx payers today are carrying the burden f this depression upon their shoulders the writer means direct tax payers, not ıe capitalist tax dodger who have hers pay their tax), and are supplying ınds for our municipal and state ıarity boards. This is Point No. 1.

Point No. 2. Use these funds for lucation, and educate our young men to ecome statesmen. Statesmen, taught ıe true fundamental principles of emocracy, not the pupets of the Cham-er of Commerce and the machine con-rolled governors of an autocratic, userp-ıg class of money mongers.

The class that put the yoke of bond-ge upon the neck of a free people, and eny them of their constitutional right f earning a living by the use of the lack list. This same class having lium for the membership of Organized abor, yet, have the audacity to solicit ınds of those they attempt to pauperize ıto subjection.

It appears to Old Ironsides mind, that 're, the offsprings of those old lovers of reedom, who hath made it possible for s to retain our freedom, have fallen sleep at the switch.

Let us awaken from that torpid lumber of ours before it is too late, and 're be cast again into that cataclysm, ultima ratia reguin," rather let us trive for "the candida pax."

'raternally HENRY E. GARDINER.
. U. 97. New Britain, Conn.

Thrift

Editor, "The Carpenter":

A most appropriate editorial dealing with the building industry, which I submit for your readers' consideration, was taken from the "Builders' Guide" of Philadelphia and reads:

Thrift does not mean hoarding money. One thousand six hundred homes burn each day in the United States through lack of thrift. Think of it! and must of them preventable as they are the result of carelessness on the part of the builder who does not protect the wooden structural members where they are most liable to be attacked by fire. There are five most dangerous places that can be successfully protected by using fire resisting materials, for instance, over the heating plant, juts a little square of metal lath and plaster, ten feet, will cut down this hazard, underneath and around stairways, under inhabited floors, back of kitchen ranges, and a basket of metal lath used as a fire stop where the uprights and floor joists meet will stop these flue-like openings and prevent the flames spreading to all parts of the build-ing.

The Insurance Companies, who are interested in the Thrift Movement, would rather have a lower rate of insurance and less fires, but we have to learn the difference between a hazard and a loss before this can be accomplished, and to realize that the fire menace is always with us.

If the money loss from fires in the United States for one year could be used for constructive work, it would build homes for the entire inhabitants for a state the size of Connecticut, which has a population of 1,320,858.

Build your home like a battle ship and protect the most vulnerable points. This will be the best investment you can make. Money spent for fire prevention will save you thousands of dollars, if a fire should visit your home and that is what THRIFT means."

Yours very truly,

WHARTON CLAY.

Appeal To Organized Labor In General

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We have been struggling along from month to month, living in hopes the day would come when we would be successful in our efforts towards building up an organized Local of Collar Workers. But regret to say we have been unsuccessful and ask if you will lend us a helping hand by being consistent when purchasing collars by demanding the "Bell Brand" collars, bearing the Union Label, made in both soft and laundered collars.

At present the firm is making a much better collar than they have in the past, and they intend to continue to do so in order to try and build up a trade on "Bell Brand" collars. We sincerely hope you will appreciate our efforts and help us by purchasing "Bell Brand" collars made in fifty-three different styles, both soft and laundered.

What we would like to make plain is that you can buy collars from the Union Label Collar Company, direct, 139 Hamilton St., Albany, N. Y., providing your dealer will not carry them for you. Just have some of the boys get together, let them order the same as if they went to the store to buy two or three collars as per their desire. Send the order along to the above company and same will be executed promptly. If you have not a catalogue same can be procured from the above company upon request. You will not only be consistent, but will benefit in the prices.

We trust you will not overlook this appeal as we are in urgent need of help at the present time. Thanking you in advance for your courtesy in this matter and sincerely hoping you will send in a club order so we can get some work to do, we remain,

Fraternally yours,
UNITED GARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA. LOCAL 261.
Pearl Matson, Secretary.
39 Second Ave., Rensselaer, N. Y.

Boosting the Union Label

Editor, "The Carpenter":

There has been considerable talk of increasing membership and boosting the Union Label.

I am going to submit an idea and would be glad to have it brought before the members of the United Brotherhood.

In boosting the Union Label we have to have union help. A union man will refuse to work with a scab and will go home to his wife and tell her his troubles when in a great many cases she is scabing on him and through no fault of hers, either; he is to blame for not getting her interested in unionism. If that were done each union man would have a helper to boost the Union Label and we would soon be getting results. My idea is to form a Ladies' Auxiliary with every Local, not only the carpenters, but in every craft, and hold get-together meetings, socials, and dances, and to take in the wives and mothers of members and sisters of a certain age. It would be a great help in boosting the Label, also a great help when we went to the polls to support a labor candidate; a small initiation fee, one or two dollars, with monthly dues at 25c a month, or less, just enough to make it self-supporting.

I am not veyr good at writeing, but I think you will be able to grasp my meaning, as we sure have got to do something if we are to make any headway in gaining strength.

Hoping this will meet with some response, remain,

Fraternally yours,
EDWARD UNGER.
L. U. No. 334. 416 S. Washington Ave.
Saginaw, Mich.

A Freedom Party

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The carpenters of L. U. No. 432 of Atlantic City, whose Charter was issued on January 9, 1900, saw good reason to conform with the established rule followed by those who attain their majority, so they celebrated the Twenty-second Anniversary of the organization on January 13th by a general "get together" of the members and their families in Odd Fellows' Hall, and to make the affair thoroughly harmonious, the District Council of Atlantic County Ladies' Auxiliary No. 63 and the officers of Locals No. 1704, 842 and 1619 were invited guests.

We were sorely disappointed in not having the General Secretary with us, as he has always shown deep interest in our affairs, but the excuse he offered for not accepting our invitation was quite reasonable, as the auditing at the General Office stood in his way.

The Committee on Arrangements were J. L. Bernicker, Chairman, R. C. Gaskill, H. W. Reeves, J. J. Beebe and N. K. Prickett, who spared neither time nor

:pense to make this the real labor event the season by entertaining the mem-ers and guests in a manner enjoyed by l. A fully organized minstrel troop as engaged which formed the begining ' the program and the performance was ' a clean-cut professional nature, well orthy of honorable mention, this part one lasted well into the evening.

Refreshments of ice cream and cake ere served to all and went well, ingled with the strains of music ndered by a thorough union orchestra, nen "on with the dance" when young id old alike shook a nimble foot to the nchanting melodies to such an extent nat the wee hours of the morning was ached without thought.

All in all it was a night well worth hile and will be remembered in con-ection with L. U. No. 432 for some time) come.

This Local was the inspiration of Or-anized Labor in Atlantic City and has rown to a membership of 420 in good anding and only a few in arrears and om its activities and accomplishments nree other carpenter Locals have sprung p in this district, with an aggregate nembership of about 1,200.

We are now enjoying the fruits of our ell spent efforts in rate of wages and ours of employment, considered the tandard throughout the country.

At the time of our organization, con-itions were of such a nature as to war-nt this step, from the fact that we ere compelled to work ten hours a day or $1.75. This movement has increased ur pay envelopes to $1 per hour and educed our employment to 44 hours per eek.

Hoping that all other Locals of the nited Brotherhood may have the same pportunity to share in success equal o, or better than ours, I am,

Fraternally yours,

J. L. BERNICKER.

Present Day Methods of Education Criticized

Editor, "The Carpenter":

It is with regret, that we read in the iews columns of our daily press of the ction taken by some of our institutions f learning, relative to the present situ-tion in the railroad controversy.

In the old school (which apparently as passed into oblivion, at least, it's undaments, teachings are in that style) nen were taught in those days educa-

—OLD KENTUCKY— HOME-SPUN TOBACCO

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The Cream of the finest crops Kentucky's bountiful soil can produce—ripe, rich leaves—smooth and mellow—with that rare old-fashioned flavor and fragrance that only the proper "aging" can produce. We bank on it you have never tasted a finer flavored, more satisfying tobacco in all your life.

Ripe, Rich, Old-Fashion Leaf

Our Famous Old Kentucky Homespun is no more like manufactured tobacco than day is like night—guaranteed free from chemicals and all other adulterations that conceal imperfections, deaden the sense of taste and undermine the health.

Grown and matured in Kentucky's finest soil, cut at the proper time, carefully selected, aged, mellowed, cured and "sweated" by the same method our grandfathers used in preparing tobacco for their own use—**every trace of harshness leaves it—nothing to "bite" your tongue or parch your mouth—nothing to tire your taste.** Mellow as the moonlight—fragrant as the rose. Like old wine from the cellar its rich fragrance permeates the air. Thousands of tobacco lovers the world over swear by its inimitable smoking and chewing qualities.

"For sixteen years I have used almost every brand on the market but yours is the best I ever tasted."—*W. B. Swires, St. Marys, Penn.*

Tobacco satisfactory in every way, I now realize how foolish I have been—paying exorbitant prices of the middlemen instead of buying direct from the growers' association."—*C. J. Reisdaf, Montesano, Wash.*

"Say men, your tobacco is the best I have had since 1856 when Abraham Lincoln and I smoked together in the Sunny South. Tell all the old soldiers about it."—*John F. Stout, Libby, Mont.*

REDUCE YOUR TOBACCO BILL 75% We are growers of tobacco and sell none but our own crops—our co-operative marketing plan eliminates all revenue tax—all middlemen—**you deal direct with the growers' association** thereby saving 75% or more. No fancy packages, no decorations—just **Quality** and lots of it.

MONEY SAVING PRICES

5 lbs. $2.98—10 lbs. $5.85

(We Pay All Shipping Charges)

5 pounds will make 55 big sacks of smoking, or 65 chewing or smoking twists. With each order we send complete illustrated instructions showing how to make granulated smoking, old-fashion chewing and smoking twists, cigars, etc.

Send No Money

Pay only when tobacco arrives. Try it for ten days—if it fails to please you—if it doesn't suit your taste—if for any reason you are dissatisfied, send it back and your money will be returned promptly without quibble or question. **You risk nothing.** Sign and mail the coupon today and enjoy the tobacco treat of your life.

Use the Coupon

TOBACCO GROWERS ASSOCIATION OF KY.

TOBACCO GROWERS ASS'N OF KENTUCKY,
Warehouse 614 Mayfield, Kentucky

Send me ..... pounds of Old Kentucky Homespun Tobacco by parcel post prepaid. I will pay postman on delivery. If not satisfied after a 10-DAY TRIAL, I will return the tobacco and you will refund my money.

Name .....

Address .....

Enter below pounds each grade wanted:

SMOKING:	—mild	—medium	—strong
CHEWING:	—mild	—medium	—strong

tion; an education which had for its fundamental principal the betterment of mankind, and the freedom of the working class from the yoke of bondage, and their wanderings through the darkness.

Apparently, those old methods of education are too tame for our latter day professors of learning, who aspire for greatness. It is written in sacred history: "but it happened into them according to the true proverb, the dog is returned to his own vomit again, and the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire."

Present day methods of education, (that is, as taught by some professors of learning) is placing those fine principles of the art in the same category, as the afore mentioned dog, and sow in sacred history. Of course, the writer does not expect anything more elevating for his fellow man, from our Chambers of Commerce, railroad barons, machine controlled governors, and their state troops.

Why? Because this class have lost sight of God, and humanity, in their mad rush for gold and fame. There is an excuse for them, they are uneducated and ignorant, in all things but one; and that is the accumulation of wealth, and it matters not how or by what suffering they came to procure it. Apparently our institutes of learning have bowed the knee to the golden image.

HENRY E. GARDINER.
New Britain, Conn.

Information Wanted

Accompanying photograph of Dick Kieft, who was last heard of in the following places: Minneapolis, Minn.,

Huron and Kansas. Any one knowing of his whereabouts kindly address John Elkers, 206½ Main St., Houston, Tex.

* * *

Information Wanted

Nils Nelson, 57 years of age, left his home in New York City on December 2nd. He is 5 ft. 8 in. tall; medium weight and his left hand is deformed. Any one knowing of his whereabouts kindly address Adele Mattson, 615 E. 141st St., New York, N. Y.

* * *

As to the whereabouts of Frank Jackman, about 60 years of age—last heard of near Los Angeles, Cal., formerly belonged to Local Unions at Kansas City, Mo., or Los Angeles, Cal. Any one knowing of him kindly advise his sister, Mrs. J. A. McDonald, 633 N. Congress St., Jackson, Miss.

* * *

The accompany photograph shows James B. Morgan, formerly a member of the United Brotherhood. Any one know-

ing of his whereabouts kindly address Mrs. S. Wright, 21 Pleasant Ave., Maywood, N. J.

* * *

Abe Feldman, a member of L. U. No. 1922, has been missing since November, 1921. He is 5 ft. 11 in. tall, weighs 165 pounds; black hair and eyes. Any one knowing of his whereabouts kindly notify Jos. B. Fox, R. S., L. U. 1902, 1320 W. 73rd St., Chicago, Ill.

Fight it Through

In your work and in your play,
Fight it through!
Hang right on like yellow clay,
Fight it through!
When a job you once begin,
Through the thick and through the thin,
Set your mind and heart to win!
Fight it through!

What if others may have failed,
Fight it through!
Though by powerful odds assailed,
Fight it through!
Refuse to be an "also ran,"
Square your shoulders like a man,
Grit your teeth and say "I can!"
Fight it through!

Well, suppose things do look bad,
Fight it through!
Show a little pep, get mad!
Fight it through!
When you know you're in the right,
It's your duty, boy, to fight,
So go in with all your might!
Fight it through!

Casual Comment

Lincoln believed in organization; so do we. And the stronger the organization the more it can accomplish. This is one of the reasons we are after that 500,000.

* * *

The odd thing is that while Mr. Fordney predicts that his tariff bill will bring in a revenue of $700,000,000, it it boasted that this American valuation clause alone erects a tariff wall around the United States so high that foreign goods will practically be kept out of the country altogether.

* * *

Employers who are loudest in their demands for the "individual rights" of workers forget these rights when applied to employers. Let an employer refuse to join the organization of his group and he is quickly put out of business.

* * *

Pity the poor milk dealer—not the little fellow with one or two cows, but the concern that deals in this commodity by the car load. We learn that the manager of one of these concerns told a Congressional Investigating Committee that he only made a profit of $200 a day.

* * *

In his message to Congress, 1863, Lincoln said: "Labor is prior and independent of capital. Capital is but the fruit of labor, and could never have existed had not labor first existed."

* * *

Contrast the foregoing with what the open shoppers say, who term their campaign to establish the non-union shop the "American" plan of employment.

* * *

Governor Allen's "can't strike law" appears to be working beautifully—for the employer, as a packing company in the state has defied the law and yet Wolff, of the packing company is free.

* * *

Some mine operators object to the check-off system as it applies to the collection of union dues, but we cannot recollect that they object very strenuously to the check-off as it applies to rent, doctor's fees, store bill, etc.

* * *

Cheering news. The proportion of rented homes in America increased from 53.9 per cent to 54.4 per cent of all dwellings. Not to speak of folks who live in "light housekeeping" and never can hope to attain the dignity of a rented "home."

* * *

High rents and other increased living costs has junked the propaganda that high wages is responsible for high prices.

* * *

The old joke about the packers "saving every part of a pig except the squeal" has been reversed. They are now saving the "squeal."

* * *

If the farmers' "bloc" continues growing in power you may see serious changes in the country. You might even see railroads run partly for the benefit of farmers, instead of seeing farmers run for the benefit of the railroads as in the past.

* * *

The first claim on a workman's income is his union dues and assessments, for it is by virtue of these payments he is allowed to work at a living wage. Workers who delay such payments rob themselves doubly.

* * *

As an incentive to peace, Yankee inventors have planned the world's most deadly gas and a new type of submarine that has a cruising radius of 10,000 miles. It might help also if some one would dramatize the golden rule.

* * *

One good way to break up the "buyers' strike" would be to reduce prices to the lowest point commensurate with sound business.

* * *

Whatever happens while there is a scarcity of houses profiteering landlords do not fear a boycott. Families cannot "do without" shelter.

* * *

Manufacturers of 18 in. armor plate are begining to feel uneasy.

* * *

Of course the makers of explosives can find something to blow up besides hostile armies. There are, for example, tunnels and canals to be built, rivers to be dredged and land to be cleared,

It may be that if the nations take a ten-year naval holiday the end of that period will find them a decade behind in the art of naval construction, but it is safe to assume that they will have advanced far more than a decade in the arts of peace.

* * *

Much of the world is discovering that between the respective glories of disarmament and the delights of bankruptcy there is no place for hesitancy in making a choice.

* * *

The latest addition to the anti-union forces is Alfred J. Beveridge, former United States Senator from Indiana. The ex-lawmaker has posed as a liberal, but his recent speech before the State Chamber of Commerce shows how easy this brand of "liberalism" slips into reaction's camp.

* * *

In his most flowry style, Beveridge reeled off his citizens alliance speech to the delight of business men who like to hear Organized Labor and its struggles for improved working conditions listed with organized capitalists, whose goal is profits.

* * *

Be sure your sin will find you out if you do not give preference to the Union Label, shop card and working button.

* * *

According to figures made public by the National Industrial Board of New York the cost, in 1913, of constructing a workingman's house—a story and a half house—was $1,200. However, the report states, "the lumber bill alone for this house, at the present time is $1,380.

* * *

In view of the foregoing, what becomes of the contention that labor's exactions are responsible for the high cost of building?

* * *

The rapid rise in the quoted value of Liberty Bonds confirms a suspicion that the process of transferring them from the people to the bankers has about been completed.

* * *

Farmers who are taking up economics will likely find the winter all too short when they attempt to reconcile a 35 per cent emergency tariff with 94c wheat.

* * *

When labor becomes money — something that can be exchanged in the market place — everybody will be rich but millionaires and the politicians.

* * *

The President of the United States Chamber of Commerce says farmers will soon feel a larger demand for their products. Possibly, but we wonder who has last season's products?

* * *

The mayor of Indianapolis, Lew Shank, in his inaugurial address showed he was for Organized Labor, first, last and always when he said: "The practice of bringing strike breakers to Indianapolis in times of labor trouble will not be tolerated. The first outsider that comes to this city, or the first rough neck that tries to organize a strike, gets out."

* * *

Demand the Union Label and thus follow the "golden rule" instead of the "rule of gold."

* * *

Where is this great accumulation of wealth that has come into this nation during the period of purchases at exhorbitant prices by foreign nations? None will assume that it is with the unemployed.

* * *

The United States Senate voted to appropriate $100,000 for the unemployed. That gives 'em about 20c each.

* * *

Many wage cuts are prepared by company organized "unions." But the program is not working to the satisfaction of the promoters.

* * *

Although the wholesale price of beef is down to the 1914 level the vigilant retailer has succeeded fairly well in keeping the customer from realizing it.

* * *

At the present time the Labor Department has about 70 labor disputes pending. This number does not include the struggle which the Labor Department is now making to maintain its existence because of the efforts of Big Business to abolish the department altogether.

* * *

We are glad to note that the carpenters of Yonkers, N. Y., have signed an agreement with contractors which expire July 1, 1922.

* * *

A 20 per cent reduction in quarrymen's wages is getting down to rock bottom.

Foreign Labor Notes

)uring the first 10 months of the sent year there were 307 strikes in an involving 40,245 persons. That ntry is gradually becoming civilized.

* * *

A bill to endow motherhood has been sed by the Legislature of New South les, which is controlled by the labor ty.

* * *

ron and steel workers in the Duesdorf (Germany) area, to the number 50,000, have struck for an increase in ges amounting to 100 per cent. The sters have declared a lockout.

* * *

The general strike which was recently lared in Genoa and the surrounding rict of Liguria has been called off, s a Central News dispatch from ne. The strike of the metal workers the same area, which has been in gress also has been ended.

* * *

Failure to supply the miner sof the letz basin, in southern Russia, with dstuffs has resulted in desertion by orers, including more than half the lled laborers, and in the substitution less-skilled workers from the "mobed" laborers. Discipline has deiorated, there being much "soldier-" and non-reporting for work.

* * *

There has been a recurrence of labor est in Trieste, notably among the pyard workers. These workers anince that they purposed calling aner strike, owing to a dicagreement r wages.

* * *

"The Daily Herald," of Adelaide, ith Australia, says: "If the arbitrai courts are to go it will not very ch matter to the rank and file of the rkers so long as they determine to k together. In fact, the attitude of capitalists, as personified by Premier rdwell, may be, indeed, a blessing in guise."

* * *

By the narrow margin of two votes, Labor Government of New South ales survived a censure motion ought against it in the legislative asubly. It is a remarkable coincidence t the Labor Government in Queensd holds office by the same margin.

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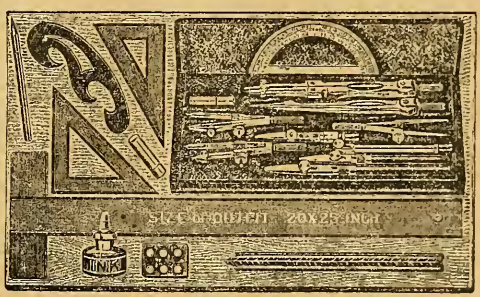

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Remarks On Liberty: By Abraham Lincoln

The world has never had a good definition of the word liberty, and the American people just now are much in want of one. We all declare for liberty; but in using the same word we do not all mean the same thing. With some the word liberty may mean for each man to do as he pleases with himself, and the product of his labor; while with others the same word may mean for some men to do as they please with other men, and the product of other men's labor. Here are two, not only different, but incompatible things, called by the same name, liberty. And it follows that each of the things is, by the respective parties, called by two different and incompatible names—liberty and tyranny.

The shepherd drives the wolf from the sheep's throat, for which the sheep thanks the shepherd as his liberator, while the wolf denounces him for the same act, as the destroyer of liberty, especially as the sheep was a black one. Plainly, the sheep and the wolf are not agreed upon a definition of the word liberty; and precisely the same difference prevails today among us human creatures, even in the North, and all professing to live liberty. Hence we behold the process by which thousands are daily passing from under the yoke of bondage hailed by some as the advance of liberty, and bewailed by others as the destruction of all liberty. Recently, as it seems, the people of Maryland have been doing something to define liberty, and thanks to them that, in what they have done, the wolf's dictionary has been repudiated.—From an address at Baltimore, Md., April 12, 1864.

Letter From a Union Carpenter to His Son, a Draftsman

Dear John: You're still betwixt and between. Well, your "professional" workers stand between labor and capital, truly enough. But only in the sense that you take the buffets and shocks from each—the "brick-bats," as it were. As workers, you belong in the ranks of the workers.

Roosevelt said: "If I were . . . a wage earner of any sort, I would undoubtedly join the union of my trade. If I disapproved of its policy, I would . . . fight that policy; if the . . . leaders were dishonest, I would strive to put them out. I believe in the union and I believe that all men who are benefited by the union are morally bound to help to the extent of their power in the common interests advanced by the union."

Or listen to Lord Haldane, the British statesman: "It is with labor that the hope lies for tomorrow. I say this with the greater confidence because the signs are increasing every day that labor is realizing that it must unite within its ranks the brain that plans as well as the hand that performs. Today we see the brainworkers turning more and more surely toward the Labor party, and that party is more and more ready to welcome them. And the combination . . . must be irresistible."

We all stood together in camp and field and trench, to make the world safe for democracy—carpenters, bricklayers, teachers, laborers, clerks, riveters, engineers and draftsmen alike. Why not all stand together now and do "squad east," salute the rising sun of real industrial democracy and work together each for all, in peace as well as war? Political democracy is impossible in modern times without industrial democracy. "Let me control the jobs of the nation, and I care not who makes its laws," the industrial barons may well say.

So, why do you delay, son? Are you like the canny Scot, who said, "I'm open to conviction, Sandy; but I'd like to see the man who can convince me." And I appeal to you again, son—and may the appeal haunt you day and night—get in line! The time is fast approaching when I shall have to look the facts in the face and say, even though it be of my own son, "He who is not with me is against me." Let's go!

With love, DAD.

Use Your Head

A woodpecker pecks
Out a great many specks
Of sawdust
When building a hut.

He works like a nigger
To make the hole bigger—
He's sore if
His cutter won't cut.

He don't bother with plans
Of cheap artisans,
But there's one thing
Can rightly be said:

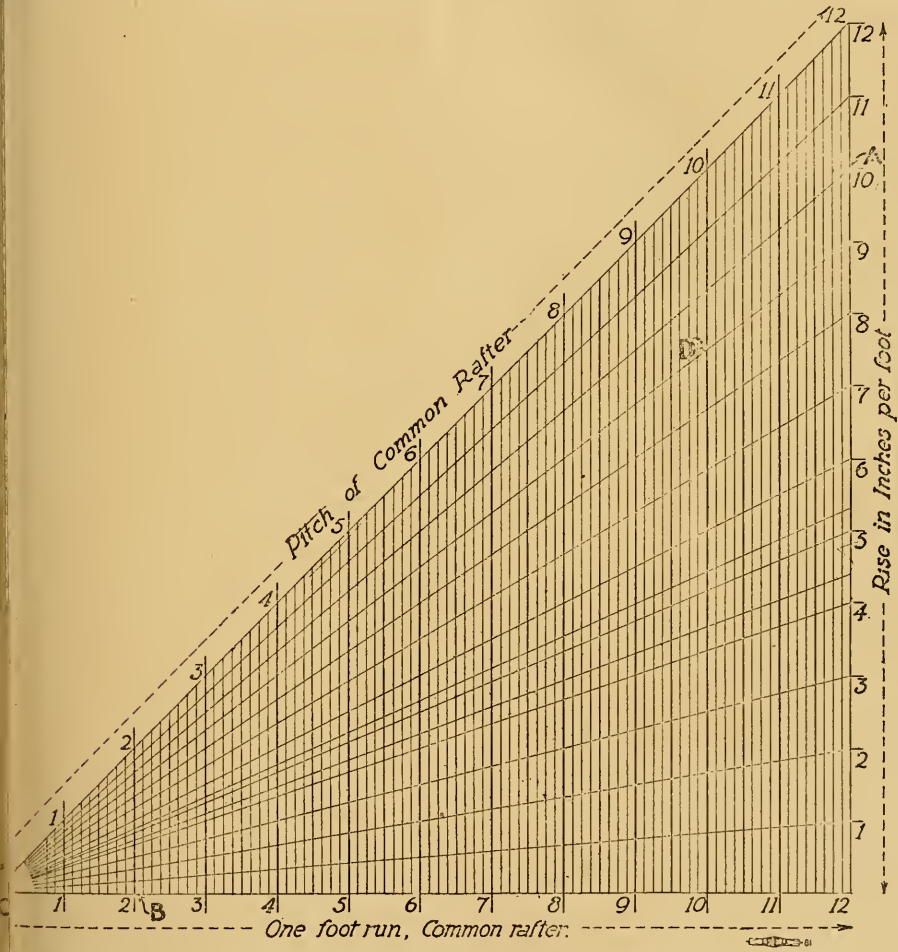
The whole excavation
Has this explanation—
He builds it
By
Using
His
Head. —Exchan.

Craft Problems

w To Determine the Length of Roof Rafters

y Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, School of Science and Technology, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

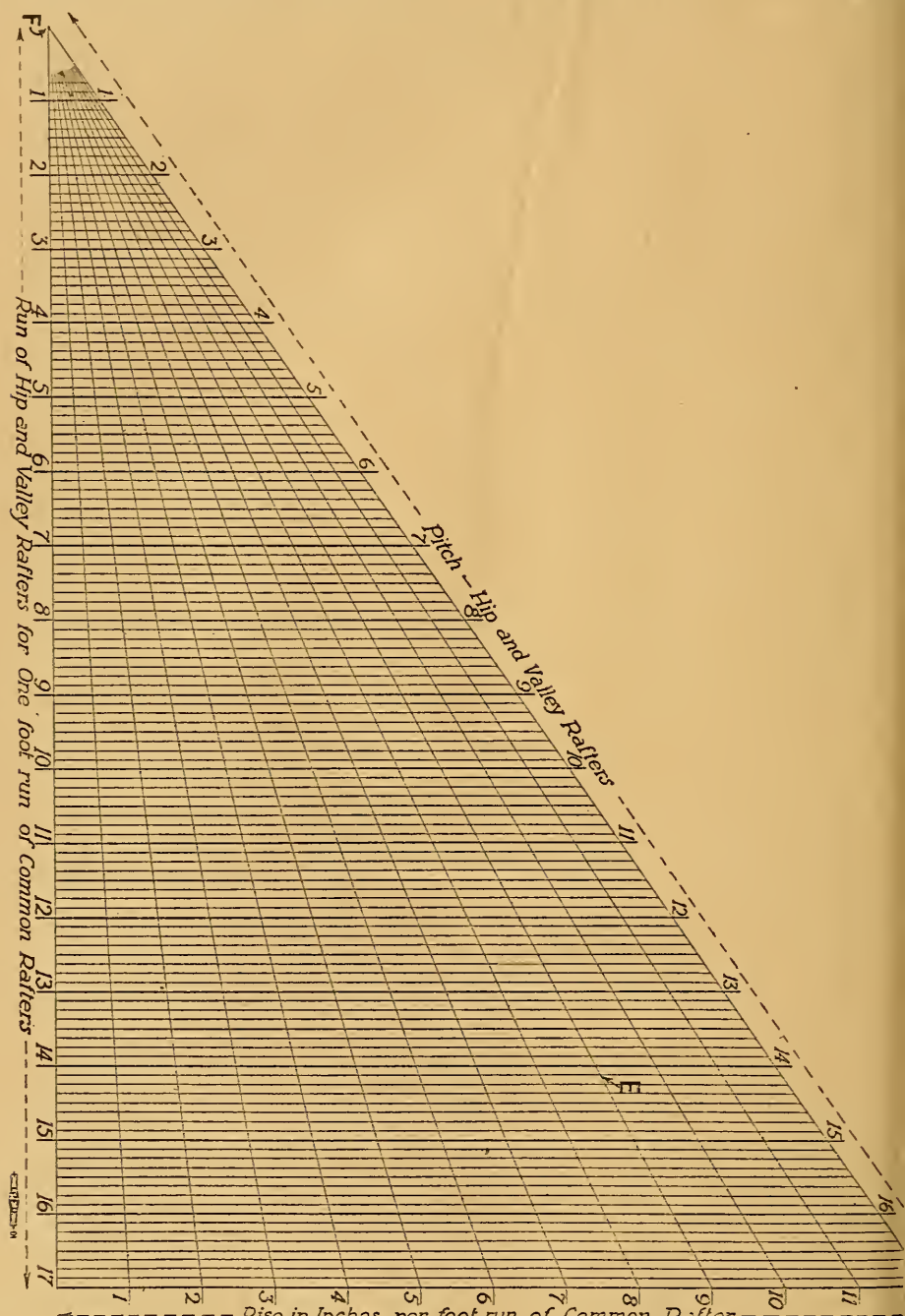
A useful accessory for roof framers is own in the illustration. From these grams the lengths of common and hip ters can be conveniently and accu-



ly determined. The diagrams should laid out on well seasoned stock, pre- ably 3-ply material, or better still, le of metal and machined. Draw a e line on which the runs will be marked off and at right angles a perpendicular line on which the rise will be marked off. To make a diagram for use in determining the lengths of common, jack and cripple rafters mark off on the base line from the perpendicular line 12 one inch spaces and number as shown in Fig. 1. Sub-divide each 1 in. space into ⅛ in. spaces. These spaces should be laid out accurately and the lines marked in with a sharp knife. This base line represents the run of 1 ft. of the common rafter. From the base line on the perpendicular line mark off 12 one inch spaces and connect each division with

zero on the base line marked C, Fig. 1, giving the diagonal of the run and rise or pitch of the common rafters from 1 in. to 12 in. rise in 1 ft. Number the sub-divisions as shown, each number representing the rise in inches per foot of run of the common rafter.

To illustrate the use of the diagram suppose the span of a building was 2(ft. 0 in., ⅜ pitch, the rafters rising 9 in


Run of Hip and Valley Rafters for One foot run of Common Rafters
Pitch — Hip and Valley Rafters
Rise in Inches per foot run of Common Rafter
F
E

in 1 ft. The run of the common rafter would be 10 ft. 0 in., or one-half the span of the building. Lay a rule on the 9 in. pitch line on the diagram and measure from zero on the base line to the intersection of the 10 in. perpendicular line and the 9 in. pitch line as C-D, Fig. 1, giving 12½ in. or 12 ft. 6 in., the length of the common rafter. In every case the run is measured from zero on the base line, the rise is measured from the base line, the length is measured from zero on the pitch line.

To make a diagram for use in determining the lengths of hip and valley rafters, mark off on the base line from the perpendicular line 17 one inch spaces (17 in. being the diagonal of 12 in. and 12 in. or the run of a hip rafter for 1 ft. of run of a common rafter) and number as shown in Fig. 2. Sub-divide each 1 in. space into ⅛ in. spaces, laying them out accurately and marking the lines in with a sharp knife. This base line represents 1 ft. of run of a hip rafter for 1 ft. of a run of a common rafter. From the base line on the perpendicular line mark off 12 one inch spaces and connect each division with zero on the base line marked F, Fig. 2, giving the diagonal of the run and rise or pitch of the hip and valley rafters from 1 in. to 12 in. rise in 1 ft. of the common rafters. Number each sub-division as shown.

To illustrate the use of the diagram refer to the same problem as that used in finding the length of the common rafter, span of building 20 ft. 0 in., with pitch of 9 in. in 1 ft. The run of the hip is the diagonal of the run of the common rafter, or the diagonal of 10 ft. 0 in. and 10 ft. 0 in. Lay a rule on the diagram, Fig. 1, and measure the diagonal distance A-B, measuring from the 10 in. point on the rise to the 10 in. point on the run, or 14⅛ in. full, or 14 ft. 1¾ in., run of the hip rafter.

To determine the length of the hip refer to Fig. 2. Lay a rule on the 9 in. pitch line on the diagram and measure from zero on the base line to the intersection of the 14⅛ in. perpendicular line and the 9 in. pitch line as E-F, Fig. 2, giving 16 in. full or 16 ft. ⅛ in., length of the hip rafter. In determining the length of a rafter the run is measured from zero on the base line, the rise is measured from the base line and the length is measured from zero on the

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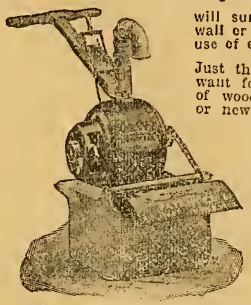

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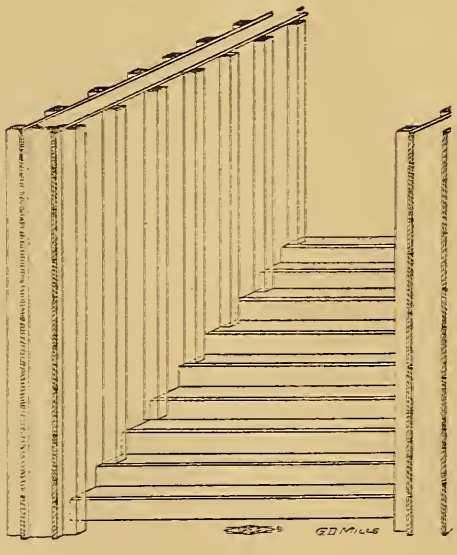
pitch line. In determining the run of a hip rafter the run of the common rafter is measured off on the base and perpendicular line from the intersecting point of both, so as to form a perfect square, the run being the diagonal of a square whose sides equal the run of a common rafter.

Concrete Stairs

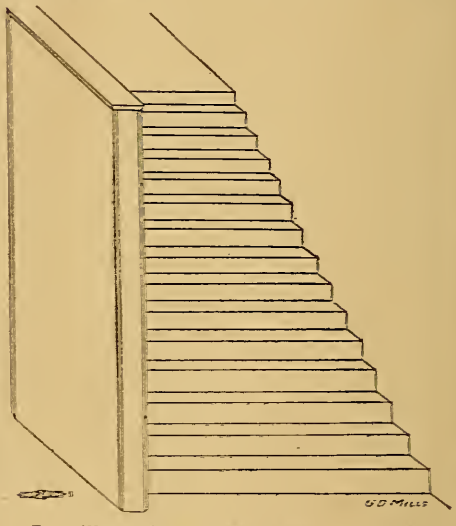
(By G. D. Mills, L. U. No. 919, St. John, N. B.)

Flights of concrete stairs will vary in design, depending on the location and use, they are to be put to. The ordinary cellar steps, or two or three steps entering a door, or front yard, can be provided with forms by most any one, but if one or more flights are required, in a concrete building, to reach the upper floors, much care and careful consideration will be necessary, to properly design them.

In Fig. 1 will be found a view of the lower staircase of a wing on a concrete warehouse, which the writer built about twelve years ago.



The flight is not an open string, but is provided with a protecting wall, in the event of a conflagration on the lower floor, thus affording protection to the occupants above, in making their escape. The strings for this wall are provided from an ordinary concrete forms of 2x4s and boards, made to conform to the required height and width, and cut diagonally with a hand saw; a little care should be exercised in constructing this form, not to nail the boards on the line of cut. After the form is cut in two parts, the treads and risers can be laid out on one of the parts with a view to setting the string up inverted, or upside down, compared with the ordinary way of setting stair strings; two strings or half forms will be required, and the other two half forms can be used to construct the soffit, by connecting with boards cut to the width of stairs, the reinforcing rods can then be placed on the soffit, and also in the vertical walls, the outside forms set in place, after which the riser boards can be nailed to connect the two string forms as shown in Fig. 2.



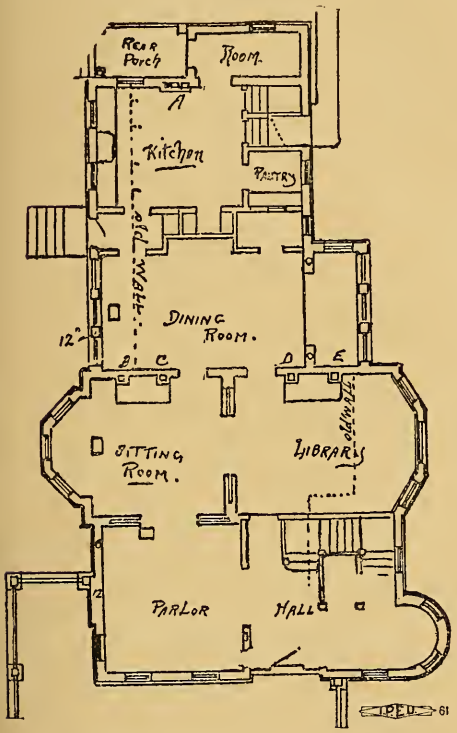
It will be found of service in erecting a wall of this kind, which is usually about 8 in. thick, to tilt the outside form slightly, in order to permit a man to pull the wires through, and tack the 8 in. stretchers to the form, after which the form wires can be wedged up on the outside, with two sawn wedges for each wire, 2 in. wide, and a nail drove half way through to hold them in place.

The forms can now be filled up with concrete, and if the edges of treads are to be provided with metal protection this can be done before the mixture has set, by placing the angle iron or mason's treads in the mixture when it is soft, and they should be provided with countersunk bolts to hold in place.

How To Understand, Read, and Work From Plans and Specifications

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

The subject into which we are about to enter is one which it behooves every carpenter, joiner and woodworker to get acquainted with in order that he may succeed in his craft and trade.



The manual dexterity and skill having been acquired and learned so as to be skilled, every mechanic should set himself to study how to read and work from architects' and engineers' drawings and plans, and how is this to be done?

Perhaps the best way to gain this knowledge, would be to attend a good evening or night high school where it is imparted free by a competent instructor and in the larger cities these schools may be found, but those residing in villages or country places would do well to write the correspondence schools and institutes who will furnish this knowledge by mail for a reasonable consideration. In the meantime I will endeavor to impart to readers the elements of this essential part of a perfect mechanic's education.

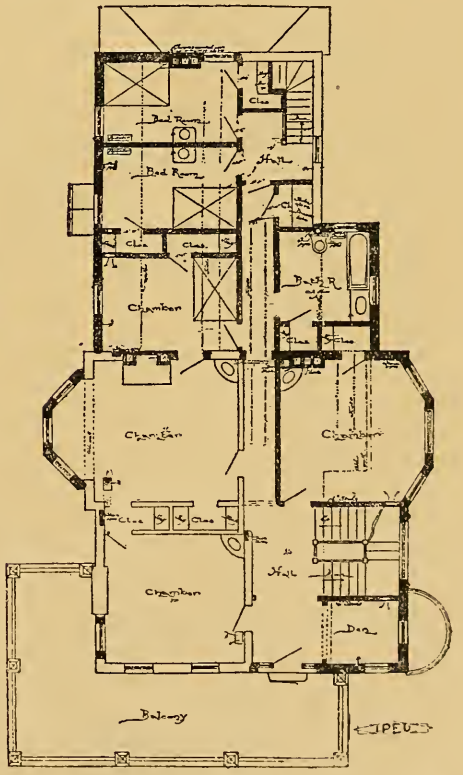
A "plan" according to the dictionary, is the representation of anything on a flat surface, a sketch, scheme, or project; therefore, the plan of a house is a true and accurate representation of how it is to be built.

Plans are of various kinds, but those mostly in use in building construction

elevation of this building is shown at Fig. 4, so that every set of building plans should have at least four, for the proper guidance of mechanics and material men in carrying forward the execution of the workmanship and labor necessary to the full and entire completion of the structure.

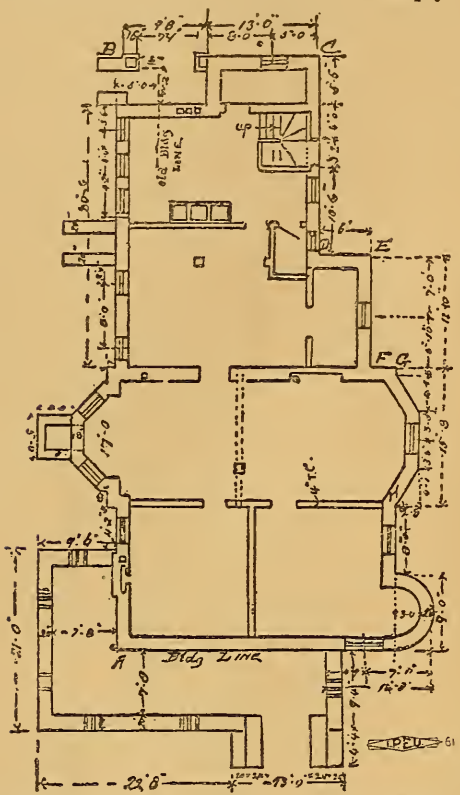
Special parts or unusual features are named details, or detailed drawings and are either made to a very large scale or full actual size, and here we must ask ourselves what "scale" is?

Scale in architecture or engineering is anything graduated as a measure, or a proportion of parts and is used so that by assuming a certain small part as a measurement or dimension to delineate the full size as completed. It is usual to take one standard lineal inch or parts thereof as being on paper, equal to one full foot of twelve inches, or parts there-



of, as one-quarter of an inch. These

and engineering practice are first horizontal sections of the work to be done at the several tiers or stories and simply



designated by the word "plan," as: First Story Plan (See Fig. 1). Second Story Plan (See Fig. 2). Third Story Plan, (See Fig. 3), which are those intended and presumably drawn for a large suburban frame house.

The front, side and rear views are termed elevations, and of which a side are sub-divided into 12 spaces each, of which is assumed to be equal to one actual full inch as shown on an ordinary carpenter's pocket two-foot rule.

For example, ¼ equals 1 ft., the scale to which the plans represented in this article were made is one-quarter of an inch, divided into 12 spaces each, of which when drawn on paper is equivalent to one full inch and the whole quarter inch on paper is presumably one full foot of material or constructed work, so that every mechanic should purchase a scale rule, and try and learn its application and use. They can be purchased very cheaply and generally have the following scales on a 6 or 12 in. instrument: ¼ in. scale, ½ in., ¾ in., 1 in., 1½ in., and 3 in., which means:

¼ in. equals 1 ft.
½ in. equals 1 ft.
¾ in. equals 1 ft.
1 in. equals 1 ft.
1½ in. equals 1 ft.
3 in. equals 1 ft.

And the parts of these would be 12 in ¼ in., 12 in ½ in.—16 in. in ¾ in., 12 in 1 in., eighths in 1½ in. scale and quarter inches in 3 inch scale; all of which may seem difficult to comprehend, but will not be difficult to grasp mentally after a little close study of a scale rule. The carpenters' rule may be used for the

1½ in. and 3 in. scales and for this reason working drawings and details are usually laid out to these scales as being simpler to work from, although the ½ in. scale is preferred by many as more economical of paper.

Of course, it is usually in the practice of building construction, etc., to furnish the builder and mechanic plans with the dimensions figured on and for each part as will be observed in the first plan, Fig. 1, which is a representation of the cellar or foundation plan of the supposed building, so to explain it, we will figure up the layout and show how the sizes must tally to insure correctness.

Commencing with the front measurements we add them together, thus:

22 ft. 8 in
13 ft. 0 in.

35 ft. 8 in.
12 ft. 8 in.

48 ft. 4 in., which would be the outside width, including the piazza foundation.

The building line is placed 7 ft. 8 in. plus 1 ft. 8 in. back from this, and 7 ft. 8 in. to the right side actually figures 48 ft. 4 in. minus 9 ft. 6 in., which is 38 ft. 10 in.

It is usually in practice to start by establishing a point, generally the left hand front corner of the building proper as A in Fig. 1, at which the heel or corner of a steel square may be set or placed at a nail or tack on the top of a stake or peg driven solidly and at the fixed level into the ground.

A square angle having been obtained, all the measurements may be made from this point by employing a 10 ft. pole or tape line by laying off from A 48 ft. 3 in., and so on. Going to the left hand or say south gable layout, stretch a line as A-B for the outside face line of the wall and space off the indicated dimensions, which may be verified in the following manner, and total up to equal those on the right side.

Right Side

9 ft. 0 in. 1st dimension
8 ft. 0 in. 2nd dimension
15 ft. 8 in. 3rd dimension
12 ft. 10 in. 4th dimension
10 ft. 6 in. 5th dimension
3 ft. 2 in. 6th dimension
4 ft. 0 in. 7th dimension
5 ft. 6 in. 8th dimension

Total 68 ft. 8 in.

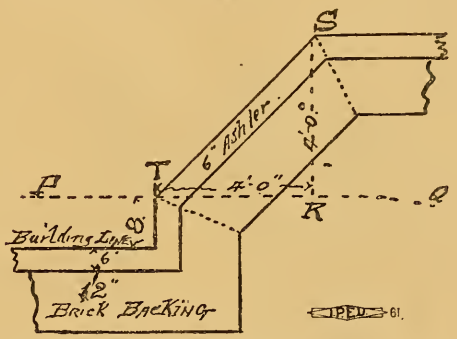
Left Side

11 ft. 6 in. 1st dimension
4 ft. 2 in. 2nd dimension
17 ft. 0 in. 3rd dimension
30 ft. 6 in. 4th dimension
4 ft. 2 in. 5th dimension
1 ft. 4 in. 6th dimension

Total 68 ft. 8 in.

Proceeding to the rear from the corner, B, set off 9 ft. 8 in. plus 13 ft. 0 in., which will locate the corner point C, and from C the sum of the different short dimensions must be computed to determine the inside corner as D, 6 ft. square out. From D mark the outside corner E and 12 ft. 10 in. down locate F.

To project the circular bay window formation with the trammel rod, measure off on it 4 ft. 6 in., as radius, and strike the semicircle in soft clay or earthly soil, cutting the line from H,



and from H square out 2 ft. 8 in. and draw a line paralle lto the wall line, then space off 4 ft. 1 in., 3 ft. 5 in., 3 ft. 5 in., and 4 ft. 1 in., and 8 inches, which will complete the outline of the bay window.

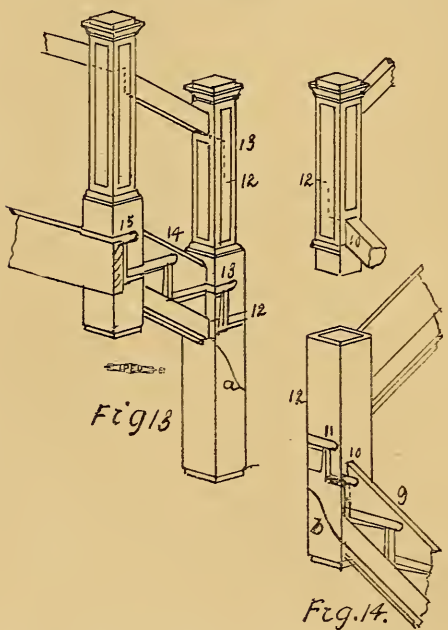
To layout the regular octagonal bay window on the left side I would recommend readers to follow the method shown in Fig. 5, viz: Square out 8 in. from the building line, then draw through its end parallel to the south line of building, as P-Q, Fig. 2, measure out to the right from T 4 ft., as R, and from R square up 4 ft., as R-S. Join S and T, which will give the sloping side of the octagon. Now, through S draw to the right parallel to P-Q, and set off its length 5 ft. 0 in. Square down as before, and repeat the same operation for the right sloping side.

Of course, the steel square may be employed in getting these figures by taking 7 on the tongue and 17 on the blade, but I am partial to working from

figured dimensions, as the slightest movement of the hands in applying the square is liable to distort the octagonal outline.

Continuation of Criticism of Stairbuilding By R. M. Van Gaasbeek of the Pratt Institute, Third Installment, By L. W. Cooper, 789 Lincoln St., Galesburg, Ill.

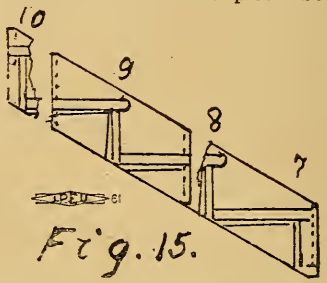
We must next get out our bases for our posts. Each stair shop, (except where he is held to an architect's detail), establishes a certain height for his gallery bases above the finished floor, also for the height of butress above floor. Some think 4 in. looks good, while some choose 5 in. or 6 in. The higher it is the more strength. If high enough a glueblock can be set between the floor line and post tenon. We will adopt 5 in. for this job. The inside of base will



be 6 in. clear, hence 6 plus 1¾ makes it 7¾ in. over all.

On a drawing board or any board with one straight edge we draw two parallel lines 7¾ in. apart, square off for top of landing base, measure down 5 in. to floor line, then one riser in center, then with the pitch board establish the top of string, also the bottom, then draw lines for the timber to be used, also for plaster and soffit mold, add sufficient margin for base to project below and you have the required length of landing base.

We will find the length of the next one. The 13th rise is in center, also the 11th, so we will establish the top of string above the 13th rise with the pitch board and allow 1⅞ in. above where the highest point of string hits edge of post, which will be the top of base. Now, as the 11th rise is also in the center, we need only drop down three risers, then square over to about ¾ in. forward of base and lay out the 10th rise and with the pitch board es-



tablish the bottom of string, plaster, timber and soffit mold, and allow margin for base to project below and you have length of base. Add a little for trimming, and by the same method find the required length of first and second base. Glue up all the bases and keep the glue block far enough down from the top to clear the tenon. This should be done simultaneously with glueing up the winders and building up the wall strings, etc.

Now we will cut our butress strings as shown in Fig. 15. The first and top string are both the same, as both risers are in center of posts, while the second string is shown in same figure, extending above and below to the required length of first and third. The dotted lines show the face of post and the full line the end of tenon. The top of tenon is cut square to the face line of post, as also is the bottom one at lower end of string. We now have our bases glued up and strings cut, let us lay out the bases. Take the landing base, square the top, measure down 5 in. and mark the floor line. If there are any defects, turn them to the parts that will be cut out or covered. Mark the face of 15th rise and lay out the 14th step, leaving a a keyway below step. Square around to the string line, measure the height of string on plumb line, (they should all be the same), take the height of string above step, hold the end of rule at said height on the step line on base, mark the top of tenon, also the full height of

mortice. You know the full height, so you need only measure the portion above and let the rule figure the lower one. Your margin is 2⅛ in. and the mortice should be at least 9-16 in. deep for a ½ in. tenon. Take the pitch board, draw a line at back and lower corner of 15th rise and another one parallel below it for the bottom of timber, then one for plaster and one for the suffit mold, allow margin and square off for bottom of base.

Now allow for the floor and floor joist and cut straight through at back of 15th rise, but be sure it is cut so that it will slip over easy. If ⅞ in. floor is used it should be cut at finish floor line, but if 5-16 in. hardwood floor is used it should be housed for the landing shown in Fig. 10 and the rest of base run down to rough floor and let the finish floor cut against it. The 3rd base, square off for the top, allow margin above string (which, if a ⅞ in. butress cap is used, 1¾ in. will be sufficient), measure portion of tenon above step, hold rule at bottom of said margin and mark top of 13th step, also full height of tenon. Square around and lay out 13th step and rise, drop down and lay out the 12th step, as the 12th riser cuts against back of base, drop down one more rise and lay out the 11th step and rise, then drop down to the 10th, which takes you out of the base, measure the portion of string tenon above 10th step, lay out mortice as above directed, take the pitch board and mark for the timber, plaster and soffit mold and allow for margin and square off and proceed in same man-

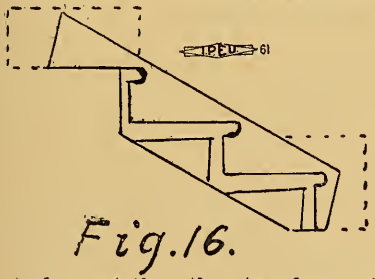


Fig. 16.

ner to lay out the other two bases, taking the location of riser from full size detail

House out for steps, risers and tenons, leaving a key way under steps and back of risers. Clean up and nail a thin protection board on top and bottom of base. Before they leave the shop the string should be tried into the base, and they should have just a full step from face of rise in string to face of rise in base and the tenons should enter, and fill the mortise. Before this subject gets cold we will consider laying out the newel proper, but first let me give a simple rule to find the approximate length of base for glueing up. We will use the 3rd base for example. Take the vertical height of string, butress-cap, timber, plaster and soffitmold plus the margin above and below string, which in this case will total about 19½ in. As you can readily see this already includes one rise, there being 4 risers in this base, we must add 3x6 3-16 in. or 18 9-16 in., making a total of 38 1-16 in. to which it is well to add a safety margin for trimming, etc. Now we have decided to use a sunk panel post with 1⅛ in. corners and margins. Our gallery rail is 2 ft. 6 in. to the under side and our base is 5 in. high. We first lay off the floor (of landing newel) base, base mold, margin of 1⅛ in. above same, margin of same height below rail, rail, same margin, and cap molding.

It is necessary to lay out rail lines on one side only unless it be an angle post, but carry all other panel lines around newel 3 in. or 3½ will be sufficient for tenon. All gallery newels will be the same, save that they may be angle newels or a balustrade may continue straight on opposite side, except the landing newel. As the bases are made male and female, and the newel does not go in till the job is ready to finish, we cannot complete the height of rail from the housing lines on base, but we have the gallery rail height and we know that the rake is 4 in. lower, so we square around from the bottom of rail to a point over the 15th rise and drop down 4 in. and from this point take the pitch board and mark down the rake as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 13, add the panel margin and square over, take the vertical height of rake rail, add the margin above.

There will be a small panel above the rake rail on landing newel. The rake newels will all be the same height. Lay out same as gallery newel, allowing for margins, rail and trimmings and you have established the rail height. You are now standing on the landing looking down at the 3rd newel in Fig. 13. You can follow the dotted lines down to the 12th rise. Now step down to a point where the 7th rise hits the wall string and follows the dotted lines in Fig. 14 to

the 11th rise, then follow the corner down to the 10th. The 10th rise is about 1¾ in. forward from the newel. You can drop down the full rise and subtract the rise on 1¾ in. which is, in this case 30-32 in. The bottom of rail is about the top of base mold.

I told you to save the rippings from the steps. There should be 8 of them, but you need 16 to make the four posts shown in Fig. 12. We will make the panels 5-16 in. deep, that will leave the shaft of post 5⅜ in. If you have a shop equipped with plainer and buzz-plainer, make them a little strong so when they are glued up you can joint and square two sides and run the other two through the plainer to the net size. These rippings are 1⅛ in. thick, joint one edge square, and run the other through the plainer to the same size. Set the saw to rip 5-16 in. by 13-16 in. high and rip out your corner from both sides. If

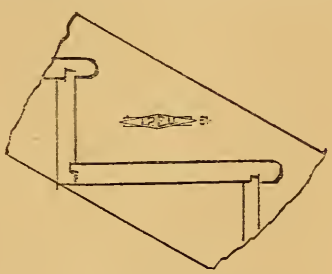


Fig. 17.

not equipped with a buzz-saw, this can be done with a plough, using a narrow cutter and working from both edges. Glue these corners on and fill in for the rails and ends, etc. Clean up and glue on the cap molding, also the cap and (neck mold if such is used), but fit the base mold and tack it on so it can be easily removed when post is set.

The top of base should be marked on newel and the base mold should be numbered so it will go back where it was fitted, should there be any variation in newel. When setting the newel care should be taken to make the starting newel firm. It is well to locate and plumb it up, and drive eight wedges with glue, two on a side at the corners, but not so tight as to split the base. Nail through the top of the base so that the mold will cover, trim off wedges and nail on the base mold. No harm to glue that either on starting newel. The angle newels are always rigid, hence less care is necessary.

As this work goes with the finish we will go back and put up our stair first. Make a height rod and establish the 5th and 11th rise. Set a spike at about 1 in. from corner at these heights. The method of cutting out a string for the landing header and intersecting it for base is shown in Fig. 16. Hold the rule plumb, and mark the height, then measure at right angles from top of string and mark the bottom, draw a line connecting these two points. We sometimes have to meet a high base from below and glue on and cut plumb as shown by dotted lines and sometimes we come so close to the corner that a dog-leg is required similar to what is shown by dotted lines at top of string. In turning a corner of boxed stairs this dog-leg would be much higher, especially in case of

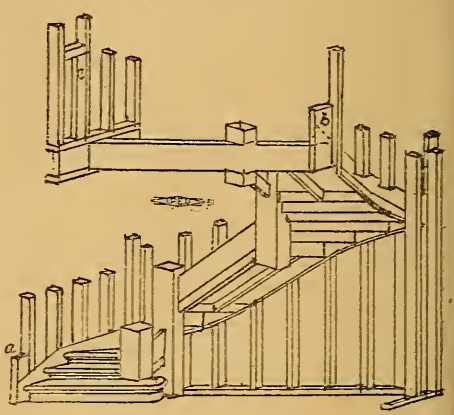


Fig. 19.

winders when it is more practical to turn the grain of the dog-leg vertical.

Assuming that our landing string is cut to suit these requirements, we cut the corner of the 14th step to suit base, lay the base in a clean place, and insert step in housing and with glue on a key, drive it home, squaring base with the step. Then lay the landing string on the floor and turn the other end of step into it and glue a key in it. Put in the landing and landing riser and back nail and nail to post and string, proving the base with a square from the step. Now hook the lower end of string on the spike you drove at the height of 11th rise and set the post, landing step and riser in place and tack to wall, putting ⅜ in. furring behind the 1⅛ in. string to bring it to the base line. Fit the 13th step

nto the 3rd base and set in place with leg under step and a dry key in string, naking sure that the 13th step is level. ow insert the butress string, drive a ry key to hold step home and tack a ail from outside of string. The wall trings can be put in place and if all is ell nailed fast.

Insert the 10th step and glue it fast, lumbing and staying the base in place. it the 6th step to the end base and lue and key, square with step, and set place with a leg and a dry key in the all string. Insert the 2nd butress ring same as the top one, set the 3rd ep, plumb and square the base. The rst base may have the bull nose housed to it or it may be set on top. If the ll nose be housed in it, they should be it together first, and it is easier to key the first step and riser first, as they e hard to reach, the 2nd rise can be serted and tacked before entering it in e string through. Then set the 2nd ep and glue key it to the base and in- rt the first butress string. If every- ing has come out right we may next oceed to key up our common steps and sers. If they are tongued and grooved gether (as a good stair should be), as Fig. 17, we start at the top and drive r riser keys first, at the same time iving riser up home as well. Then op off surplus keys and drive the step ys. They seldom back tongue and ove the winders, as winders should t occur, save on cheap work. The nders can now be filled in, back and nailed and set carriage timbers. ould this flight occur above another ght they should be furred on the wind plaster.

In Fig. 9 an under-ease and over-ease shown under the wall string, the other ings should be thusly fixed. The reg- r timbers are shown to stop at head- . Easement lines are also shown on bases at "a" and "b," Figs. 13 and Two by fours are heavy enough for stair of this width. They can be cut m the wall string easements to face h the easement lines on bases and uld be level.

Fig. 19 is perspective of the under e of t stair as shown in Figs. 2 and timbered for plaster. Note the head- which stop the regular timber and cross furring cut between the ease- nts lines on bases to the wall ease- nts. As mentioned above, the brack- may be notched over the winder tim- bers to support the winder steps. At "a" and "b" you see a block set for nailing at the string ends and at "c" nailing for the gallery pilaster.

Brackets can be set above them to support the winders, and the wind should be lathed with metal lath, as it takes less profanity to put it on than it does wood lath. The bracket shown under the 8th step, Fig. 9, is one of the most important things about a stair.

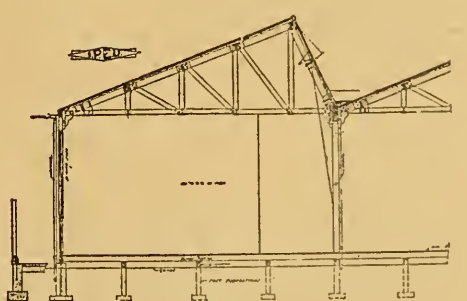
I show these cut with a slight bevel on top. Set the bracket so the forward corner touches the step, leaving the back a trifle open, drive one nail in lower point to fasten it to the timber, toe one nail into back of step and riser and one in back of bracket to draw it up to step, then put two more into timber, five in all. The next bracket goes on opposite side. If a partition is set under a butress string, the face timber should be set so that the facia will lap over the plaster, if left open it is well to set it with outside of string and nail inch pieces across it and string to tie them together and carry the plaster ground. Set the glue blocks and if a base comes over a partition, knock off the protection so they can plaster up close.

Can Some One Answer?

We first have a square of 8 in. sides, divided into four parts, viz: Two trapezoids of equal size and two right angle triangles of equal size, whose total area is 64 sq in. Then by re-arranging the same two trapezoids, and same two triangles into a rectangle, whose side measure 5x13 in. we have 65 in. Why the difference?

W. R. DICKSON.

Long Beach, Cal.



Cross Section of a Saw Tooth Roof.

WIN $5,000

FIRST PRIZE $3,000.00

How Many Objects Beginni With "P" can You Find in This Picture?

COSTS NOTHING TO TRY---YOU CAN WIN $3,00

This is, perhaps, the most liberal, the most stupendous offer of its kind ever appearing in this magazine. not a dream but a reality, a golden opportunity for you to help yourself to $3000.00. It will be easy! Think what can do with this young fortune and then help yourself.

It costs nothing to try. In this picture you will find a number of objects and parts of objects whose names begin the letter "P." Pick out the objects like "Pie" "Plank" etc. It's easy isn't it. Of course it is. The other objects are just as easy to see but the idea is to see who can get the most. This is not a trick. You don't have to turn the picture up side down. Put down each word as you find it and watch your list grow.

Get the family around the table—see which one of you can find the most "P" words. You will be surprised to see how fast your list of words will grow in just a few minutes. Try it today, right now as you will never have an easier chance to get a big cash prize.

Send in your list of words and try for the big prizes. This is not a subscription contest—you don't have to do any canvass You don't have to send in a subscription to win a prize unless you want to, our Bonus Rewards for you make the prizes bigger where subscriptions are in. For example, if your puzzle answer is awarded first prize by the judges will win $25.00, but if you would send $3.00 worth of subscriptions for our monthly magazine you would win $750.00, or if your answer is awarded first p prize by the judges and you have sent in $5.00 worth of subscriptions you w win $3000.00. See list of prizes above. Nothing more will be asked of y its easy, isn't it. I don't care how many similiar offers you have seen and this is the most liberal of them all.

Follow these Simple Easy Rules

1. Any man, woman, boy or girl living in the U. S. but residing outside of Batavia, Ill., who is not an employee of the Household Journal, or a member of the employee's family, may submit an answer. It cost nothing to try.
2. All answers must be mail by May 30, 1922.
3. Answers should be written on one side of the paper only and words numbered consecutively, 1, 2, 3, etc. Write your full name and address on each page in the upper right-hand corner. Do not write subscribers' names or any thing else on same paper with list of words use separate sheet.
4. Only words found in the English dictionary will be counted. Do not use compound, hyphenated or obsolete words. Use either the singular or plural, but where the plural is used the singular cannot be counted, and vice versa.
5. Words of the same spelling can be used only once, even though used to designate different objects. The same objects can be named only once; however, any part of the object may also be named.
6. The answer having the largest and nearest correct list of words of visible objects shown in the picture that begin with the letter "P" will be awarded First Prize, etc. Neatness, style or handwriting have no bearing upon deciding the winners
7. Candidates may co-operate in answering this Puzzle, but only one prize will be awarded to any one household; nor will prizes be awarded to more than one of any group outside of the family where two or more have been working together.
8. All answers will receive the same consideration regardless of whether or not subscriptions for the Household Journal are sent in.
9. Three prominent business men, having no connection with the Household Journal, will be selected to act as judges and decide the winners, and participants agree to accept the decision of the judges as final and conclusive.
10. The judges will meet directly following close of the contest and announcement of winners and correct list of words will be published in the Household Journal just as quickly thereafter as possible.

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The Prize

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1st Prize	$25.00	$750.00	$30(
2nd Prize	20.00	250.00	10(
3rd Prize	15.00	125.00	5(
4th Prize	10.00	75.00	2
5th Prize	5.00	50.00	1
6th Prize	5.00	25.00	
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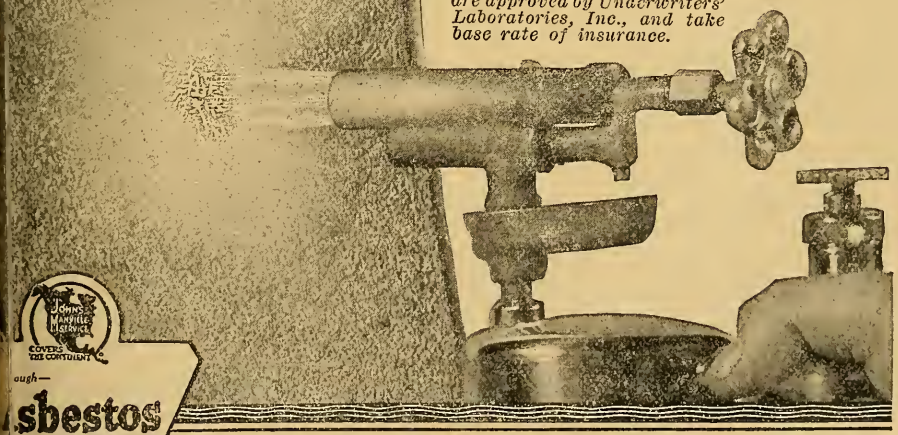

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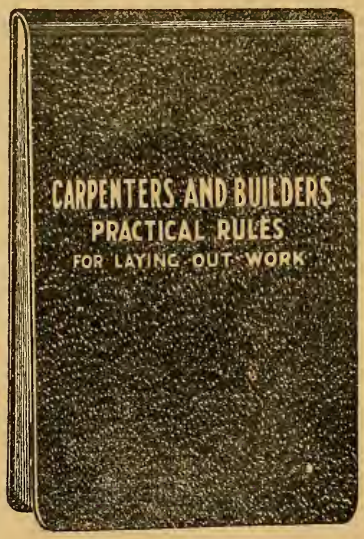

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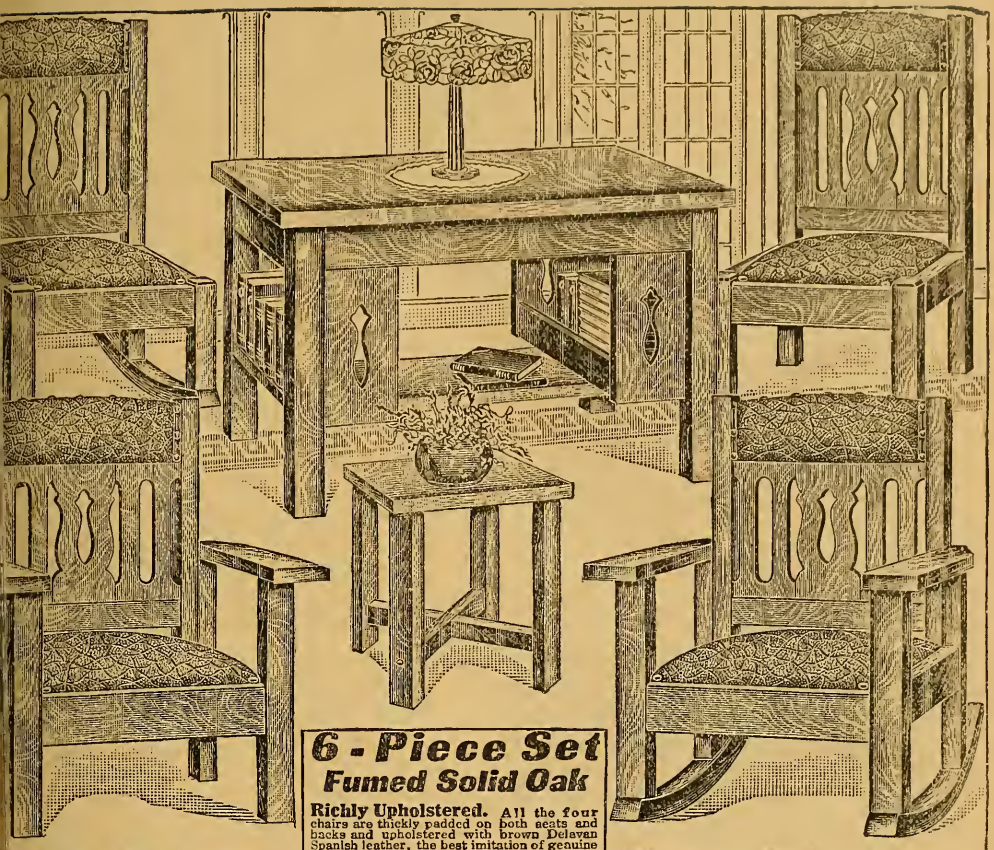

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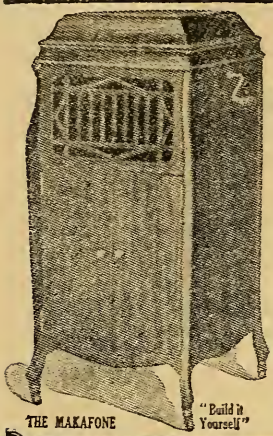

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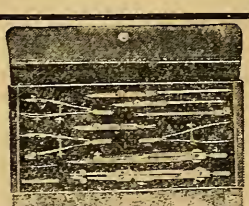

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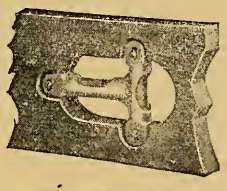

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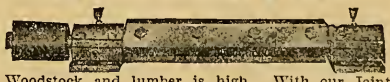

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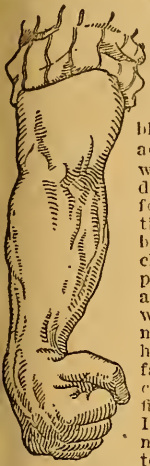

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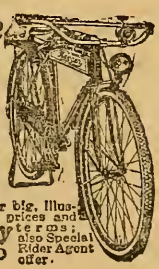

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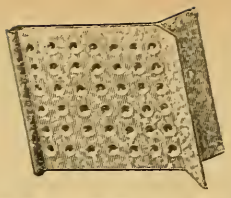

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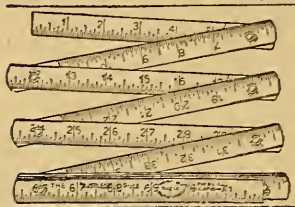

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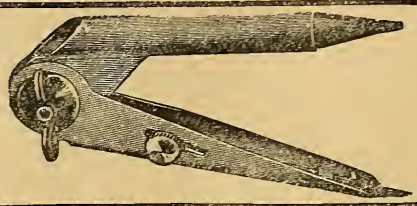

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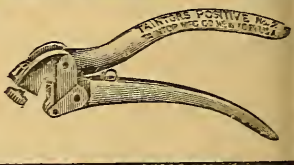

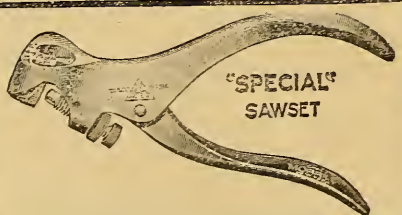

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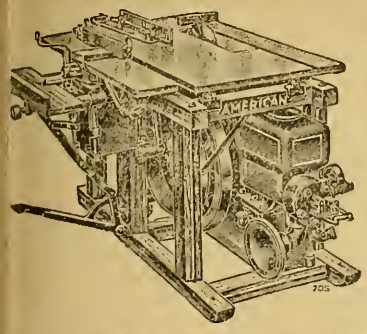

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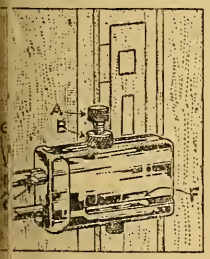

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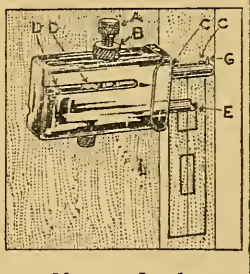

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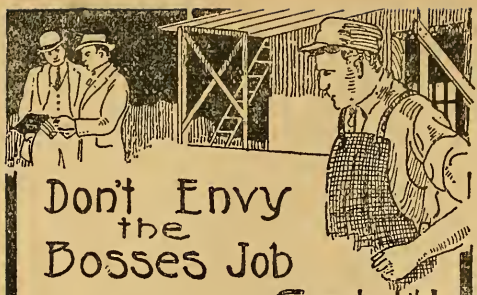

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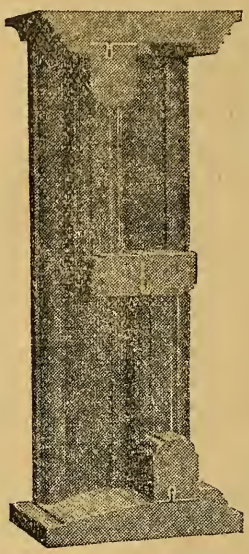

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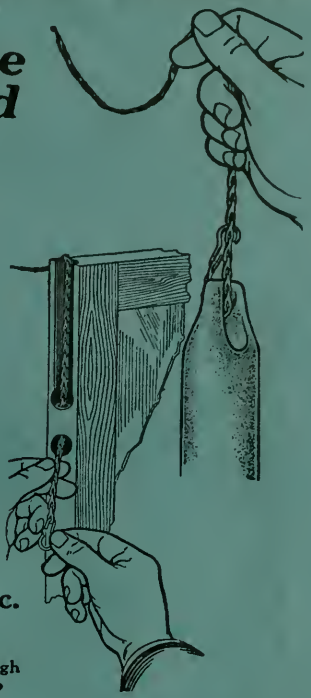

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Volume XLII, No. 3.

MARCH, 1922

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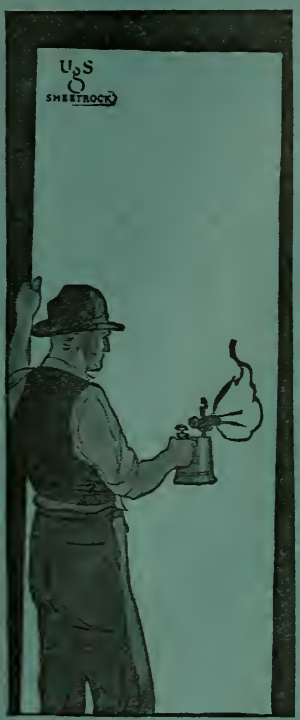

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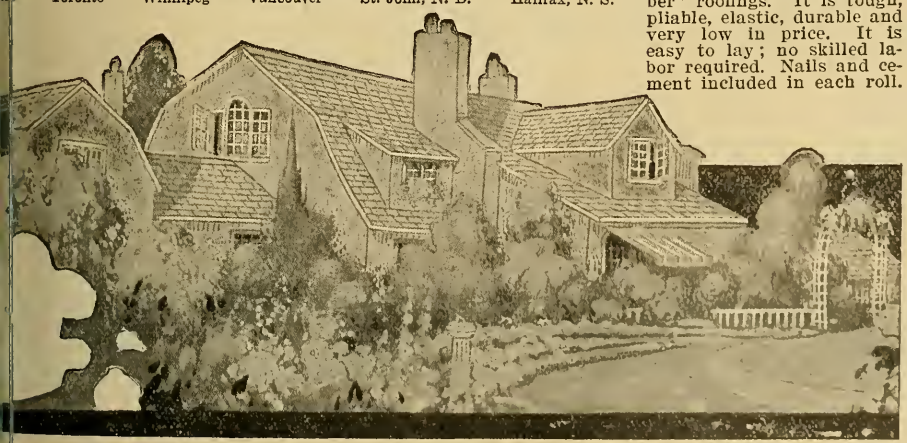

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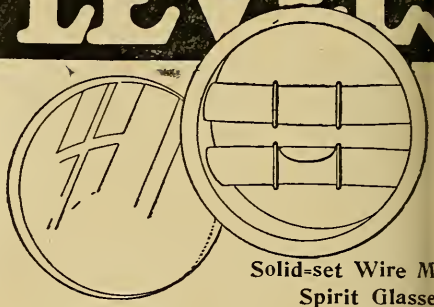

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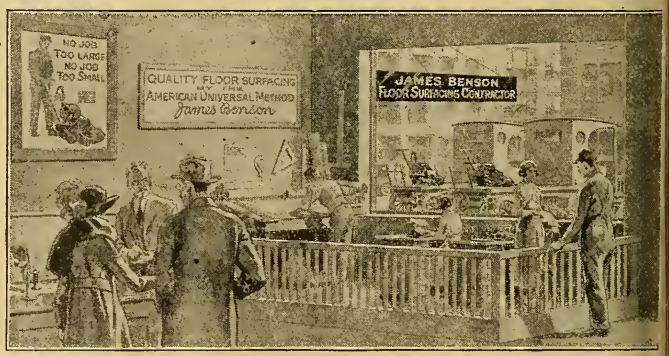

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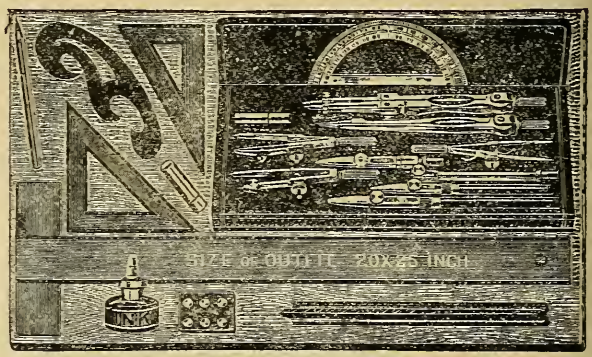

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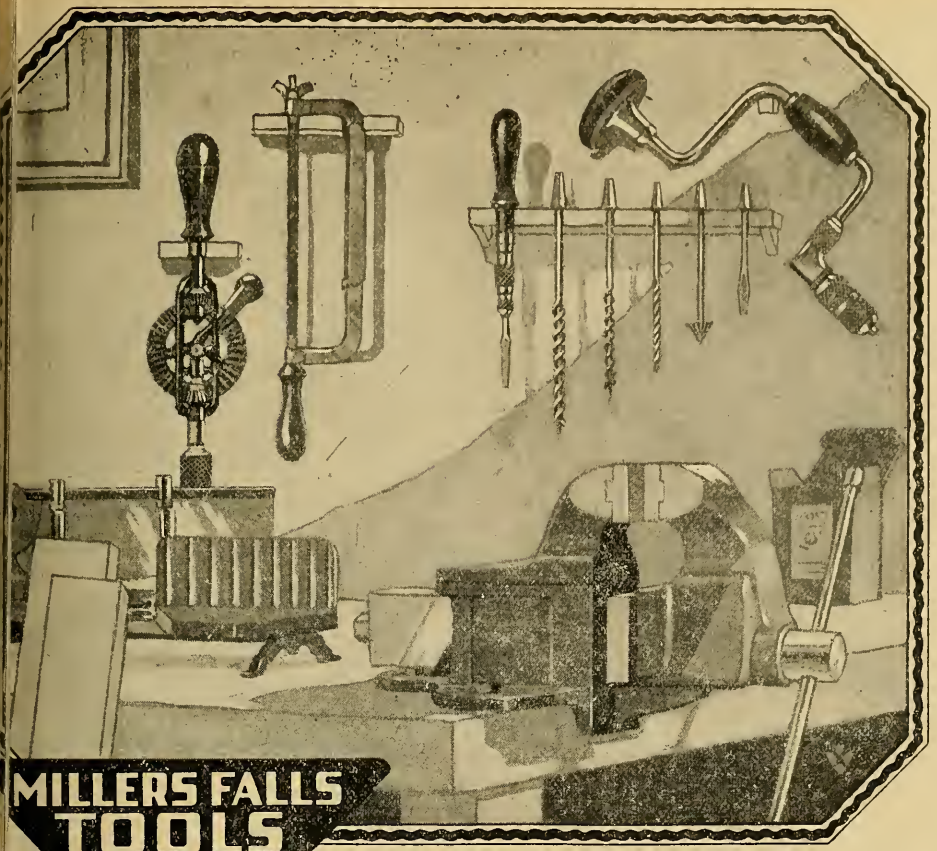

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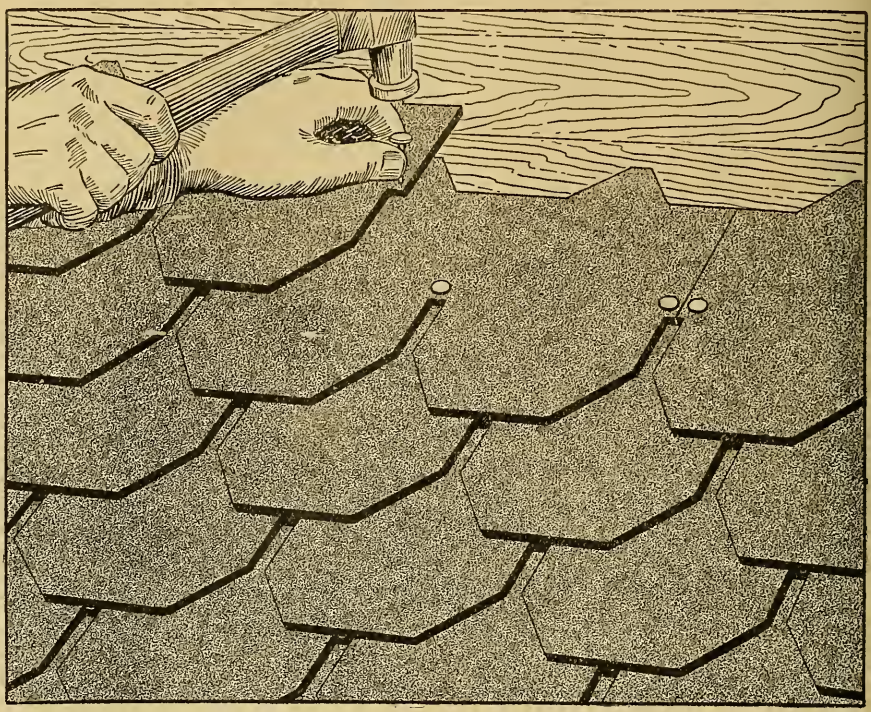

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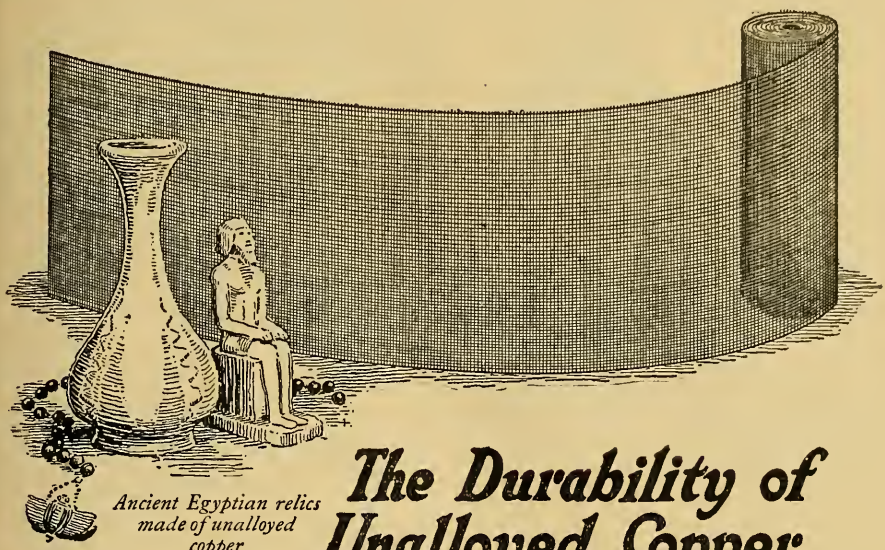

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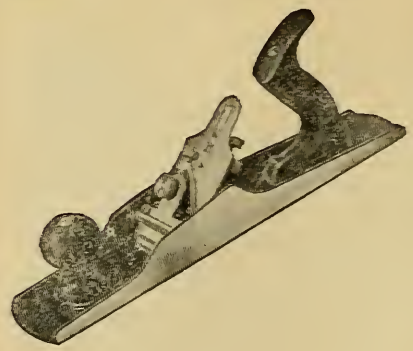

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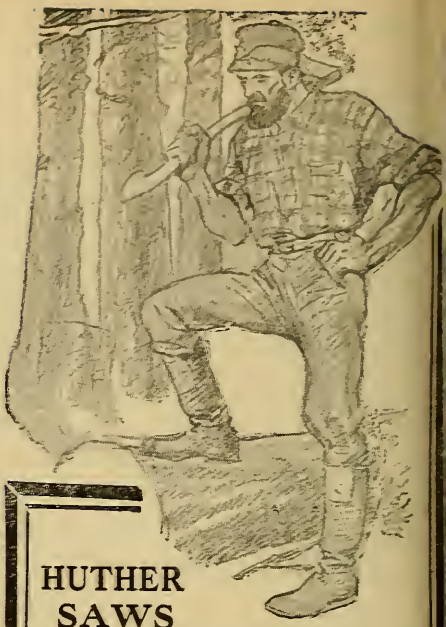

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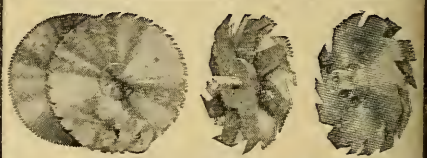

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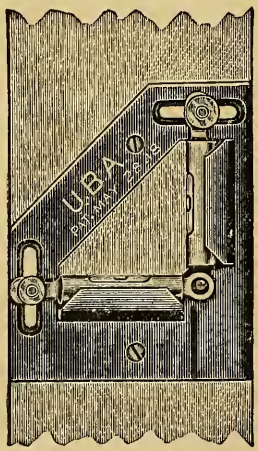

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From Carpenters Helper to Electrical Contractor

READ
Mr. Schreck's Letter

Phoenix, Arizona.
May 3rd, 1921.

Dear Mr. Cooke:

For the first time in my life I am paying an Income Tax, a fact for which I am greatly indebted to you, as it was your training that put me where I am, in business for myself and—well on the road to Success.

Last September, a year ago, when I enrolled I felt a little skeptical. At that time, as a carpenter's helper, doing manual labor, I was only able to earn $75.00 a month.

Today, thanks to your splendid Lessons and method of Instruction, I am making considerably over $500 a month.

Some time ago I started out to do Electrical work (wiring) on my own hook, all done in my spare time. By degrees I built up quite a little business for myself, and on February 20, I filed a bond with the City of Phoenix to do wiring, all kinds, and went into the Electrical Contracting business under my own name.

Mr. Cooke, I would not take $2,000 for your Course, and will unhesitatingly recommend it to any person who is in earnest, and willing to sacrifice a little time to study.

You may use my name as a reference, and depend on me to "boost" your School at every "spot in the road," for I shall always feel grateful for answering your advertisement of an Electrical Course by mail.

Sincerely yours,
A. SCHRECK.

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Here's the story of Art. Schreck, carpenter helper who jumped from $17.00 a week to more than $100.00 a week in a few months time. *Read his letter.*

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No matter what kind of work you are doing—No matter how much you earn—you owe it to yourself to look into the thing that boosts a man's pay like this. *Think of it!* Six times the amount he ever earned at the work he was doing. Let me tell you how I can help you do the same.

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I Will Train You At Home

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"Electrical Experts" earn $70 to $200 a week. Fit yourself for one of these big paying positions—

Today even the ordinary Electrician—the "screw driver" kind—is making money—big money. But it's the trained man—the man who knows the whys and wherefores of Electricity—the "Electrical Expert"——who is picked out to "boss" ordinary Electricians—to boss Big Jobs—the jobs that pay.

Get in line for one of these "Big Jobs" by enrolling now for my easily-learned, quickly-grasped, right-up-to-the-minute, Spare-Time, Home-Study Course in Practical Electricity.

No Experience Necessary — Your Success Guaranteed

You don't have to be a College Man; you don't have to be a high school graduate. My Course in Electricity is the most simple, thorough, and successful in existence, and offers every man, regardless of age, education or previous experience the chance to become, in a very short time, an "Electrical Expert", able to make from $70 to $200 a week. I guarantee under bond to refund every cent you pay me if you are not satisfied after you have finished my course.

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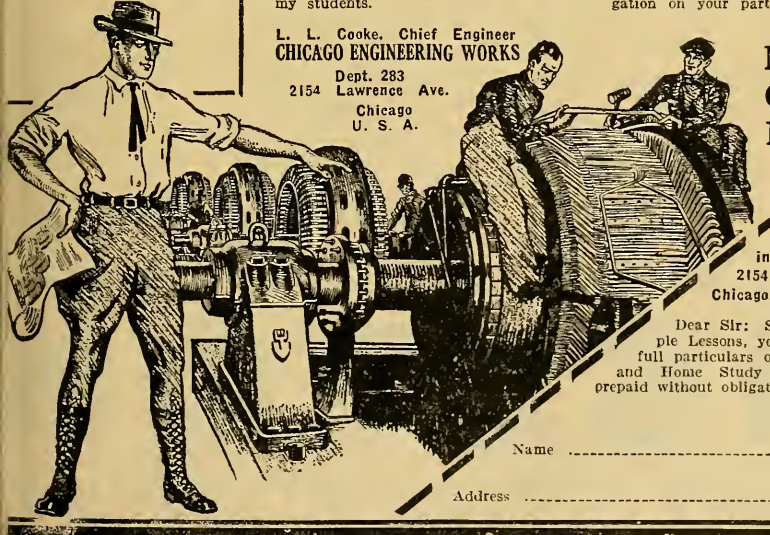
I want to send you my big book showing the opportunities in the electrical field and a sample lesson, free. You'll enjoy looking them over. The coupon brings both without any obligation on your part.



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Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

stablished in 1881 | INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1922 | One Dollar Per Year
ol. XLII—No. 3 | | Ten Cents a Copy

Fraternity

If I could write one little word
Upon the hearts of men,
I'd dip into the font of love
And write with golden pen
One little word, and only one,
And feel life's work on earth well done;
For every heart would speak to me
The one sweet word—"Fraternity."

The angel throng would sing a song,
The sweetest ever heard,
If they could read in human hearts
That precious little word.
The kindly thoughts, the kindly deeds
And treasures more than crowns and creeds;
In these the angel hosts would see
The children of Fraternity.

—Anon.

AT LAST

(By Second General Vice-President Geo. H. Lakey.)

IT seems the contracting interests of the country are getting wis to the fact that the trade associations of which we have heard s much in New York, and brought into the limelight by the Lock wood Committee investigation, are responsible for a very larg part of the high cost of building. Horace H. Herr, editor of th "American Contractor," is quoted as saying:

"Contracting interests, in many localities, are fighting mad and there is a like lihood that an aggressive campaign to force certain material producers to sell i wholesale lots to contractors will be formulated when the National Association c Builders' Exchanges meets in annual Convention in Memphis, Tenn., February 20.

"The situation is this: The retail dealers and local representatives of certai building materials, especially cement, have insisted that all material sold in thei territory should be handled as local business and the retailer paid a margin on tha business. In other years the contractor handling a big job could buy direct from th producer in wholesale quantities and get the benefit of the wholesale price. Grad ually this practice has been restricted until today it is almost impossible for th general contractor to buy direct even though the quantity goes into carload lots.

"Paying the retailer his margin increases the cost of construction and, in som instances, depending upon the local dealer means that the general contractor ca not be sure of a continuous flow of material to the job in quantities sufficient to pre vent interruptions to the work. This again adds to the total cost of the complete structure.

Uses Club On Producers

"The retail dealer submits that if he is to remain in business and be ready t serve the public at all times, he cannot be deprived of the larger orders fo materials. The retailer has had a club to use on the producer in that he coul refuse to handle a product if the producer refused to allow him an agreed margi on such orders as were taken by the factory direct from the retailer's territory.

"This controversy has been growing more acute from year to year. The Iow Master Builders called on the National Association of Builders exchanges last yea to start action. But the Savannah Convention passed a resolution declaring for a open market and let it go at that. The question came up in the recent Annu Convention of the Associated General Contractors of America held in Cleveland an here again action was by resolution as follows:

"Whereas, The growth of trade associations in the United States has caused th establishment of trade agreements and practices which hinder economic distributio and restrict the right of individuals to buy certain construction materials in an ope wholesale market, and necessitates the payment of a differential to a local di tributor for no economic service rendered, and,

"Whereas, The re-establishment of moderate and reasonable construction cos and the maintenance of the rights of individuals in industry demands that a dictatorial restrictions upon labor and trade be removed.

"Resolved, That this association is unqualifiedly in favor of an open market f all materials needed in the construction industry, and is absolutely opposed to a combinations, whether manufacturers, material dealers, or contractors, wherel prices are fixed on the market, or controlled in favor of any particular interest an against the interest of the general public.

"The Memphis Convention of the builders' exchanges may confidently b expected to thrash out this proposition to the end of taking action which will for early adjustments.

Confusion In Chicago

"The labor controversy in Chicago, which has become of national importan because of the fact that Federal Judge Landis was the umpire, took a new turn th week, which may mean more or less confusion in Chicago building circles for sever months. Judge Landis amended his award on wages, granting slight increases the scale of three minor unions. The President of the Chicago Building Trad Council announced that while the decision seemed to be a "bad bargain" for t unions, they would stand by the award. In the meantime a citizens' committ

s come into the field to force the unions in line. When a union failed to get into e the citizens committee declared open shop in that union. Now, when the unions ow a disposition to accept the Landis program the citizens' committee shows no position to call off the open shop policy in the crafts where it had been estab- hed during the long drawn-out controversy. The controversy has, therefore, itched about until it is a fight between the unions and open shop advocates rather in a controversy over the acceptance of Judge Landis's decision."

You will note Mr. Herr's comment on the Chicago situation, and in the Feb- ary issue of our official Journal, "The Carpenter," we stated that the real purpose the so-called "Citizens' Committee" at Chicago was well known to us. We find ch committees in many of the large cities masquerading under all sorts of titles d trying to make the public believe that they are the "protectors" of the "public erests," but between you and I, we believe their own interests are served first d if anything is left the public may have it; or in plain words, they all work the theory that we have no right to organize, "but they have," and now it seems e contractors realize that while they have been busy trying to inflict the un-Amer- n shop plan on us another system of organization has crept upon them that is far ore reaching in its effect than all the labor unions in the land. We know that it ems to have become a popular pastime to blame the unions for the high cost of ilding and the reason for the popularity is, the ease with which such matter gets splay space and big headlines in the daily papers, and inasmuch as the average der in these times has a grouch at the high cost of everything, it's easy to make m believe the unions are the cause of it all.

But remember this: That we do not propose to have our standards of living aged by the standards of those who have not enough interest in life to join some ganization whose business is to see that publicity is given to the right or wrong the labor situation.

And if a ton of bituminous nut coal cost the consumer at Philadelphia, Pa., livered, $14.75, and that same ton of coal cost at the mine mouth, only $1.75, en it's our business to see that such a situation is made public, for as it affects the iners of coal, so it affects us. Right now the farmer is busy at Washington trying find out what is going to be done for him because he gets so little for what he has sell and can buy so little with the dollar he gets for it. There are trade associations other lines than the building industry and their effect is just the same no matter here they are, and it's our prediction that once the public gets wise to them, the bor unions will get a rest from the wave of pernicious advertising that has fairly utted the public press for two years or more now.

ARE LABOR UNIONS IN PERIL?

(By Henry S. Spalding, S. J.)

ARE labor unions in peril? At the outset let me restrict this question to the labor unions in the United States. In organization, in wages, in social and olitical influence labor unions in this untry easily take the lead over the orkingmen's associations in Europe. ny loss which labor unions may suffer ere must react in all parts of the world; id if labor unions fail here they will ive little chance to hold out against e untoward influences of the Old 'orld. Just as democracy is on trial in e western hemisphere and humanity is vaiting, and is watching its success ith bated breath, so too is labor union- m on trial here, and toilers in every art of the world look with anxious minds to its failures or triumphs. During the great struggle of our Civil War the nations of the world watched and waited for the outcome. If the promising republic of the New World could not withstand political strifes for a century, would other nations choose this form of government? The labor strifes in this country are not less important. If labor unions fail here, will not that failure seal their doom in other lands and in centuries yet to come?

We would not draw a fanciful picture of the perils which at present threaten Organized Labor in the United States. We are candid in our belief that the peril is here. Moreover this peril does not come in the form of misunderstanding, between employer and employe, although such misunderstanding is unde-

niable. It does not come in the form of internal trouble in the unions themselves, although there is too much jealousy, bickering and dissension. It does not come as an aftermath of the war, although the war is leaving its unmistakable marks. It comes from united and concentrated forces which will test to their utmost the power and the right of the workingmen to organize. These forces are made up of agencies of capitalism, forces so numerous, so widespread in their influence, so determined to crush labor unions that their very existence is threatened. The peril, then, which threatens Organized Labor is not of a minor nature. It is not only serious, but it touches the very life of the organizations. We are face to face with the portentous question: Shall labor unions exist in the United States?

Capitalists many deny and have denied any intention of destroying unions; and labor leaders may not be able to point out every source of danger or unravel every plot of their enemies, but they are well aware that the danger has come.

A decade ago, when the question of municipal ownership of street cars, waterworks, lighting systems and other public utilities was so frequently mooted there suddenly appeared, syndicate articles in papers and magazines setting forth the disadvantages and failures of such systems. Any municipal street car system which failed in its service or in its finances was at once given publicity; city and town lighting plants which broke down for a few hours and left the people in darkness, waterworks which did not give perfect service, in fact, any municipally owned plant or system which failed to function was at once cited as an example of the waste and inefficiency of public utilities. By this nation-wide propaganda mistrust was created in the minds of the people against all public ownership; and the snug capitalists held on to their shares and reaped rich dividends. A similar propaganda is at present going on against labor unions. Few capitalists are as bold as Judge Gary, who frankly states that he is opposed to labor unions; but numbers of capitalists are willing to join with the steel producer and combat the unions. For this purpose they are using the illusive phrase, "the open shop."

It is not the purpose of this article to discuss the various possible definitions of the term "open shop," but the open shop movement has become a snare and a deceit, and is used as a term for misinforming or satisfying the general public, while in reality it is the means of exterminating union labor. Before the people an open shop means a shop where both union and non-union men work on terms of equality. It claims to be strictly American, to do away with many of the abuses of unionism and to protect those workmen who do not wish to belong to a union or who of themselves are unable to withstand the opposition of their fellow laborers. These things the open shop claims to do, while in reality it is seeking the destruction of unionism.

While I am not submitting the evidence for the statements contained herein, I am not making the charges without proof to back them up in case they should be denied. I do not claim that there is a concerted action of capitalistic agencies banded together to destroy unionism in the United States, and that this is being effected under the cloak of the open shop. And while not every open shop in the country is party to the scheme, there are more than sufficient to be a real menace to the very existence of union labor.

In the first place, these so-called open shops, which claim to have no objection to members of unions and to admit such members on terms of equality with non-union men, in no way recognize the unions or their leaders. Managers will not deal with the leaders of the unions, but with the individual members. These employers absolutely reject the principle of collective bargaining. This policy of itself, if carried to its ultimate consequences, would be the ruin of labor unions and their disintegration. Of what use is it to a workman to be a member of a union if the union is not recognized, if it is powerless, if it has no acknowledged right of representation?

I claim, then, that the method of procedure in the so-called open shop strikes at the very heart of unionism. It seeks to destroy unionism. Under this policy the unions are slowly being deprived of their power of representation and collective bargaining. And at every turn and corner agents of the employers are there to answer: "The unions give you no protection; leave them, be free. Your

meetings are noisy and useless; do not attend them."

In the second place this so-called open shop policy is strengthened by a nation-wide system of propaganda. Do not imagine that this is a policy of yesterday or today. While no one may be able to put his finger on the exact date of its origin, it is sufficient to recall that the Open Shop Review, published monthly in Chicago and representing the policies of two powerful employers' associations, is rounding out its twentieth volume. No one can read the copies of this review without being biased against labor unions and without reaching the conclusion that the founders of the publication have at heart the gradual lessening of the power of unionized labor and its final dissolution.

We are not surprised to read in the headlines of the daily press the frequent statement that the open shop policy has been adopted so widely throughout the country. St. Louis has made the claim that 68 per cent of its privately owned institutions are operated on the open shop plan; that in every contest for or against that policy the open shop has won; that fixture manufacturers, furniture manufacturers, manufacturing jewelers, millmen's associations, boiler shops, etc., have all adopted the open shop policy; and that in one case the union has about ceased to exist. The railroads have engineered the open shop policy into their latest agreement with their employes. While railroad labor unionism is too strong to be immediately crushed, how can it withstand the ever-increasing power that is gathering to destroy it? In reporting the breaking down of unionism and its powers in railroads and other industries the daily press makes no apology for and offers no regrets for the introduction of the open shop; and gradually the people of this country are coming to recognize the open shop as an American institution, as an improvement on past policies—as, in fact, a movement for the good and protection of the poor workmen.

While most manufacturers still permit the union men to work in their factories, without however in any way recognizing their organization, others have grown so bold as to close the doors of their shops to any man who has a union card. Nor is this the exception; and the writer knows where in one community twenty-seven factories have shut their doors to union men. Union men who have applied at some of these factories have been thrust from the office, and this for no other offense than that they were members of Local Unions. I say that these factory managers make no secret of their entire policy towards unionism, and require the applicant to sign an agreement that he belongs to no union and that he will join no union. The laborer who gave the writer the agreement printed below exacted a most solemn promise that his name would not be used; and he cited instances where shop owners had hired men to "beat up" those who revealed their non-union secret agreement.

NON-UNION AGREEMENT

(NO.) (DATE)

The undersigned, whose craft is that of a ....., in accepting employment from..... ..... in its shops in.....does so upon the understanding and agreement with said employer:

(1) That, as to said craft, said shop has been operated, and will continue to be operated, upon non-union basis and is non-union.

(2) That said employer will not recognize, nor have any dealings with, any labor union composed of persons engaged in or representing said craft.

(3) That said employe is not a member of any labor union. While employed by said employer, said employe will not become a member of any labor union and will have no dealings, communications or interviews with the officers, agents or members of any labor union in relation to membership by said employe in such labor union, or in relation to said employe's said employment.

(4) That it is the intention and desire of said employer and employe that the employment relation between them be kept entirely free from interference or intervention in any respect by any labor union, its officers or agents.

(Employe's name) .....

(Employe's address) .....

This document is worthy of the worst period of the latter seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, when it was all but a criminal act to foster the spirit of labor unionism or to meet to discuss labor problems; when workmen with grievances were forced to whisper their wrongs at fairs or funerals or church services. Capitalists of our days are as

blind as were the rich factory builders of England in the past. A few months ago, when the writer called upon a well-known employer, he was told not to interfere with matters of business, that he (the employer) was opposed to all unions, that he would have no union labor, that there was too much theory being preached, that the church should attend to church services and leave business to the men who managed it and were responsible for it. Then the writer went to the workmen, not to one of them or to a dozen, but to hundreds of them, not in one factory, but in many factories.

I have not space to relate nor would I shock the reader by relating all the things that I heard from these workmen. But I was more and more convinced of the open war against union labor.

To sum up: There is an organized fight against union labor under the guise of the open shop, and the very existence of labor unions is threatened.

WORKING HOURS FOR WOMEN

MORE than eight million women are employed in "gainful occupations" in the United States, according to a survey made by the National Industrial Conference Board. A large number are employed in manufacturing industries, and in many cases under deplorable conditions. Legislation designed to improve the condition of the women compelled to leave their homes to earn a livelihood has been enacted in several states, while others have made but little effort to safeguard women workers. Fifty-four and sixty-hour weeks are common in various parts of the country, while five states have failed to place a limit on the number of hours women may toil.

Daily working hours for women are limited to eight hours in the District of Columbia, Colorado, California, Washington, Montana, Nevada, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico; in Kansas there is a law providing overtime for work over eight or nine hours, according to the industry; in North Dakota the working day is limited to eight and one-half hours; in Massachusetts, New York, Maine, Ohio, Arkansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho and Oregon to nine hours; in Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, South Dakota and Wyoming to ten hours; in Tennessee and Vermont to ten and one-half hours; in North Carolina to eleven hours; in South Carolina to twelve hours, while no legal limitation exists in Iowa, Indiana, West Virginia, Alabama and Florida.

These latter five states have no limitation in the weekly working hours of women. The forty-eight hours a week limitation is prescribed in Massachusetts, California, Oregon, Utah and North Dakota; in Illinois and South Dakota the legal limitation is seventy hours a week. In Ohio fifty hours; in Wisconsin, Connecticut and Delaware, fifty-five hours; in New Jersey, Wyoming, Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland, sixty hours; in Vermont, Washington, Montana, Nevada, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico, fifty-six hours; in Tennessee, fifty-seven hours, and in all the other states, Maine New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas, fifty-four hours. The variation as to weekly hours is, therefore, much greater than the variation as to daily hours.

Night work for women is prohibited in more than one occupation in New York, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Kansas, Oregon and California; in industry only in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Indian; in mercantile employment only in South Carolina; for railroad and street railway ticket sellers only in Ohio; in the District of Columbia the number of hours that may be worked at night is limited in the same manner as day work.

State control of night work for women exists only in fourteen states: Delaware, Kansas, Maryland, Nebraska, New Hampshire and Wisconsin limit the night hours of all women wage earners. Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina Utah and Wisconsin prohibit women from night work in certain occupations. Wisconsin and Nebraska limit night work to eight consecutive hours. Dela-

ware and Maryland limit hours to eight and further specify definite hours as night hours. Kansas New Hampshire and Wisconsin limit night work to forty-eight hours. The number of occupations covered is, as a rule, small. The laws of Indiana and Pennsylvania cover manufacturing establishments only.

Mandatory minimum wage laws for women, with rates fixed by a commission, are in force in Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Kansas, Arkansas, Colorado, Washington, Oregon and California; in Utah and Arizona there is a mandatory minimum wage law with the wage fixed by law; in Massachusetts there is a minimum wage fixed by a commission, but not mandatory; in all of the other States there is no law.

LABOR CONDITIONS SOME AMERICAN EMPLOYERS WOULD FAVOR

(By William Burgess.)

YOU never read anything in the newspapers or magazines about the Japanese labor movement, or the Chinese labor movement. A labor movement in these countries has as much chance for existence as the proverbial snowball in hades. Some attempts at organizing the workers of Japan have been made of late years, but with little success and along lines not conducive to progress and stability. In China trade unions are practically unknown.

It is therefore easy to understand why some of our American employers favor the removal of all restrictions on Asiatic immigration. The labor conditions, and the general servility prevailing among the workers of Japan and China, would be welcomed by the gentlemen in control of American industry who lead the fight to crush trade unionism.

During the war, when labor was scarce, some of our prominent Americans who have long fed at the trust trough, and who shared in the millions resulting from war contracts, were advocating that the bars be thrown down and five million Asiatics be permitted to enter the country, to be adsorbed in the various industries. These gentlemen were patriotic, of course, with emphasis on the "pay," and their eye on the wage and labor conditions that would follow the Asiatic influx. Luckily they did not succeeed, for with five million Japs and Chinese and their natural increase to contend with in the present state of unemployment, we might look for open rebellion from the American workers.

Where no unions of workers exist there is no progress. That is true the world over. And where unionism thrives there the greatest progress will be found. In Japan labor conditions are deplorable and from my own personal observation I am deeply convinced that the Government of our country should not permit the products of such conditions to enter our port at any price.

"Most of the large textile manufactories are located outside of the big centers. The supply of female labor, which, of course, is the kind of labor most used, comes from rural districts. Agents are employed to scour the country and secure this help. Both men and women are used for this purpose, the man and woman often getting together wages that will be sufficient to make returns to the parents, promising them good homes, educational and amusement facilities, and the care of a physician. These girls are herded together at stations and brought to the factory. At the time I visited this mill there were two requisitions out, one for 600 girls for one factory and another for 300 for another place. The law does not permit children under 12 years of age to work in factories, but exceptions are constantly being made to this rule for various, but, in my opinion, insufficient reasons, so that I saw girls not over 10 years of age working in the shops.

At certain railroad stations I passed I saw groups of merry-faced Japanese girls apparently in high spirits in contemplation of the new life to which they were going. On inquiry I found that these girls were consigned, under the care of these contractors, to certain textile mills. These contracts are made generally for three years, but the sad fact is that at the end of three years there does not remain 15 per cent of the original group in physical condition to work. Many of these children die; others contract tuberculosis or kindred diseases, while still others escape from the work, many to lead lives of immorality.

In the woolen mills they work 24 hours a day, in two shifts of 12 hours each, beginning at 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. These groups are alternated from day to night shifts twice a month.

The girls are called at 5 o'clock in the morning, which gives them an hour to dress and eat their breakfast. They have a quarter of an hour at 9 o'clock, half an hour at 12, and a quarter of an hour at 3 o'clock, both day and night shifts. After coming off work they are supposed to take a bath and have their supper or breakfast, as the case may be, and retire for their rest to the rooms just vacated by the girls of the other shift.

All Japanese houses are known as so many rooms of so many 'mats' in size. These mats measure 3 ft. by 6 ft., so that an eight-mat room would measure 12 ft. by 12 ft. This is the usual size of the dormitory rooms. Each mat is the allotment of space for one girl, so that eight girls sleep in this room, 12 ft. by 12 ft., which is practically constantly occupied. Each girl has her own lot of blankets, and on rising pulls them up and puts them in a little locker for her own use. An attempt is made to open these rooms (which, like all Japanese houses, are inclosed in sliding fronts, for ventilating purposes) for at least an hour between shifts.

Labor is paid by the day. The spinners and weavers receive from 30c to 40c a day; menders from 17c to 20c a day.

When it is considered that many of the employes are furnished three meals a day by the employers, for which they are charged 10c a day, it can readily be seen that the meager income these textile workers receive is so reduced as to leave very little with which to clothe themselves and meet their own expenses.

Inquiry as to the efficiency of the help revealed the fact that the spinners were about as efficient as those in England, and would be quite as much so were it not for their weakened condition through long hours and insufficient or poorly balanced rations. The menders were not half so good or quick as in England, and more were required on account of the poor weaving. The weavers were just half as efficient, less about 25 per cent; that is, one weaver would attend to one loom, whereas the same person, man or woman, would attend to two looms in England, and about 25 per cent of efficiency was lost by the stopping of the looms on account of the breaking of threads, due to poor spinning and other causes. No originality is shown in new patterns; all designs of cloth are copied.

A report on the pottery industry in Japan and China submitted to the United States Potters' Association contains a brief section devoted to wages and working and living conditions among these workers in Japan. Pottery workers are among the best paid labor in Japan; they receive more consideration from their employers than is general in industries as a whole in Japan. In one of the largest plants a man was detailed to watch living conditions and to advise as to necessary increases in wages, thus anticipating the demand of the workers for wage advances. In this plant the management appears to be making efforts to look after the welfare of the operatives.

They have dormitories upon the grounds to care for 700 of their working people. There is a large eating room with long table and benches, at which meals are served at moderate cost. Formerly the cost was 7½c, but on account of the increase in rice and foodstuffs, the rate now is 10c per day. In another department was seen the day nursery, in which about 50 children were gathered, 18 of them being infants, all under the care of three competent women who care for, feed and amuse the children while their mothers are working. Nearby is another building equipped as a hospital, with a dispensary. In connection with the establishment, there has recently been established a mill store. Rice, millet and other cereals are bought by the carload and ground or sold in their natural condition, along with other provisions, at cost sufficient only to cover the actual expense of purchase and distribution.

According to the factory laws of Japan women and children under 15 years of age are not permitted to work in excess of 12 hours per day. However, a notable exception is that workers in the silk industry may work 14 hours a day.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

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INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1922

Stand By Your Colors

Within our memory, at no time have trade unions ever been put to such tests as at the present time.

The war that is being waged against trade unions from every influential point, by the combination of manufacturers, and every influence that they are able to bring to their assistance, lawyers, judges, and the press are knocking against it with all their might, but with little or no results; only to make the true and tried union men stand more firmly together, determined that they shall have their just rights as union men.

There is no such thing as putting the unions out of business so long as they are true to the principles of the organization with which they are connected and true to themselves.

If good judgment and common sense is applied in carrying on the business of the various unions, then there can be no such a thing as failure.

Too many people join trade unions with the expectation of accomplishing great things in a short time, and because results are not just as they expected, they think the organization is worthless, and become dissatisfied because of the few dollars, and because such investment did not bring them fortune immediately.

Let the war go on, as it is bound to. The labor movement is not a revolutionary one but an evolutionary one. We will emerge from the struggle a great deal stronger than we have ever been. Think and work, and work and think. Stand ready at all times to make sacrifices, if necessary. Attend your meetings; encourage the disheartened ones; show them the worth of your organization; what it has done, and what it intends to do, to make the lives of its members happier, better, more prosperous and by doing this we lighten the burdens of the many toilers.

* * *

Warned to Avoid Open Shop

In these days, when the so-called "American Plan" (open shop), is holding the stage it is indeed gratifying to note there are still some men left who have not lost their power of reasoning. Again the State of New Jersey takes the initiative, in a statement from the "Providence Evening Tribune, we read:

Some of New Jersey's biggest business men, members of a committee of industrial relations of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce, in a report made public today cautioned all employers to avoid "anti-union coercion," to steer clear of the various "open shop" movements, and to co-operate with the workers in every possible way.

The report pointed out that there are three roads open to employers. One is the road of constructive achievement within the shop; another is that of constructive co-operation between organizations of employers and those of work-

men, and a third is that of the "open shop." This last movement, in the opinion of the committee, is "undermining the confidence of labor in employers and ruining the foundation for co-operation between them."

"Similar campaigns in former periods of depression," the report continues, "have only resulted in redoubled growth of unionism and the adoption by it of more extreme measures in the periods of prosperity which followed and there is no reason to believe that the result of this campaign will be different. Campaigns of this nature are leading to oppression by employers and are playing into the hands of revolutionary elements.

"The road of anti-union coercion appears to us to be dangerous. It ought by all means to be avoided."

The committee strongly urges the maintenance of personnel departments in all big industries, and suggests the employment of experts in the problems of employers and employes.

"The efforts of all concerned," the report concludes, "should be directed toward devising measures for the regularization of industry and reduction and prevention of unemployment."

The report was written after a survey of nine months. It has been approved by the Executive Committee and adopted by the trustees of the State Chamber.

* * *

New Jersey's Governor Back of Organized Labor

Governor Edwards of New Jersey has some very pronounced views on the attitude of some members of the Court of Chancery in his state and in his annual message to the Legislature recently he did not beat around the bush in criticising them on their attitude towards labor. He said in part:

"Employers have picked their judges to try cases because of the sympathies of the members of the court. He would have the law changed, or the Constitution amended, so that persons charged with contempt of the Court of Chancery shall be tried personally by the Chancellor in the court nearest the place where the charges were made. Governor Edwards cited the recent decision of the Supreme Court on picketing, and said:

"Some of our Vice Chancellors have gone so far as to adjudicate that the men on strike cannot do anything to aid or assist the strike, which, of course, would prevent the strikers from contributing strike benefits or even discussing the strike among themselves.

"Lately it has been the practice of employers having strike troubles to seek out those members of our Court of Chancery who hold decided views in respect of the absence on the part of the strikers to picket or attempt to persuade others against taking their places, avoiding the submission of their litigation to other members of that court who do not hold decided views.

"In some instances alleged strikers and their sympathizers have been summoned out of the localities where the disturbance occurred and have been compelled to journey to other counties to answer the process of the court. Some of the strikers have been tried for contempt in such counties and at considerable distance away from the place where the contempt was alleged to have been committed. This is contrary, it seems to me, to establish principles of justice and equity and should not be continued."

We heartily agree with the Governor's sentiments and only wish there were more like him — unprejudiced and unafraid.

* * *

Carpenter's Square and Compasses

We have just received from the author Dwight L. Stoddard his latest book, "Carpenters Square and Compasses," and after going through same carefully we feel assured it will be of valuable assistance to members of the craft. The book is profusely illustrated which makes it easier understood. . The remarkably lucid presentation of methods for framing houses and roofs could not be bettered. Especial attention has been given to the study and use of the steel square, one of the most useful tools a carpenter carries in his kit, so that we can at once, without error, determine the rise and run of hip and common rafter, when this is necessary; and any carpenter can readily post himself how to do this in a short time by becoming acquainted with the methods described therein, for a method is provided with the steel square for the ready solution of every length and cut required. A study of the index of the book shows other items, too numerous to mention, of importance to the carpenter. Our readers will remember Mr. Stoddard from the numerous articles on Craft Problems which he has contributed from time to time and we have no hesitancy

in recommending to them this iteresting treatise which he has so ably edited and published.

* * *

New York Contemplates the "Can't Strike Law"

Governor Allen's "Can't Strike Law" has been the cause of the State of Kansas being open to ridicule for some time past but in the face of this the State of New York now comes to the front in an effort to repeat the farce. In commenting on this the "New York World" says in part:

"No more than a glance at the history of the Kansas industrial court, complicated as it is with the strikes it started and the strikes it failed to settle will be needed to prove to any unprejudiced observer that the principle of compulsory arbitration in industry is inapplicable in this country at this time.

"There may be an age to come in which men will work at the bidding of a judge while their demands remain unsatisfied, but that era has not arrived. Even more distant is the date, if the present attitude of capital is any indication, when employers will revise their pay rolls and run their business generally—no matter what penalties are provided—in accordance with judicial decisions. The laborer still works when and where he pleases, subject only to the law of necessity, and money is invested when and where the investor likes.

"New York is too well aware of these facts to support and attempt to repeat the farce which has made Kansas ridiculous."

* * *

Challenge Ignored

In an editorial "The Nation" backs up Organized Labor's contention that the press of the United States has been unfair to labor and still is. "The Nation" further claims that the American press is not a consistent partisan. It says:

"It is unfortunate but not surprising that the challenge issued by the Bureau of Industrial Research to the press of the United States to search its soul and its files and discover whether it has been fair and intelligent in its handling of labor news has been pretty generally ignored. Except for articles in the "New York World" and "Globe" and the "Christian Science Monitor," and a few sticks in other papers throughout the country, little notice has been given to this well-considered demand. Notoriously unjust in many labor controversies, the press has much to answer for to the workers of the country. Its attitude has bred in labor a corresponding attitude of hostility, and a vicious circle of suspicion and suppression has thus been created. Perhaps it is inevitable that in the last analysis papers controlled by big business or by big business men are going to deal unjustly with labor; during bitter revolutionary struggles the newspapers will shinny on their own side. But the American press is not a consistent partisan. It aims, when too much is not at stake, to "give the news," and an increasing number of important newspapers are employing special labor editors and seeking to give reasonable prominence to the labor version of the facts. The workers' suspicion of the press is easy to understand, but it is bad tactics. Where labor leaders have known how to approach the newspapers through trained publicity men or on their own initiative; where they have put out facts in easily assimilable form, the newspapers have opened their columns with surprising hospitality. It is for the papers to get the news intelligently and to print it fairly; it is for labor to help them."

When a paper as prominent as "The Nation," takes up the gauntlet it is time for Big Business to look to the error of its ways.

* * *

A Notable Achievement

The Pullman Manufacturing Company have recently patented a new tape hook device in connection with their sash balances, which will soon appear on the market. Carpenters will be especially interested in this new Pullman feature, as the importance and possibilities of it when one considers the expensive labor item involved for removal and replacement of old fashioned weights and cords and also the re-finishing of sash and frames. The installation or removal of balances is a matter of a moment only. No radical change of procedure at mill or on job is involved—simply the preparation of a special, short groove inside of sash by means of a 3½ in. cutter in less time than a groove for cords, practically one setting only of the machine being required. The tape may be hooked or unhooked instantly without disturbing the sash. You may fit and fasten sash into frame, put the stops all in place and

leave installation of balances until last thing, if so desired. Altogether, we think it the most acceptable method of window balancing.

* * *

Labor Opens Bank In Philadelphia

The new Producers and Consumers' Bank, which was organized under the supervision of the banking committee of the Central Labor Union, opened its doors for business Wednesday, February 1st. This bank was organized under and by the direction of the organized wage workers of the City of Philadelphia, of which there are approximately 100 organizations of labor and nearly 1,300 individuals holding shares of this institution. W. T. Allen, Secretary and Treasurer, Philadelphia District Council, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and also Treasurer of L. U. No. 277, is a member of the Board of Trustees. The bank, which is capitalized at $100,000,000, will cater to workmen particularly, and the officers and trustees are prominent labor men. It is founded on plans of the late Wharton Barker, one of the most prominent bankers of recent years. The Board of Trustees has our best wishes for their success.

* * *

Capital and Labor

On this subject, Bishop Schrembs of Cleveland, Ohio says:

"If the open shop movement, which seems to be sweeping the country today, has for its purposes the destruction of organized labor, it is a colossal mistake.

"The right of the laboring man to unite with his fellows for protection of his interests and promotion of his welfare from every point of view is fundamental. Any effort to deprive him of this right or to interfere with its effective and lawful operation, must be frought with the most serious consequences to society at large.

"Organized labor has made its blunders and may be perhaps charged with serious excesses here and there.

"But neither is capital guiltless on this score. Capital is more blameable in this respect because from a human viewpoint it is more powerful, even better organized, and possessed of greater resources.

"Capital and labor are mutually necessary to each other. Both have the right to organize. In fact, both must be organized. But instead of warring upon each other, both organizations should seek a just and effective mode of co-operation.

"Collective bargaining is a fundamental right—without it labor is at the mercy of the unscrupulous employer. There are employers who are both reasonable and just and there are those who are unreasonable, selfish, greedy and unjust.

"Collective bargaining will do no harm to the man who wishes to conduct his business honorably and justly. It is the only protection the laboring man has against the greedy and slave-driving employer.

"Honest employers have nothing to fear.

"The question of the hours of labor must ever stand in relation to that other question of giving the laboring man sufficient time for rest, recreation and for decent home life.

It is very hard at times to locate the real source of big movements. On the surface it would seem this present war against Organized Labor is based on the necessity of stabilizing conditions and bringing them to a normal standard.

"This, I take it, is the reason alleged by most of those who are engaged in this movement.

* * *

Death Calls Brother L. W. Cooper

The many readers of Craft Problems in our Journal will learn with regret of the death of Brother L. W. Cooper, who died at his home in Galesburg, Ill., January 2, 1922. Mr. Cooper had just started a series of articles in criticism of Mr. Van Gaasbeek's problems on stair building and had just completed the third installment, recently published, when he died. Brother Cooper had been a member of the United Brotherhood for only a short while, having been initiated in L. U. No. 925 of Salinas, Cal., May 5, 1920, from which Local he transferred in June of that year to L. U. No. 360 of Galesburg, Ill., and in which Local he was a member in good standing at the time of his death. We extend our deepest sympathy to his bereaved family who are left to mourn his untimely death.

* * *

Wife of Board Member Dies

As we go to press we are in receipt of a telegram announcing the death of Mrs. Martel, wife of Arthur Martel, member of our General Executive Board, at Montreal, Que., Can.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

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GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
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GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District. D. A. POST
416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3536 Wyoming St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 Merchants National Bank Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of First General Vice-President John T. Cosgrove for the Quarter Ending December 31, 1921

January 16, 1922.

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson,
General President,
U. B. of C. & J. of A.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I herewith submit my report for the fourth or final quarter of the year of 1921, and in presenting this report will state a great portion of my time during the last quarter has been devoted to routine matters at the General Office, and upon the various matters dealt with I have made complete detailed reports upon my return to the office; in consequence of which I will only touch briefly on the general situation as viewed by me in the localities visited.

During the early part of the month of October I proceeded to Washington, D. C., and upon my arrival in that city in company with Board Member Guerin and Brother Howay, met and conferred with officials of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way and Railroad Shop Laborers in an effort to consumate an agreement whereby the Maintenance of Way and Railroad Shop Laborers' Organization would turn over to our Brotherhood all bridge building carpenters, who at that time were holding membership in the above named organization. After a conference lasting several hours a tentative agreement was reached, but the same was reduced to writing the officials of the Maintenance of Way Organization refused to sign same, offering as an excuse that they would be exceeding their authority unless the same was first submitted to their Grand Executive Board, with the result that no agreement was arrived at, and I am obliged to make the statement that I am of the opinion that the statements from the officials of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way and Railroad Shop Laborers to the officials of the American Federation of Labor are a mere matter of subterfuge and lack sincerety.

From Washington I proceeded to New York where I conferred with the officials

of the New York District Council relative to the existing conditions in that city and the progress they were making looking towards the consumation of an agreement with their employers for the year of 1922.

From New York I returned to the General Offire and took up my usual duties.

My next visit was to Newark, N. J., where I discussed with officials of the Essex County District Council the conditions existing in that district, and during my visit attended an entertainment given by the Cooncil, which was held in connection with a movement inaugurated for the purpose of raising funds to purchase a building to be used as a permanent home for the District Council.

My next trip was to Lafayette, Ind., where I attended a meeting of L. U. No. 215 and explained to them the purposes of our organization, and advised them as to the proper course to follow in dealing with contractors from other cities who were doing work within their jurisdiction.

My next visit was to Erie, Pa., where I attended and addressed a mass meeting of L. U. No. 81. While in Erie the Executive Board of the Pennsylvania State Council of Corpenters was in session and I also availed myself of the opportunity of attending their Board meeting.

My next trip was to Norfolk, Va., where I attended a special meeting of the Tidewater District Council relative to differences existing between that Council and L. U. No. 605 of Portsmouth, and gave instructions to the Council and L. U. No. 605, which, I am pleased to report, are being carried out, and I am sure will create harmony in the district as well as stabilizing the District Council.

My final visit during the quarter was to Cleveland, O., on a matter of importance to our Brotherhood, and upon my return to the General Office I made a complete detailed report to you covering same.

During the fourth quarter of 1921, in addition to visiting the various cities herein mentioned, I passed upon one hundred fourteen (114) sets of By-Laws, Trade Rules and Working Agreements, ninety (90) of which came from Local Unions, twenty (20) from District Councils, and four (4) from State Councils.

I also issued five hundred (500) transfer labels, twenty-two (22) rubber mill stamps, and one (1) brass die of our Label during the past quarter.

During the months of October, November and December, nineteen (19) firms were granted the use of our Label who previously had not used the same on their products. Eight (8) firms that had used our Label suspended business for reasons unknown to me, and four (4) firms were reported to this office as having been deprived of the use of our Label for failure to continue to observe union conditions.

Trusting this report may merit your approval, and with best wishes and kindest regards, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
JOHN T. COSGROVE,
First General Vice-President.

Report of Second General Vice-President Geo. H. Lakey for the Quarter Ending December 31, 1921

January 12, 1922.

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson,
General President,
U. B. of C. & J. of A.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Deor Sir and Brother:

I herewith submit my report for the fourth quarter, October, November and December, 1921.

Early in October the fire-proof or hollow metal trim situation became very acute at Cleveland, O., and in order to get at all the details entering into the situation it was necessary that I make three different trips to that city, as well as surrounding territory in Ohio. The information gathered has been imparted to you, and the whole situation now in your hands in process of adjustment; hence needs no further mention here.

Later in October I proceeded to Wheeling, W. Va., where a stubborn fight has been on since last spring. In the start the fight was camouflaged as an effort on the part of the contractors to bring about a reduction in wages; later it developed that the real purpose was the destruction of the unions, and in their efforts to bring this about the employers resorted to a most elaborate spy system. How any of the unions survived this system speaks well for their solidarity and definite knowledge of the purpose for which they were organized. None of our Locals have been destroyed, and it is my belief that they will emerge

tronger and better for the experience hey have been through.

While in that territory I visited Steubenville, O., and found our Local here in good shape. The principal rouble is lack of work.

I then took up detail matters here at he office and on these have reported to ou in special reports.

Pursuant to your orders I proceeded o Chicago where I met our officers, committees, etc., as well as some of the employers. Also attended the meeting of he Building Trades Council as well as our District Council, and strange though t may seem, when President Jensen of he District Council and myself called on he President of the contractors we were old that the contractors were not in a position to meet and deal with their own employes without the consent of a "so-called Citizens Committee," who seem o have appointed themselves as "guardans" of the building public, but in my opinion the real purpose is an effort to fasten open shop conditions on Chicago.

In conclusion I want to thank you and your colleagues as well as the local officers and members with whom I have come in contact during the past year, for the splendid co-operation my humble efforts have received at your hands.

Fraternally yours,

GEO. H. LAKEY,
Second General Vice-President.

Proceedings of the First Quarterly Session of the General Executive Board, 1922

January 17, 1922.

The first quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board for 1922 was called to order on the above date by General President Hutcheson. All members present.

The reports of the General President, First General Vice-President and Second General Vice-President for the quarter ending December 31, 1921, were received by the General Executive Board and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

An invitation was received from the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Lafayette, Ind., to the opening of the General Office Building of that organization to take place Thursday, January 26, 1922. The invitation was accepted and the General Executive Board will attend in a body.

Appeal of Albert F. Wood, L. U. No. 55 from the decision of the General President in the case of Albert F. Wood vs. L. U. No. 55, Denver, Colo. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. No. 624 from the decision of the General President in the case of Reinholt Steinhilber vs. L. U. No. 624, Brockton, Mass. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of B. W. Post for Conrad Anderson from the decision of the General President in the case of Post for Anderson vs. the St. Louis Mo. District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. No. 1846 from the decision of the General President in the case of S. H. Hinson et al. vs. L. U. No. 1846, New Orleans, La. After reviewing all the evidence in the case the decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., L. U. 514.—In the request of L. U. No. 514 relative to penalty imposed on a former member of said Local admitted to membership in L. U. No. 368, Allentown, Pa., the opinion of the General President is approved by the General Executive Board.

Appea lfrom L. U. No. 742, Decatur, Ill., from the decision of the General President in the case of L. U. No. 742 vs. O. M. Moore and W. H. Moore of L. U. No. 44. The decision as rendered by the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. No. 1462, Bristok, Pa., from the action of the General President in awarding jurisdiction to L. U. No. 31, Trenton, N. J., over Morrisville, Pa. The action of the General President in granting jurisdiction to L. U. No. 31 over Morrisville, Pa., was concurred in by the General Executive Board.

January 18, 1922.

South Shore District Council of Long Island, N. Y. An appropriation of $400 was made for organizing work, to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

Magna, Utah, L. U. No. 1984.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Rockford, Ill., L. U. No. 1523.—Request for an appropriation of $500 for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Savannah, Ga., L. U. No. 256.—An appropriation of $162 was made for organizing purposes to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

Montgomery County, Pa., District Council, Norristown, Pa.—Request for an appropriation of $500 for organizing purposes denied.

Charleston District Council, Charleston, S. C. Request for an appropriation of $600 for the employment of a Business Agent. Request denied.

Flint, Mich. L. U. No. 1373.—An appropriation of $400 was made for organizing work, to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

Augusta, Ga., L. U. No. 283.—Request for an appropriation of $300 for organizing purposes denied.

Chattanooga, Tenn., L. U. No. 74.—Request for an appropriation of $200 for organizing purposes denied.

St. Louis, Mo., L. U. No. 1560.—Request for an appropriation denied.

An invitation from the United Textile Workers of America to contribute in the erection of a monument was received and declined.

The recommendations of the General President in reference to establishing one District Council in Westchester County, New York, was approved by the General Executive Board.

In the matter of consolidating the Local Unions in Atlanta, Ga., and Toledo, O., the General Executive Board sanctioned same.

Appeal of the Colorado State Federation of Labor for the financial assistance of the United Brotherhood to assist in an appeal in the case of the Industrial Commission of Colorado against the packing house employes. The General Executive Board ruled that in view of the fact that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters for years has defended its members in law suits all over the country without asking for financial assistance from other unions, it could not see why we should be called on now to assist individual states and it is the opinion of the General Executive Board that appeals of this kind from State Federations of Labor should be sent to the American Federation of Labor.

Communication received from L. U. No. 1462, Bristol, Pa., relative to the case of John Thompson of L. U. No. 31, Trenton, N. J., and Peter Kelser of L. U. No. 1856 of Philadelphia, Pa. No new evidence having been submitted by L. U. No. 1462, the case cannot be reconsidered.

The law suits pending in Cleveland, O., Boston, Mass., and San Francisco, Cal., were referred to the General President for further attention.

Williamsport, Pa., L. U. No. 691.—Movement to retain same scale of wages, 80c per hour, effective April 1, 1922. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Peckville, Pa., L. U. No. 1678.—Movement to retain same scale of wages, 80c per hour, effective April 1, 1922. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Bethlehem, Pa., L. U. No. 406.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1922. The matter was referred to the General President and members of the General Executive Board from the Second District for investigation.

January 19, 1922.

Cheboygan, Mich., L. U. No. 2148.—Movement for the same scale of wages, 72c per hour, effective March 1, 1922. Official sanction only, granted. The wages of apprentices to be regulated according to the length of their employment at the trade.

Middle Anthracite District Council, Pa., (L. U. No. 905, Freeland, Pa.)—Movement for an increase in wages from 76c to 87½c per hour, and 44-hour week, effective April 1, 1922. Official sanction granted, financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Harrisburg, Ill., L. U. No. 669.—Movement for the same scale of wages, $1 per hour, effective March 1, 1922. Official sanction only, granted.

Reading, Pa., L. U. No. 492.—Movement for the same scale of wages of 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1922. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Sherbrooke, Que., Can., L. U. No. 1684.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour, and the

-hour day. Official sanction granted; inancial aid to be considered later, in uch sums as the funds will warrant, as eports are made to the General Office.

Kansas State Council of Carpenters' ecommendation that the General Executive Board bring before the next General 'onvention a plan to create and maintain a National Home and Hospital for lisabled carpenters, their wives and ninor children. The General Executive Board referred the matter to the next General Convention.

Twin Falls, Ida., L. U. No. 1116.—Resolution received from Local asking hat the per capita tax be reduced from 40c to 30c per month. Request denied, nasmuch as a reduction in per capita ax would necessarily have to carry with t a reduction in death, disability and strike benefits.

Montreal, Que., Can., District Council. —Renewal of agreement calling for wage of 75c per hour, 8-hour day, effective April 1, 1922. Official sanction granted, financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Denver, Colo., L. U. No. 55.—Request to submit for referendum vote of membership amendment to General Constitution. Request denied, as laws were not complied with.

The invitation from the International Union of Wood Workers to attend its Convention in Vienna, Austria, in June, 1922, received, and it was decided that the United Brotherhood be represented by two delegates, the General President to be one of the delegates and he to appoint the other.

The following full accountings were made to the General Executive Board for remittances sent the following Local Unions and District Councils for the relief of men locked out or on strike:

L. U. No. 1505, Berlin, N. H., July, August, September, October, November, December $1,536.00
L. U. No. 491, Corinth, N. Y., June, July, August, September, October, November, 1921 ..... 4,788.00
L. U. No. 229, Glens Falls, N. Y., June, July, August, September, October, November, 1921 ..... 1,389.00
District Council, Portland, Me., 1921 ..... 7,176.00
L. U. No. 258, International Falls, Minn., June, 1921... 400.00
L. U. No. 1338, Jonquieres, Que., May, June, 1921..... 2,070.00
L. U. No. 286, Great Falls, Mont., September, October, 1921 ..... 2,000.00
L. U. 2289, Chicago, Ill., September, October, 1921.....23,946.00
L. U. No. 1260, Iowa City, Iowa, May, 1921..... 246.00
District Council, Ohio Valley, Wheeling, Va., July, August, 1921 ..... 8,268.00
District Council, Morris and Union-Madison, N. J., July, August, 1921 ..... 570.00
L. U. No. 1441, Cannonsburg, Pa., September, 1921 ..... 114.00
L. U. No. 183, Peoria, Ill., May, June, July, August, 1921.. 5,202.00
L. U. No. 206, New Castle, Pa., April, May, June, 1921 1,524.00
L. U. No. 81, Erie, Pa., March, April, May, June, July, 1921 5,956.00
L. U. No. 1835, Waterloo, Ia., March, April, May, June, 1921 ..... 3,859.00
District Council, Fall River, Mass., May, June, July, August, 1921 .....11,862.00
District Council, Worcester, Mass., April, 1921..... 2,268.00
L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., April, May, June, 1921....32.874.00
District Council, Pittsburgh, Pa., June, July, August, September, October, 1921..71,863.00
L. U. 948, Sioux City, Iowa, May, June, 1921..... 2,598.00
L. U. No. 1963, Livermore Falls, Me., May to December, 1921 ..... 7,446.00
Albany, N. Y., District Council, April, May, June, July, 1921 5,658.00

Corinth, N. Y., L. U. No. 491.—Request for continuation of strike benefits. Request denied.

Livermore Falls, Me., L. U. No. 1963. —Request for continuation of strike benefits. Request denied.

Berlin, N. H., L. U. 1505.—Request for continuation of strike benefits. Request denied.

Ft. Erwards, N. Y., L. U. No. 673.—Request for continuation of strike benefits. Request denied.

Glen Park, N. Y., L. U. No. 439.—Request for continuation of strike benefits. Request denied.

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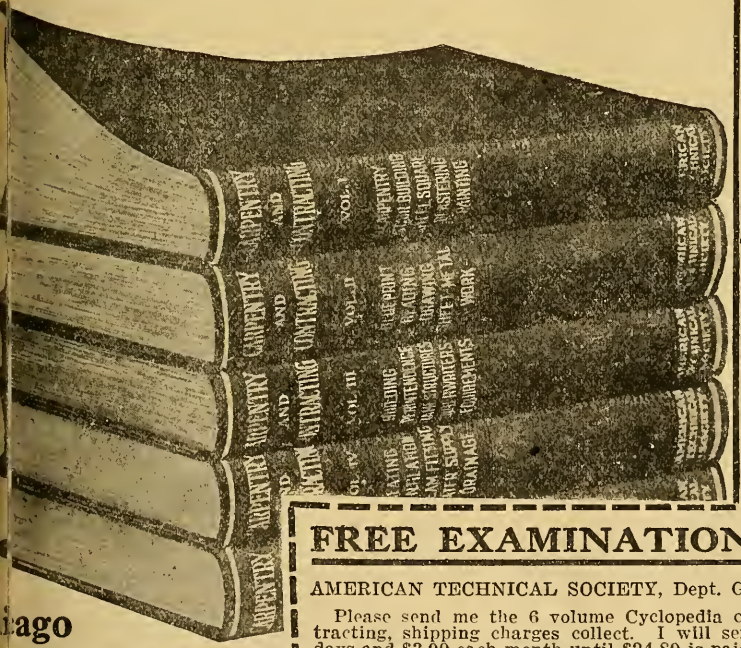

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What You Should Know About Plastering and Painting.

Great Falls, Mont., L. U. No. 286.—Request for continuation of strike benefits. Request denied.

Roswell, N. M., L. U. No. 511.—An appropriation of $180 was made for the relief of men on strike.

New York, N. Y., L. U. 569.—Request for an appropriation to cover tax. Request denied.

Knoxville, Tenn., L. U. No. 50.—Request for an appropriation of $500 for organizing purposes. The matter was laid over until next meeting of the General Executive Board.

Washington, D. C., L. U. No. 132.—Requesting the General Executive Board to reimburse Local Union for attorney fees due to action of a member of Local taking claim for benefits to court. Action was deferred by the General Executive Board pending result of the trial of charges preferred against the member.

January 20, 1922.

Utah State Council of Carpenters, Salt Lake City, Utah.—Appealing for financial assistance on behalf of four Local Unions. The request was denied for the reason that the General Executive Board ruled that requests of this nature must come direct from the Local Unions to receive consideration of the Board.

Appeal of Clement Tarditi, L. U. No. 36, Oakland, Cal., from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim for disability benefits was laid over until the next meeting of the General Executive Board and in the meantime the case to be taken up with the Local Union.

Appeal of R. S. Greer, L. U. No. 753, Beaumont, Tex., from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim for wife's funeral donation. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Hugo Hjalmarsen, L. U. No. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y., from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim for disability. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained on the grounds that paragraph A, Section 51, of our General Laws state that a member who becomes permanently disabled for life by accidental injuries received not less than one year after becoming a member, etc. It is therefore apparent that the intent of the law is that the date of the accident must be more than one year after the date of the member being admitted to the Brotherhood to entitle him to donation and the amount of donations for two, three, four and five years would therefore be reckoned on same basis. The appeal is therefore dismissed.

Appeal of Martha E. Doland from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim for death benefits of her husband, John Roland, L. U. No. 420, Detroit, Mich. The General Executive Board sustained the decision of the General Treasurer on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

January 21, 1922.

The quarterly audit of the books and accounts was taken up at this time.

January 23, 1922.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

January 24, 1922.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

January 25, 1922.

Audit of books and accounts completed.

January 26, 1922.

The following report was made by the special committee:

To the Members of the General Executive Board.

Gentlemen:—We find the following bonds and certificates of indebtedness in the safe deposit vault:

50 Second Liberty Loan, $1,000.00 each, 4¼% interest.....	$50,000.00
15 Third Liberty Loan, $5,000.00 each, 4¼% interest.....	75,000.00
9 Third Liberty Loan, $500.00 each, 4¼% interest.....	4,500.00
35 Third Liberty Loan, $100.00 each, 4¼% interest.....	3,500.00
10 Fourth Liberty Loan, $10,000.00 each, 4% interest.....	100,000.00
3 Fourth Liberty Loan, $500.00 each, 4¼% interest.....	1,500.00
Total.....	$234,500.00
5 Victory Loan Bonds, Canada, $5,000.00 5½% interest....	$25.000.00
25 Victory Loan Bonds, Canada, $1,000.00, 5½% interest....	25,000.00
Total.....	$50,000.00

Total in Bonds	$284,500.00
Certificates of Indebtedness	
No. 1834, March 15, 1921, 5¾% interest	$150,000.00
No. 1881, June 15, 1921, 4¼% interest	50,000.00
Total	$200,000.00

NOTE—Two $10,000.00 bonds, $20,000.00 is represented by receipt from George V. Tibbles, Clerk of Common Pleas Court, Hamilton County, O., as an attachment Bond in case of Cook vs. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

(Signed)
T. M. GUERIN,
D. A. POST.

Sioux City, Iowa, L. U. No. 948.—An appropriation of $252 was made for the relief of men locked out as per report submitted to the General Executive Board.

Tonopah, Nev., L. U. No. 1417.—An appropriation of $300 was made for the relief of men locked out.

A communication was received from Mr. W. P. Welts, Director of the National Industrial Division of the Near East Relief, thanking the United Brotherhood for the publicity giving conditions as they exist in the Near East, through the medium of our official Journal.

The General Secretary reported the progress made in compiling and writing the history of the United Brotherhood and that he finds it a very tedious job. The work of research and correspondence with unions, officers and members in all parts of the country in search of information is a slow process, but with all that he has now reached the year 1900. In the near future he proposes submitting what he has ready to the printer to be set up in galley form and corrected later.

Vallejo, Cal., L. U. No. 180.—Report of conditions received by the General Executive Board, together with copy of proposed agreement. The Board ruled that the usual financial assistance will be given when the information desired is received at the General Office.

San Jose, Cal., District Council.—Request for assurance of financial aid from General Office to combat non-union shop conditions. The Board ruled that financial aid at this time cannot be assured until the information desired is supplied to the General Office.

Los Angeles, Cal., District Council.—The organizing campaign of Los Angeles and vicinity was agreed to and the General President was authorized to give whatever assistance he considers necessary.

Chicago, Ill., District Council.—Requesting financial assistance in behalf of L. U. No. 2200, Chicago, Ill. The General Executive Board ruled that inasmuch as the members of L. U. No. 2200 not having been called on strike or lockout, the General Executive Board cannot grant financial aid.

Toronto, Ont., Can., District Council.—Request for continuation of organizing appropriation. Referred to the General President for further investigation and action.

Mobile, Ala., District Council.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Referred to the General President for investigation and action.

Baltimore, Md., District Council.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Referred to the General President for investigation.

Portland, Ore., L. U. No. 2416.—The sum of $200 was appropriated for organizing purposes to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

January 27, 1922.

Cincinnati, O., District Council.—An appropriation of $173 was made for the relief of men on strike as balance of benefits.

Appeal of L. U. No. 97, New Britain, Conn., from the decision of the General Treasurer in the disapproved claim for disability benefits of Daniel De Bay. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Peru, Ill., L. U. No. 195.—Report relative to lockout was considered by the General Executive Board after which it was referred to the resident officers for further investigation.

There being no further business to come before the Board, the minutes were read and the session was adjourned. The

next meeting to be held commencing Monday, March 20, 1922.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK DUFFY,
Secretary G. E. B.

Locals Chartered In January

Piedras Negras, Coah, Mex.
Shidler, Okla.
Eagle Pass, Tex.
Pomona, Cal.
Murray, Ky.
New Castle, Ind.
Paris, Ill.
Athens, Tex.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Huntington Park, Cal.
Sulphur, Okla.
Oakland City, Ind.

Total, 12 Local Unions.

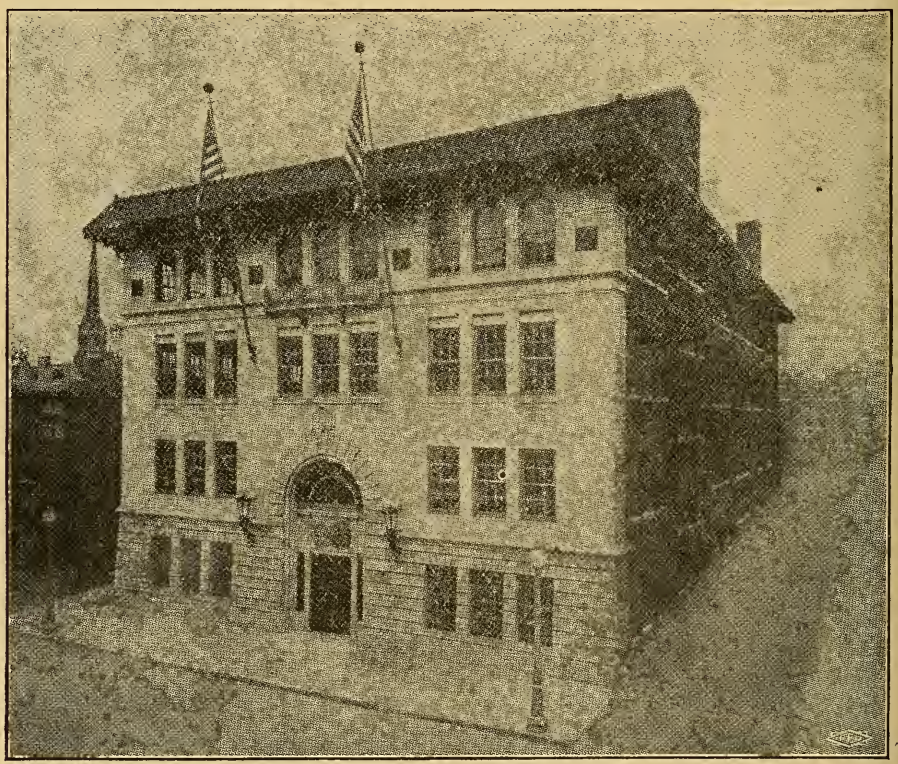
What's the Real Good?

"What's the real good?"
I asked in musing mood.
Order, said the law court;
Knowledge, said the school;
Truth, said the wise man;
Pleasure, said the fool;
Love, said the maiden;
Beauty, said the page;
Freedom, said the dreamer;
Home, said the sage;
Equity, the seer,
Spoke my heart full sadly:
"The answer is not here."
Then within my bosom
Softly this I heard:
"Each heart holds the secret!
Kindness is the word."

—John Boyle O'Reilly.

International Brotherhood of Painters Open Their New Home

The new International Headquarters of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America formally opened Thursday, February 26, at Lafayette, Ind. The opening was attended by representatives of many unions, among whom were our General Officers and General Executive Board. And from all reports they



General Office Building of The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, LaFayette, Indiana

thoroughly enjoyed the occasion. The Painters have a magnificent building well equipped for the management of their business. It is a four story structure, 60 ft. wide and 131 ft. deep and cost $200,000. The accompanying cut is a good picture of the new home and it is one that the membership may well be proud of.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1922

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
1732	Wilhelmina Stigter	4	10	8	Pneumonia	$ 75.00
1733	Mary Wilson	10	29	1	Carcinoma	75.00
1734	Otto Carlson	11	4	11	Suicide	200.00
1735	Amos Brewer	50	1	1	Heart failure	50.00
1736	Edna Grimes	75	3	5	Asphyxia	75.00
1737	Mrs. John A. Carlson	87	2	11	Sepsis	50.00
1738	Martha Bund	87	13	8	Apoplexy	75.00
1739	Laura E. Miller	116	1	10	Typhoid fever	25.00
1740	John R. Williams (Dis.)	125	7	5	Accidental	400.00
1741	Patrick J. Nally (Dis.)	132	8	8	Fall	400.00
1742	T. W. Coons	139	3	6	Accidental	50.00
1743	Frank Larson (Dis.)	183	15	9	Accidental	400.00
1744	Francis A. Sefton	328	6	11	Heart failure	75.00
1745	Louise Buse	374	21	4	Leukemia	75.00
1746	Swante A. Berg	434	19	7	Pneumonia	300.00
1747	William E. Hagan	541	20	0	Pneumonia	300.00
1748	Joseph Drinkwine	867	3	3	Cancer	50.00
1749	Ancy Belle Kirkland	923	8	3	Heart trouble	75.00
1750	Bertha J. Conrad	976	19	7	Heart failure	75.00
1751	Esther Meyer	1324	1	7	Embolism	25.00
1752	Matilda Witzel	1560	4	0	Myocarditis	75.00
1753	M. S. Hare	1723	0	4	Cirrhosis of liver	50.00
1754	Sarah Karrick	1725	18	3	Bright's disease	75.00
1755	Mrs. E. F. Van Walrauen	1920	5	0	Gall trouble	75.00
1756	Charles Kenick	2085	2	2	Apoplexy	100.00
1757	Charles W. Hubbard	3	12	5	Tuberculosis	300.00
1758	Michael J. O'Brien	10	29	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
1759	Aaron Dean	31	33	7	Bright's disease	300.00
1760	James A. Lee	31	11	6	Apoplexy	125.00
1761	Martin Straka	54	20	9	Myocarditis	300.00
1762	Samuel A. Wyatt	61	14	8	Encephalitis	300.00
1763	Oscar Holdman	61	21	5	Heart trouble	300.00
1764	Burton A. Gerdiner	62	15	3	Typhoid fever	300.00
1765	Emma Brosseau	67	15	10	Pneumonia	75.00
1766	John Schild	72	27	2	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
1767	Augusta L. Hedberg	131	3	4	Cancer	75.00
1768	Fred Walter Johnson	165	2	11	Gangrene	100.00
1769	Andrew C. Schneider (Dis.)	199	10	3	Fall	400.00
1770	James A. Greer	208	21	1	Apoplexy	300.00
1771	Joseph J. S. McManus	276	22	7	Nephritis	300.00
1772	Julius Leboff	330	2	5	Accidental	100.00
1773	Fannie Collins	348	13	6	Tuberculosis	75.00
1774	Nellie W. Coe	393	17	3	Pneumonia	75.00
1775	Mary E. Adams	568	1	9	Eclampsia	25.00
1776	Filippo Turcone	632	2	3	Angina pectoris	100.00
1777	Harry Rasmussen	635	14	5	Appendicitis	300.00
1778	Charles W. Bridwell	716	2	11	Meningitis	25.00
1779	Mary Elizabeth Hanes	769	10	8	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
1780	Christian Anderson	791	15	4	Carcinoma	300.00
1781	Otis W. Miller	841	9	2	Cancer	300.00
1782	Mary Miller	985	9	8	Heart disease	75.00
1783	Mary Noe	1134	11	5	Diabetis	75.00
1784	Annie Gertrude Bedell	1292	5	7	Pneumonia	75.00
1785	L. Nettie Agnes Thompson	1302	15	2	Pneumonia	75.00
1786	Virginia Varin Masse	1558	8	4	Tuberculosis	75.00
1787	Frank Ruther	1784	11	11	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
1788	Angeline Crosby	2188	21	1	Dementia	75.00
1789	Charles A. Benson	2237	1	8	Bright's disease	50.00
1790	Lucas Cormier	40	18	6	Embolism	300.00
1791	Alson O. Nickerson	55	31	7	Accidental	300.00
1792	Benson B. Hicks	273	18	6	Tuberculosis	300.00
1793	Richard Williams (Dis.)	273	19	9	Fall	400.00
1794	Columbus N. Adams	427	2	11	Embolism	100.00
1795	Sabra Isabel Schofield	624	11	6	Peritonitis	75.00
1796	S. S. Haines (Dis.)	763	2	7	Fall	100.00
1797	Herbert Hulme	797	9	11	Embolism	75.00
1798	Joseph J. McCarty	904	3	7	Nephritis	50.00
1799	John B. Sessions	1258	3	3	Pneumonia	50.00
1800	Thomas J. Bishop	1436	18	10	Apoplexy	125.00
1801	Mrs. F. Beck	1960	2	11	Nephritis	50.00
1802	Samuel S. Ellis	1964	1	3	Heart trouble	50.00
1803	Alexander Radcliffe	2066	2	11	Accidental	100.00
1804	Louis Weitsel	3	35	8	Celulitis	300.00
1805	Joseph Lingg	20	1	10	Accidental	50.00
1806	Katherine Perkins	26	10	9	Diabetis	75.00
1807	Frances Hosticka	39	6	2	Tuberculosis	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
44808	Harry Vanderstine (Dis.)	67	11	10	Accidental	400.00
44809	Lewis Rockwell	119	19	5	Intestinal obstruction	300.00
44810	Lillie E. Walter	132	12	10	Tumor	75.00
44811	Thomas W. Gerdes	183	2	2	Pyelitis	100.00
44812	George Wach	237	20	10	Pneumonia	300.00
44813	Ida Rise	308	19	4	Myocarditis	75.00
44814	Mary Grace Spillman	344	18	8	Pneumonia	75.00
44815	Edward William Marsh	349	15	6	Heart failure	300.00
44816	Frank Koerner	374	31	6	Angina pectoris	300.00
44817	Ella Rothang	374	21	6	Carcinoma	75.00
44818	Lewis Van Popering (Dis.)	412	5	7	Accidental	400.00
44819	Nelson Oliver	420	13	8	Tuberculosis	300.00
44820	Elmer Smith	447	19	7	Tumor	300.00
44821	Mrs. L. L. Martin	526	3	9	Eclampsia	75.00
44822	Cynthia W. Renney	531	2	1	Embolism	50.00
44823	Cornelius Mansel	540	15	2	Heart trouble	125.00
44824	Julia K. Littleton	626	11	10	Tuberculosis	75.00
44825	Michael Berezowsky	687	1	11	Accidental	50.00
44826	William H. Clayton	691	21	1	Nephritis	300.00
44827	Guy C. Welliver	691	6	8	Accidental	300.00
44828	Frank Springman	691	5	5	Embolism	75.00
44829	Michael Lavinkanis	907	3	6	Pneumonia	150.00
44830	Marceline Guertin	1075	19	7	Myocarditis	75.00
44831	Effie Belle Cross	1256	15	1	Thrombosis	75.00
44832	Flora Ornah Spiker	1802	2	2	Heart disease	50.00
44833	Elizabeth Krautscheid	1922	13	11	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
44834	John William Matchett	1995	2	4	Myocarditis	25.00
44835	Otto B. Johnson	13	15	7	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
44836	James Vyleto	54	18	5	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
44837	Julia Olson	80	17	5	Eclampsia	75.00
44838	Mary C. Morris	80	1	10	Heart disease	25.00
44839	Alfred Johnson	80	18	8	Diabetis mellitus	300.00
44840	Isabelle E. Murray	117	12	10	Mitral regurgitation	75.00
44841	Roy Blackwell Jones	132	20	6	Heart disease	300.00
44842	N. Olson	141	15	9	Myocarditis	300.00
44843	Richard H. Worley	365	22	6	Nephritis	300.00
44844	Julius Lenz	440	12	8	Nephritis	300.00
44845	W. M. Morris (Dis.)	477	8	7	Accidental	400.00
44846	Robert E. Gordon	764	4	6	Paralysis	200.00
44847	Karen Anderson	791	4	8	Intestinal obstruction	75.00
44848	John Ferguson	1071	4	3	Anaemia	50.00
44849	A. B. Clark (Dis.)	1082	14	3	Accidental	400.00
44850	Charles Edward King	1456	5	5	Apoplexy	75.00
44851	Anna C. Jensen	1568	14	6	Eclampsia	75.00
44852	H. J. Amos (Dis.)	1835	20	3	Accidental	400.00
44853	Isaac Snow	2016	2	10	Meningitis	100.00
44854	Michael Holland, Jr.	19	4	7	Suicide	200.00
44855	Elzear John Mousseau	99	21	4	Heart disease	300.00
44856	Arthur P. Fontaine	99	4	8	Tuberculosis	200.00
44857	George W. Thompson	143	35	0	Endocarditis	300.00
44858	Mauritz N. Lindstrom	174	8	4	Accidental	300.00
44859	Joseph Alose	365	31	8	Hemorrhage	300.00
44860	Alphonsine Lavois	445	4	10	Nephritis	75.00
44861	Emil Mundinger	488	26	10	Endocarditis	300.00
44862	James A. Moore	645	2	9	Apoplexy	100.00
44863	Laura P. LaPointe	683	11	0	Abscess	75.00
44864	Mamie Barnes	1017	4	1	Peritonitis	75.00
44865	John Groff	1051	3	6	Pneumonia	150.00
44866	John King	1244	15	0	Bright's disease	300.00
44867	Dana A. Jones	1394	6	10	Nephritis	75.00
44868	Adah Vanheiss	1769	2	11	Heart trouble	50.00
44869	Mary M. Boyer	43	20	5	Nephritis	75.00
44870	Annie S. Carlson	181	14	7	Cirrhosis of liver	75.00
44871	Jennie Maybelle Webb	213	12	1	Intestinal obstruction	75.00
44872	John W. Paxton	331	4	5	Carcinoma	50.00
44873	Blanche Musielak	334	5	10	Heart trouble	75.00
44874	John Evans	341	23	9	Anaemia	300.00
44875	Patrick McDonald	366	35	4	Nephritis	300.00
44876	Ray C. Merwin	404	5	5	Heart failure	300.00
44877	Andrew Carlson	429	5	5	Tuberculosis	300.00
44878	Frank O. Melilln	429	12	5	Apoplexy	125.00
44879	Valentine Schumert	433	23	3	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
44880	Margaret Phillips	578	4	2	Apoplexy	75.00
44881	Amedie Fontaine	861	5	7	Cancer	300.00
44882	Baraba Pechauer	1146	2	5	Pneumonia	50.00
44883	Zillia Vreeland	1209	19	5	Carcinoma	75.00
44884	Charles E. Mitchell	1572	12	11	Suicide	300.00
44885	Fred W. Bailey	10	16	8	Heart disease	125.00
44886	August Ericson	22	26	8	Nephritis	300.00
44887	Richard Enoch Cox	22	23	11	Mitral regurgitation	300.00
44888	James Prochazka	54	1	6	Nephritis	50.00
44889	William H. Hurley (Dis.)	75	22	11	Accidental	400.00
44890	John J. Hanlon	78	23	5	Heart trouble	300.00
44891	Catherine E. Hulstrunk	146	2	11	Cerebral hemorrhage	50.00
44892	David J. Greer	230	11	1	Carcinoma	125.00
44893	Charles W. Chumnez	259	14	6	Accidental	300.00
44894	Lula Douglas	259	16	8	Pneumonia	75.00
44895	Joseph Baccari	275	3	9	Pneumonia	150.00
44896	Henry R. Minion	306	22	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
4897	Michael Frehler	385	27	1	Myocarditis	300.00
4898	Richard H. Hite	388	1	8	Cancer	50.00
4899	Richard E. West	483	15	3	Accidental	300.00
4900	Alice E. Noecker	492	20	10	Mitral regurgitation	75.00
4901	Charles Jones	698	19	8	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
4902	John Lund	1456	3	9	Heart disease	150.00
4903	Jose Alameda (Dis.)	1589	3	8	Accidental	200.00
4904	Annie Muse	64	19	11	Cancer	75.00
4905	Annie McElvain	64	1	7	Catarrh	25.00
4906	Edward C. Mueller	81	3	11	Tuberculosis	150.00
4907	Peter Michels	87	12	4	Mitral regurgitation	125.00
4908	John E. Pope	132	8	11	Pneumonia	300.00
4909	T. J. Rea	200	31	5	Senility	300.00
4910	Fred J. Powers	206	2	10	Accidental	100.00
4911	Lillian. Brirk	261	2	3	Sepsis	50.00
4912	Michael Labriola	620	5	2	Tuberculosis	300.00
4913	Caroline A. Fox	842	2	8	Tetanus	50.00
4914	John F. Stephenson	842	16	7	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
4915	Erik Gustave Cronquist	1695	9	3	Tuberculosis	300.00
4916	Henry A. Kaitting	2184	2	5	Heart failure	25.00
4917	John Freberg	7	21	11	Ulcer	300.00
4918	Bertha B. Spaeth	22	21	4	Heart trouble	75.00
4919	Edith Renelt	31	1	3	Nephritis	25.00
4920	Elizabeth Jane Hunt	56	9	9	Tuberculosis	75.00
4921	Rosanna Marois	78	22	10	Addison's disease	75.00
4922	Solomon Schafer	129	20	4	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
4923	Tillie V. Osterhont	146	3	7	Nephritis	75.00
4924	Glenadeane Motter	200	3	2	Accidental	75.00
4925	Peter See	242	20	10	Myocarditis	300.00
4926	Charles Pascal Foster	253	21	10	Cancer	300.00
4927	Michael J. Moonan	298	37	8	Pneumonia	300.00
4928	Andrew Johnson	385	13	2	Tuberculosis	300.00
4929	Olivina Leclair	390	10	5	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
4930	William P. Annals	747	20	9	Pneumonia	300.00
4931	Catherine Holland	760	6	0	Ulcer	75.00
4932	Bernard L. Piehl	791	21	6	Peritonitis	300.00
4933	Frederick Hartmann	808	25	10	Endocarditis	300.00
4934	Andrew G. Gustafson	808	12	8	Tuberculosis	300.00
4935	Ellen A. Hofels	891	18	2	Cancer	75.00
4936	Arzelio Dion	1125	7	8	Cancer	75.00
4937	George W. Henry	1297	19	1	Cancer	125.00
4938	Harmon E. Shipman	1524	13	5	Mania	300.00
4939	Alfred Carlson	58	14	6	Angina pectoris	300.00
4940	Charles H. Mitchell	101	31	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
4941	Andrew Rager	120	4	8	Accidental	50.00
4942	Lloyd W. Cooper	360	1	8	Pneumonia	50.00
4943	Joseph B. Turner	483	15	6	Endocarditis	300.00
4944	Samuel Goodwin	499	1	1	Cancer	50.00
4945	Joseph E. Brodeur	585	5	10	Myocarditis	300.00
4946	Chrales Gokey (Dis.)	747	15	0	Accidental	400.00
4947	Charles H. Dwy	804	19	5	Angina pectoris	300.00
4948	Cora A. Hyde	985	13	5	Hemorrhage	75.00
4949	Joseph Grant Snyder	1185	5	7	Paralysis	75.00
4850	Edith I. Poulter	1241	20	0	Gangrene	75.00
4951	August Schilowsky	2090	26	10	Myocarditis	300.00
4952	Allie Huskins	2451	1	4	Septicaemia	25.00
4953	Alice Criswell	55	1	6	Smallpox	25.00
4954	Frank Vailencour	87	19	5	Heart trouble	300.00
4955	John T. Barrett	132	8	1	Tuberculosis	300.00
4956	Robert V. Reynolds	132	8	2	Pneumonia	300.00
4957	Henry S. Rose	241	11	5	Tuberculosis	300.00
4958	Elizabeth Hill	277	4	5	Nephritis	75.00
4959	M. Kucharski (Baker)	277	3	5	Pyemia	75.00
4960	George J. Lambert	314	1	9	Embolus	50.00
4961	Annie Ready	540	16	5	Carcinoma	75.00
4962	Aloysius A. Hoffman	586	1	6	Heart disease	50.00
4963	Harvey E. Robertson	595	17	8	Bright's disease	300.00
4964	James E. Flanagan	621	4	4	Tuberculosis	200.00
4965	Irena V. Warren	705	21	1	Arterio sclerosis	75.00
4966	Augustus B. Davis	862	17	3	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
4967	Edward E. Masters	950	29	8	Carcinoma	300.00
4968	Lester Anderson	991	11	5	Heart trouble	125.00
4969	Charles Beauregard (Dis)	1350	3	1	Accidental	200.00
					Total	$41,250.00

114	Full beneficial claims	$28,200.00
27	Semi-beneficial claims	2,300.00
81	Wife's claims	5,450.00
15	Disability claims	5,300.00
237		$41,250.00

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS PAID DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1922

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Am'n Cl'm
5231	Edward Masson (Dis).....	70	21	10	Disability not due to accident	$400
5232	Frankie May Schriever.....	81	4	2	Semi, not entitled to wife donation	75
5233	Daniel DeBay (Dis.).....	97	0	0	Disability not due to accident	400
5234	Phoebe Youmans	151	3	9	Semi, not entitled to wife donation	75
5235	Sffie May Witt.....	208	2	4	Three months in arrears.....	50
5236	Annie Hefner	246	5	3	Semi, not entitled to wife donation	75
5237	Josephine Dekema	297	22	7	Death of second wife.....	75
5238	Ralph L. Heimbach.....	368	4	9	Three months in arrears.....	200
5239	Francis Kupryes	624	2	7	Wife ill when member was admitted	50
5240	Sophia Flossie Boney.....	643	4	0	Semi, not entitled to wife donation	75
5241	Margaret C. Pitts.....	785	2	7	Semi, not entitled to wife donation	50
5242	May Mortimer	857	2	3	Six months in arrears.....	50
5243	Edouard Poirier	859	3	10	Three months in arrears.....	150
5244	Benjamin G. Allon.....	896	1	3	Three months in arrears.....	50
5245	Amanda Wagner	1387	18	9	Death of second wife.....	75
5246	Kousta V. Anderson.....	1456	3	8	Three months in arrears.....	150
5247	Herbert A. Sprague.....	1531	2	8	Three months in arrears.....	25
5248	William P. Donaldson.....	1743	6	2	Not filed within six months...	300
5249	J. Howard Wilcutts.....	1879	4	8	Three months in arrears.....	200
5250	Katie Bojka	1902	5	2	Three months in arrears.....	75
5251	William Clease	1966	3	10	Honorary member	50
5252	Dan. L. Shuler.....	2216	1	1	Semi, not two years a member	25

DEATH NOTICE

MOORE, JAMES A., L. U. No. 645, East Las Vegas, N. M.
FITCH, CHARLES B., L. U. No. 645, East Las Vegas, N. M.
COWPER, JOHN D., L. U. No. 595, Lynn, Mass.

Carpenters' Local Union In Mexico

The accompanying is a photograph of the first Carpenters' Union chartered Piedras Negras, Coah, Mexico. L. U. No. 998 was organized by C. N. Idar, Gene Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, January 20, 1922, and started with a membership of 58. The officers of the Local, reading from left to right a Tomas Villarreal, Trustee; Arnulfo Rodriguez, Trustee; Ysaias Ruig, Busin

Agent; Rosendo Anchez, Chairman Sick Committee; Cosme D. Cadena, Financ Secretary-Treasurer; Simon Carreon, President; Adolfo Suarez, Recording Sec tary; Jose Villarreal, Conductor; Leobardo Navarro, Guard. Standing behind L bardo Navarro is C. N. Idar, General Organizer of the American Federation of Lab Standing behind Cosme C. Cadenay is Francisco A. Moveno, national representat of the Mexican Reginal Confederation of Labor, who rendered material aid in org izing the Local Union.

Correspondence

Congratulates Brother Cornell

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Allow me to congratulate Mr. C. H. Cornell for his criticism of replies to J. L. Owens problem.

Of course, the average pupil in the 8th grade would know that "counting 1 on a horizontal line" is an absurdity and about 99 per cent would infer that Brother Owens had inadvertently used a wrong term.

While reading Craft Problems in the January number I was strongly impressed with the truth of the Maxim current amongst skilled men in shop and office, viz: "Men that write books don't do the work and men that do the work don't write books, and much that is right in books "isn't so a'tall."

The article in question is, I think, a strong argument in favor of the apprenticeship system instead of the correspondence school.

Yours fraternally,

L. U. 72. A. C. MINOR.

Something To Think Over

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Here is something for our Journal that may be of interest to our members, and I think should be made an amendment to our Constitution, and that is in regards to Clearance Cards. I myself being as Financial Secretary, know what I am talking about.

When a brother takes a Clearance Card and has his dues paid for one or two months in advance, that brother deposits his Clearance Card in due time with the Financial Secretary of the Local accepting same notifies the Local issuing the Clearance Card that there is one or two months dues due the Local accepting the Clearance Card, they so often refuse to send the amount due.

Now, the Local issueing the Clearance Card has no right to that money, as they cease to pay per capita on that brother, while the Local accepting the Clearance Card has to pay the per capita, and either the brother has to pay dues twice for that month or else the Local would have to lose, also a great many Locals never notify the Local that issued the Clearance Card of its acceptance.

While we are organized for protection that don't give a traveling brother very much protection when he has to pay dues twice for the same month, and I have known of cases where a member has dropped his membership rather than be bled for two months' dues in one.

Trusting you may give this item space in our Journal, it may be the means of waking some of our Financial Secretaries and Locals up. With best wishes I remain,

Fraternally yours,

L. U. No. 55.

ROBERT CURRIE, F. S.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 63 Comes To The Front

Editor, "The Carpenter":

As I have not seen anything mentioned of Ladies' Auxiliaries in "The Carpenter" lately, I therefore thought this would be an opportune time to boost that part of our organization. Our Auxiliary, No. 63, was organized last April with 13 members and has now grown to a membership of 52 and obtaining additional members at almost every meeting who are doing very good work, especially, along the Label lines.

Only a short time ago it was almost impossible to purchase union-made goods in our city, but now we can go out and procure almost anything from a collar botton up.

On Labor Day we held a joint Labor Day picnic at Lily Lake Park, the first one in a number of years, and its success was due largely to the efforts of the Auxiliary which I can truly say that our ladies are some hustlers. A short time ago a sewing circle was organized for the purpose of holding a bazaar, which was held recently in the District Council Hall with a net profit of over $200, and its success was due to the able leadership of Mrs. Haeber Edelman, Chairman of the Bazaar Committee.

Yours fraternally,

G. O. T. SKINNER, Rec. Sec., D. C. of Atlantic County, N. J.

Casual Comment

With every member working in the interest of his organization it shouldn't be a hard matter to reach 500,000.

* * *

Now is the time to show the "open-shop" advocates what unionism means by doing our utmost to get new members.

* * *

Now that the wheat gambler has been relegated to the museum of economic atrocities by the Capper-Tincher Anti-Grain Gambling Bill, which went into effect in December last, the path is blazed for the elimination of those parasites who "market" the farmers' other crops by the same method.

* * *

"Unorganized labor has been the chief sufferers in the wage cutting." That statement appears in a survey of the living cost situation, dealing with wages and prices. Some people will never learn.

* * *

Too much activity in the "open shop" program of the past year has caused many closed shops in the United States.

* * *

The real threat of the submarine is less against merchant vessels than again a nation's food supply and it is hard to understand why it is much more damnable to starve an enemy people by submarine warfare than by the old-fashioned blockade. Mankind's job is to end war, not to try to civilize it.

* * *

If the operators still continue obdurate, they have no possible claim upon the sympathy of the country—but the country, except when the miners riot or march as an army, seems to forget all about West Virginia.

* * *

Coal is high, the bottom has fallen out of the corn market, and the farmer, having corn to burn, is burning it. Hard coal is the one important commodity which did not drop a cent in price in the depression period, but has actually increased steadily.

* * *

We wonder why the "kept press" didn't tell the true story relative to the "merger?" of the Ft. Dearborn, Continental and Commercial National Banks of Chicago?

* * *

It now seems that the Armour bank took over the Swift bank to prevent so great a public scandal that the facts would come out and reveal the condition of the meat packing industry.

* * *

Henry Ford raised railroad wages and reduced railroad rates. The old style, dyed-in-the-wool railroad sandbaggers reduced railroad wages and raised railroad rates. Henry Ford absolutely reversed the gears.

* * *

"Service to the public" does not apply to capitalists who close their plants and bring suffering to a community or to monopolists who seize natural resources.

* * *

Editors and other "molders of public opinion" who thunder at Organized Labor because of irregularities within its ranks, ignore the public statement by Samuel Untermeyer, counsel to the Lockwood Committee.

* * *

"If the criminal combination of employers that are still being sheltered under the roof of the Building Trades Employers' Association were one-half as amendable to reason and argument as the officials of the unions have proven to be, the abuses, extortion and criminal conspiracies that have not yet disappeared from the building trades would soon be ended."

* * *

Capital is against collective bargaining as a principle and a practice for the workers. They are a unit in its use in every angle of their business relations with each other.

* * *

The strike in all its phases has been discussed by all sections of the people. The effectiveness of the strike has been questioned. The right to strike has been challenged. But there is one thing which the strike has done. It has been of great service to labor; because it has educated and enlightened public opinion.

* * *

If wage slashing keeps up we'll soon have another army of dollar-a-year men.

Foreign Labor Notes

The miners in the Asturian (Spain) strict, who had been on strike, resumed ork.

* * *

At Piedmont, Italy, cost of living is creasing and the local prefect is ask- g industries to make bonuses to labor order to meet it. The working day nine hours and the Saturday half- oliday is abolished.

* * *

At a conference called by the Lord ayor in Dublin, Ireland, the engineers' rike in force for several months was ttled by the men accepting six shill- gs less on their weekly wage. This rike involved a number of interdepen- ent trades.

Information Wanted

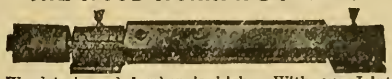
P. J. Van Loan, member of Local 583, st heard from in San Francisco, Calif., November, 1921. Wife is ill, has six ildren to look after and no means of pport. Anyone knowing of his where- bouts will communicate with Lee How- rd, F. S., Local 583, 1547 Fiske St., ortland, Ore.

* * *

Accompanying photograph of Dick ieft, who was last heard of in the fol- owing places: Minneapolis, Minn.,

Huron and Kansas. Any one knowing f his whereabouts kindly address John lkers, 206½ Main St., Houston, Tex.

THE WOOD WORKER'S FRIEND



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Dept. 84 Chicago, San Francisco, Pottstown, Pa

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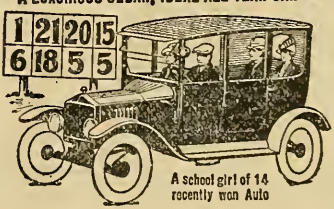
Join this great Auto Club and win Grand Prizes including **Ford Sedan,** complete with electric starter and sliding plate glass windows. The ideal car for all-year use.

Can you make out the two words spelled by the numbers in the picture? The alphabet is numbered, A is 1, B is 2, etc. **What are the two words?** 10,000 Sedan votes given for your answer. Many other valuable prizes and hundreds of dollars in cash given. **Everybody wins!** So easy you will be surprised.



A school girl of 14 recently won Auto

Send Your Answer Today. We have already given away many Autos. Somebody gets this new Sedan free—freight and tax paid. It can be you! Send answer today, and you can share in the prizes.

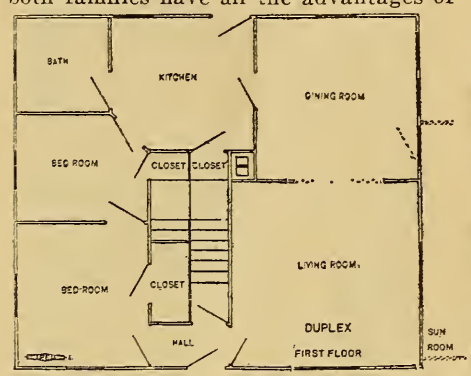
FORD WILLSON, Mgr. 141 W. Ohio St. Dept. 2736, Chicago, Ill.

Craft Problems

Home Building

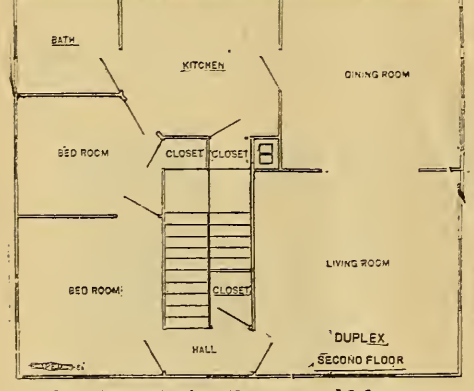
(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

Duplex—I show here a double duplex, though instead of being along side of each other, one is above the other and both families have all the advantages of



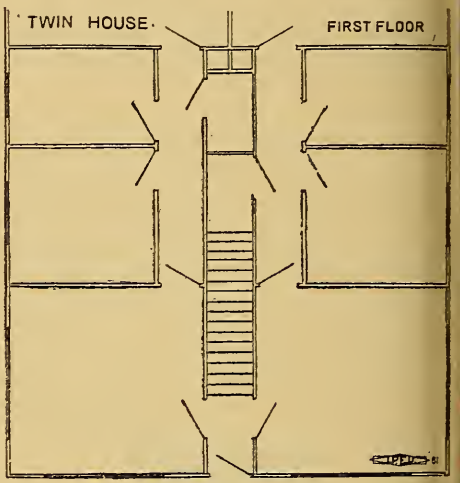
light and air on all sides. In my opinion a fine style for any one to build. I see more and more how nice a real sun room would be, in fact if I ever build another home for myself the sun room will be the first thing I will consider, so here I have just suggested one on the side, it could be added later, and if you had a renter up stairs who desired it, you could build it two stories, however, I leave that and the porches to be planned as desired.

Second floor is almost a complete duplicate of the first and if one built the

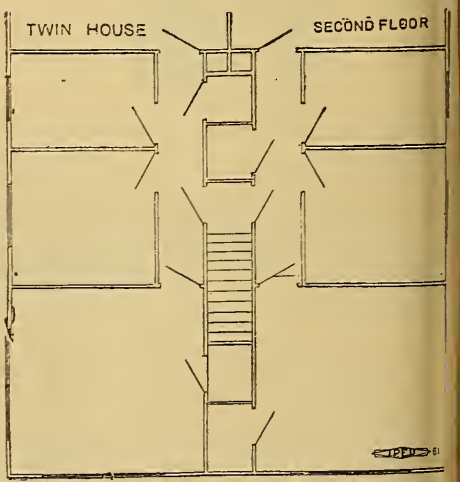


porches two stories there would be practically no difference.

Twin house is practically both double and duplex and any carpenter with energy could soon get hold of a lot, borrow the money and build a home like this as

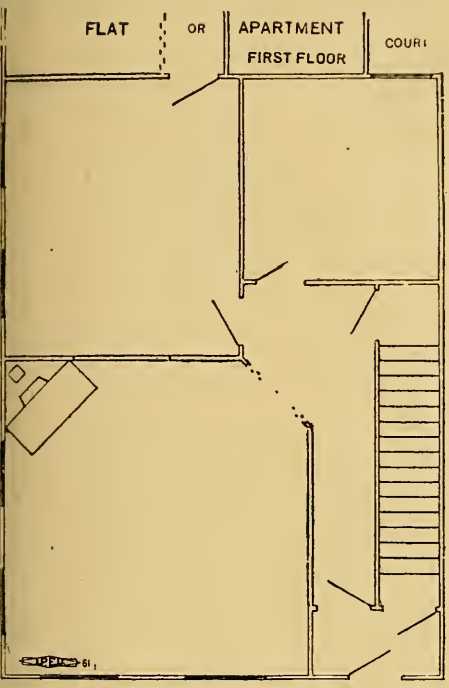


far back as he desired. I only suggest the front part, all the carpenter would need would be his skill and nerve and in a very few years the three renters would more than pay for his entire home.

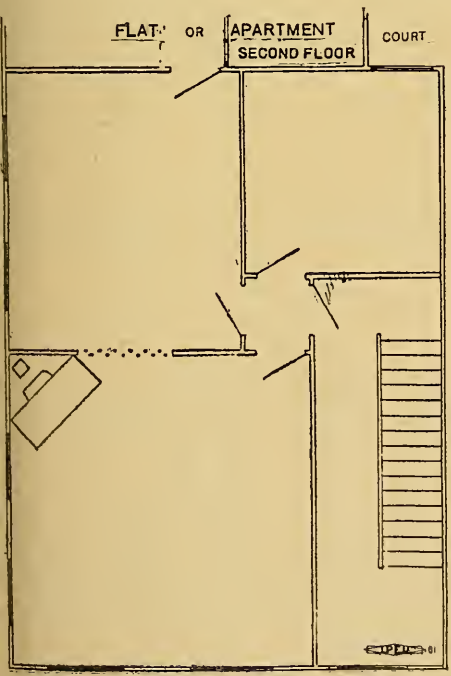


Second floor is a duplicate, only the

stairs at top and bottom are at different ends.



Flat or Apartment—I show here the first, second and third floors front which could be carried back as far as required



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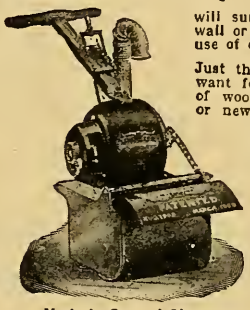

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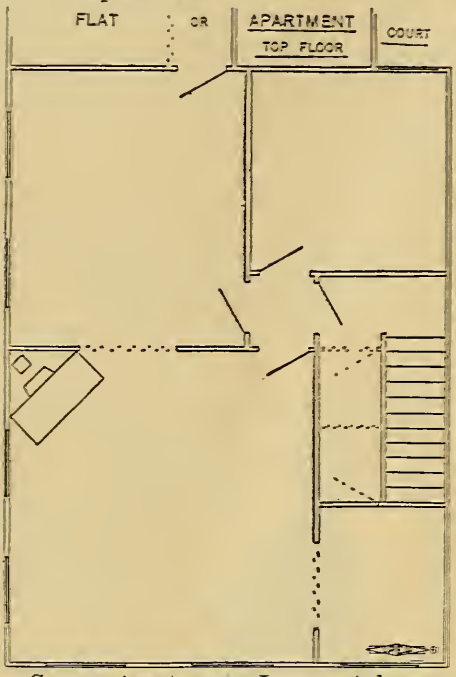
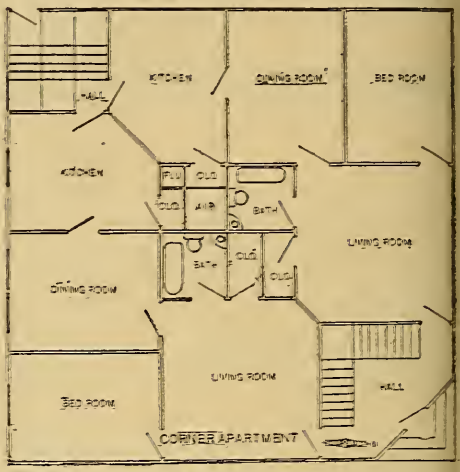
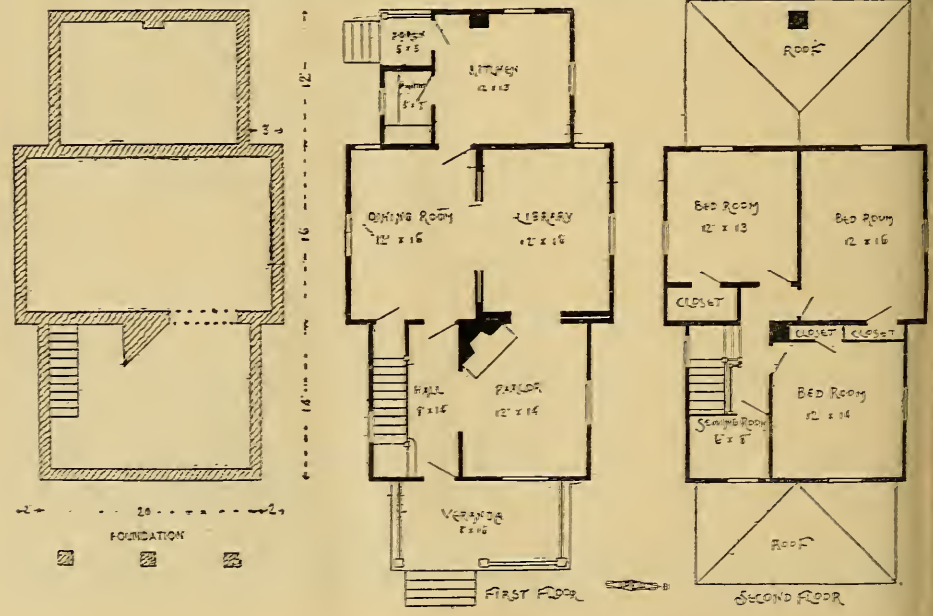


Corner Apartment—I present here a plan, I think, is worthy of more than a passing glance. I only show one floor, for it could go as high as desired, practically without a change, except in the direction one walked towards the back stairs. However, the steps would be changed on all the floors, except this one, and the reason this one is different



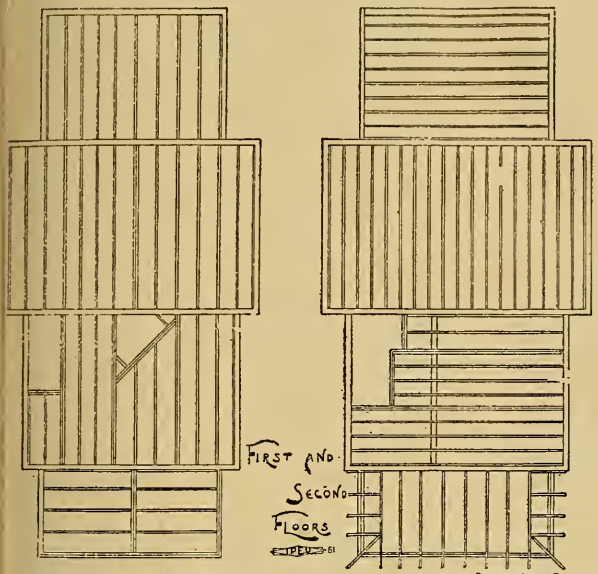
from all the rest is so one can walk out the back door under these stairs or down the stairs and out the same door. All the rest of the way the center would be a well hole and platform at each corner, so as to walk around from second floor to the top. I consider this an ideal flat home.

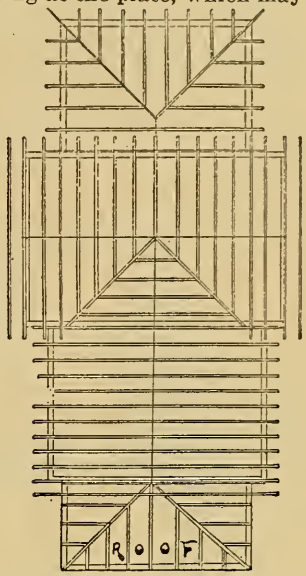
Planing and Building a Home—After suggesting the different styles of homes I will now show something of how to plan and build the home. Of course, I know all carpenters know all about how to build a home, for that is their business, yet I expect there are a few things



hat the yonger ones can learn and I ıave no doubt some of the older ones ıave forgotten a few things.

Foundation—Note the measurements,





vork to them, for we must have a good 'oundation to build on.

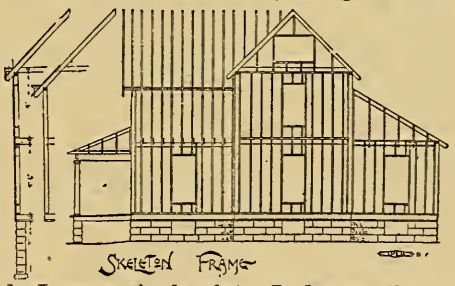
First and Second Floor Plans—Study hem well, see how you like them and ›icture in your mind just how they will ook when completed.

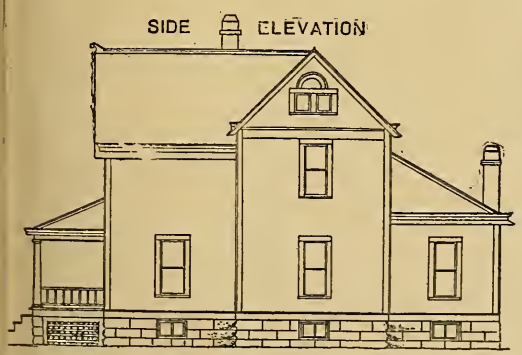
First and Second Floor Joist—All in ›lace, note where they are doubled and ıow the headers are put in.

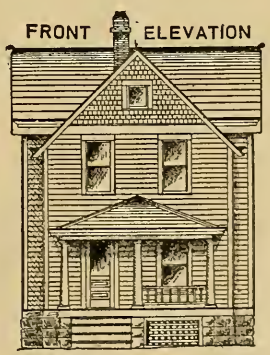
Roof—See the rafters all in their ›roper places?

Skeleton Frame—This shows the ıouse raised and you can now see what ›erhaps you did not know before that he back part, or kitchen, is one story,

the front is a story and a half while the the front part and the studding going up the full height, each story is raised separately, stopping at the plate, which may be single, when each stud is exactly over each other as illustrated, though seldom do I use a single plate, I always like to double them, and you can see by the







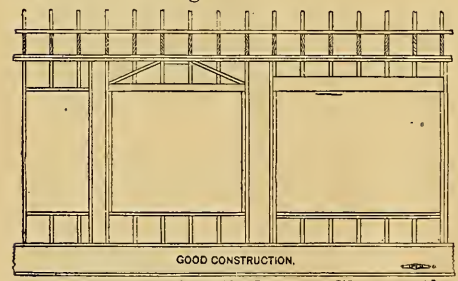
enter is full two story. I planned this kind of a house to show how to construct he different styles. Note the ribbon in sections giving the heights that the plates are doubled. Note opening headers and all the construction.

Front Elevation—Almost shows a complete picture and the exact position of the lumber on the house.

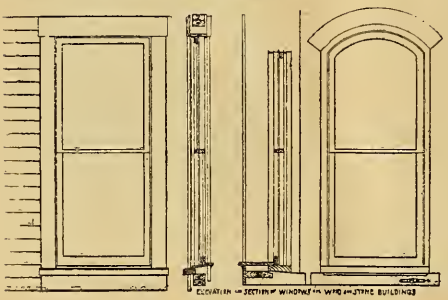
Side Elevation—This is the kind of a drawing the carpenter has to work from, and is simply an outline. Seldom do we have them any other way.

Perspective properly taken from the plan and elevation shows the house as it would be seen after it is completed.

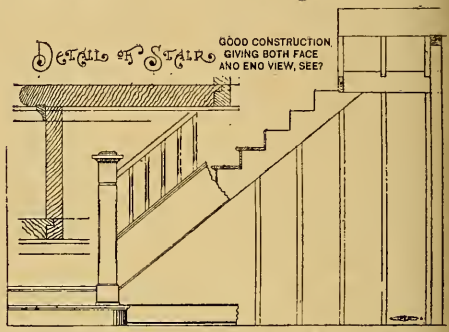
Good Construction—This was not intended to particularly show any part of the house shown previously. Any house built properly should show common window openings fairly large, with truss crippled above. All the joists and cripples are spaced exactly 16 in. apart all over the building.

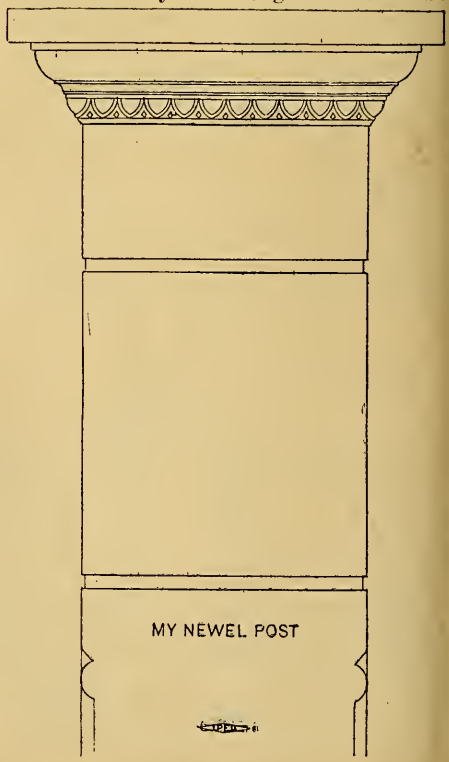


Elevation Of Window — Shows the window complete both face and side view. Shows the house sided up. Note how it lines up at top and bottom of window. A few good ways to side a house is to space up one window and then lay out a stick and mark up every opening and that way the siding goes on easily rapidly and correctly. I also show window for stone building which you will note is very much like window for brick building.



Detail Of Stair — This illustration shows it just commenced as well as entirely completed. The larger detail shows both face and end view while most architectural drawings are drawn much larger and sometimes full size, but I believe this little drawing even after it is reduced by the engraver will be

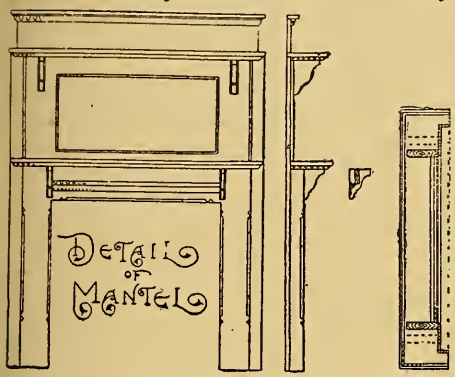




printed large enough so one can quite plainly see how the stairs were intended to be constructed.

Newel Post—In my own home I constructed one very much like the one shown here in the stairs, and while it may look like a clumsy affair in reality it looks quite well as it stands in my front hall and harmonizes with its surroundings.

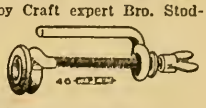
Detail Of Mantel—Shows the mantel I built in my house and stands by



the fireplace in the front room next to the front hall. The front hall stair newel and all are built with plain oak while the front room finish, mantel and all, are finished with quartered oak. As I got plenty of lumber and cut it out and matched it up you can believe me, not only the mantel but the entire room is pleasing to the eye. Care of arranging each piece adds much to the appearance of the room.

Inside Finish—I try to show here the general appearance, note the base and

For Stair and Angle work, Phare's Hex. Square Guides.
65c a pair; Recommended by Craft expert Bro. Stoddard. Also Phare's feather-weight Bit Gage. 25c. 85 cents will bring you both tools, same order, postpaid. Money order, U. S. post stamps, or coin.



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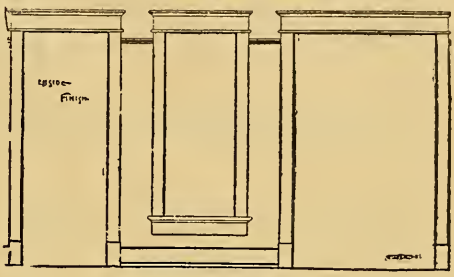
base blocks, window steel and apron at the bottom and at the top how the heads all line up, and the complete finish that



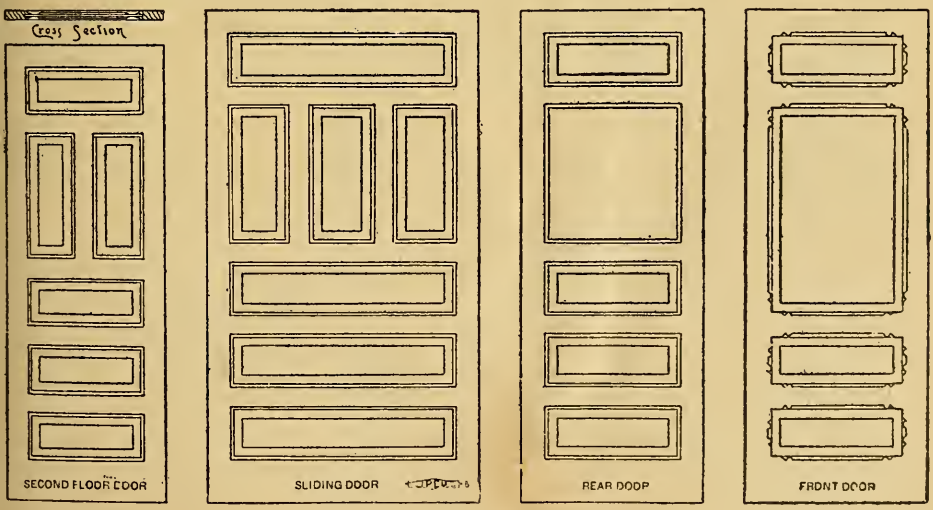
the picture mold makes, though I will admit today there is not near as much of that used as there used to be.

Doors—Showing styles enough to complete the house, though of course, the styles of doors for all purposes, like anything else, are numerous. I give a few styles of finish.

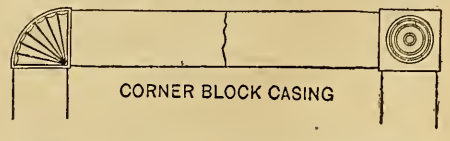
Corner Block Casing—Is a style that was used a great deal for a good many years.

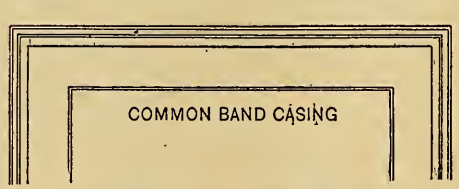
Common Band Casing—Was used to some extent and I suppose always will be. It makes a neat finished job.

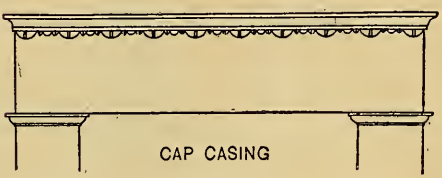
Cap Casing—Is not only a cap-head but a cap as well. At the top of the

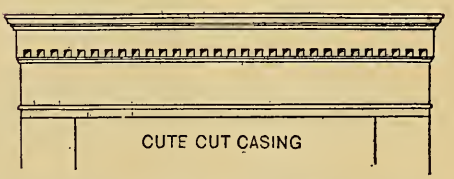


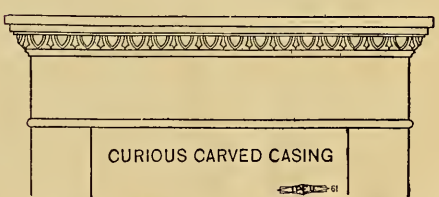
side casings it makes a rather pleasing appearance and is very easily put up.









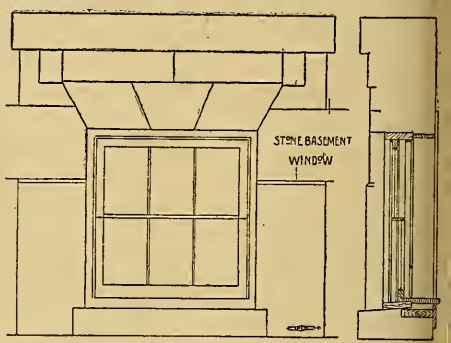


Cut Out Casing—I finished a big hotel as well as many other jobs with casing much like I have illustrated here, but the reason I happened to give it the name I did was occasionally I have been called upon to get out some entirely by hand and not having a very good place to do the work, it was quite a little job to cut them out.

Curious Carved Casing—The only curious thing about it is that instead of being carved out it is simply pressed into its beautiful form and it makes a fine finish for a head casing. It is quite plain and yet ornamental.

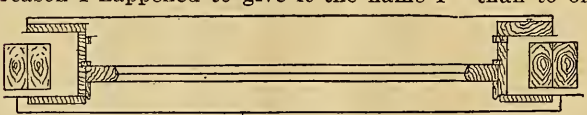
Plan of Mullions—These show the plan, or end view, as well as the different methods of construction.

Stone Basement Window—While I do not suppose you will ever have this in your home, and the carpenter may never come in contact with it very much as



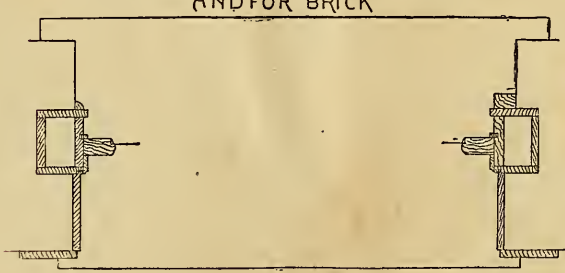
the day of stone house construction may be passing away never to return, yet I do not believe this is entirely out of place and I believe some of the best carpenters can see some merit in it. I consider it good arrangement and good arrangement is good to study.

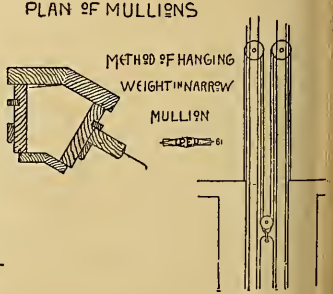
It should be the effort of every carpenter to build his own home and there is no doubt if many of them built homes to sell to others they would be better off than to only build for contractors.



PLAN OF WINDOWS FOR WOOD BUILDINGS AND FOR BRICK

PLAN OF MULLIONS

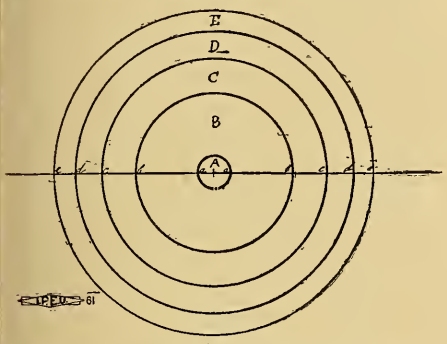




We carpenters have the ability, if we only had the nerve, to not only be much more independent and better off, but be able to do more for our fellow man at the same time. For one to spend his whole life for the benefit of the contractor only is not always to spend one's life for the greatest good possibly to mankind. The contractor looks out just a bit for himself at all times.

Answers To the Grindstone Problem

Regarding Brother Marker's grindstone problem, I give here a solution; if any brother knows of a more simple one I would like to know about it.



	Sq. In.
The area of the stone before use is	2827.44
The area of the stone after use is	28.2744
The portion removed	2729.1656
Divided by 4 gives the amount removed by each man	699.7414

Consider the diameter C C of circle B.

	Sq. In.
Area of A	28.2744
Area of B	699.7914
	728.0658

Problem—To find the diameter of a circle when the area is given.

Rule—Divide the area by .7854 and extract the square root.

```
.7854)728.0658(927
      70686
      -----
      21205
      15708
      -----
       54978
       54978
```

The square root of 927

```
927(30.45 nearly
9
---
604) 2700
     2416
     ----
6085) 28400
```

Diametes C C is 30½ in. nearly when the fourth man started work.

Now consider the diameter C C of circle C.

Area of circle A and B, leaving out decimals.

```
Area of C  700
           728 sq. in.
           ---
          1428
```

Apply the same rule as before and we get 42.64 in., nearly. The diameter C C is a bit over 42½ in. Likewise with the diameter d d of circle D you will find it about 52 in.

To sum up, the first man wears 4 in. off the stone, the second man, 4¾ in., the third, 6¼ in. and the fourth 12 in.

GEO. A. TURNER.
L. U. No. 806. Pacific Grove, Cal.

* * *

In reply to question of Bernard Marker, L. U. No. 894, N. Cobalt, Ont., Can., in January issue of "The Carpenter."

	Inches of Diam.
First man wore off	7.927
Second man wore off	9.405
Third man wore off	12.192
Fourth man wore off	24.446
Remaining	6.000
Total	60.000

Fraternally yours,
S. L. SCHEFFY.
L. U. No. 368. Allentown, Pa.

* * *

Herewith find answers to questions of Bro. Bernard Marker, as to the loads for spruce girder.

Loads for spruce girder 8 in. square, and span of 15 feet between supports:

	Lbs.
Safe dead load, not over	3,000
Safe working load uniformily distributed	2,550
Safe load concentrated at center	1,270

Yours fraternally
A. E. BEECHEY
L. U. No. 63. Bloomington, Ill.

Another Problem

In view of the interest taken in Brother McGrath's triangle, published under the head of "Craft Problems," I would like to present a similar problem, that was published in a trade journal during the early eighties. The requirement is, to find the board measure in a timber stick that is 12 ft. long, and 18 in. square on one end, and 6 in. square on the other.

Fraternally yours,
L. U. No. 115. HENRY McDONALD.

A Trap Nest

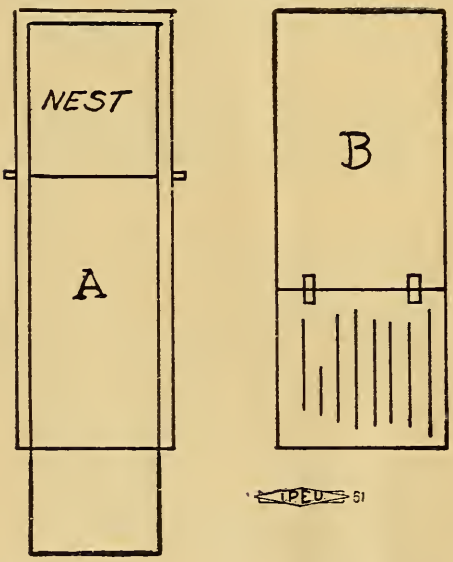
Mr. President, may I have the floor?

Chorus: Sit down! Throw him out!

The Chair: If the brother will refrain from talking about roof framing he may proceed. Mr. President, we want to talk about chickens.

The Chair: Go as far as you like on that subject.

Some time back we got an idea into our head that our chickens were not giving ample returns for the high priced

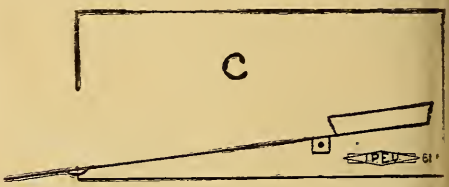


feed we supplied and the conclusion we arrived at was, some of the chickens were "laying down on the job." We get that term from our boss. As several thousand of my brothers have a little back yard industry for supplying eggs for the family it is necessary that the non-layers or idlers be put in the soup as soon as possible.

We became convinced that the trap nest was the great detector and accordingly sent our good money for a set of plans to build from. We swiped some glass boxes from a union painter and built exactly from that plan to a gnats heel, and there was great rejoicing at our home when we installed that efficiency expert in our poultry house. Well, that contraption scared every hen so badly that the whole compudilum went on strike and we spent our time catching them and slipping them into the trap nest and throwing them out again, but it was no use, the fellow that took my money was an unmitigated liar, why, even a hen that wanted to lay and could not help it, would not lay in that box.

We cussed that box, its inventor, the painter we stole the lumber from, and sassed our wife, but a nest box we must have if it took the hair off, so we began the dreamers stunt, and aided by a couple of shots of old Lancaster, we invented a trap nest that tempted the old rooster to make a try at laying.

The chicken cranks in our ranks will find it profitable to use this nest, for by

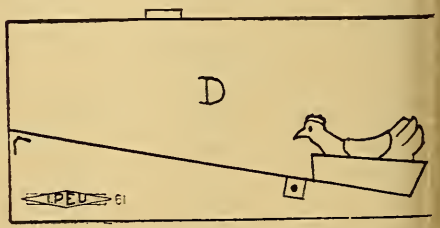


placing a leg band on each hen you will be able to make a record of her output.

Make them for your own use, make them to sell if you wish, there will be no infringment.

The hinged top is slatted with spaces left wide enough for the hen to run her head and neck through, release her through this door and note number on leg band, place same number on the egg giving that number credit on the record.

The results are surprising, some never lay, some will produce a few, others lay steadily for long periods.



Give the setting hens eggs from your best layers only.

you don't get this trap nest infor-
on let me know and we will prefer
ges against Duffy, "by heck."
g. A—Floor plan showing box sides
n tilt board.
g. B—Top, showing hinged release
o.
g. C—Open for business.
g. D—Trapped.
ake in sizes to suit the breed.
ail pivot strip to tilt board, ends of
't strip project through sides of box.
. No. 29. R. H.

Brothers, Take Notice

he Wyoming Valley District Council
had a prosperous summer and fall
ne building line, and we were obliged
all upon our sister Local Unions to
st us in furnishing the carpenters
the contractors. The forty-seven
ses built by the Chamber of Com-
ce with all tradesmen carrying union
ds are completed, other jobs in the dis-
t, shut down on account of the cold
ther, have caused a large number
ur members to walk the streets and
vill be impossible to place them to
k until about the last of March. We
glad that we had the opportunity to
st our fellow brothers who came to
district last summer and trust that
may be placed in that position this
ing summer. We advise any brother
is thinking of leaving his home
n to come to our district to commu-
te with us before he leaves, and we
be glad to furnish him with the true
ditions of the district.
Trusting that our request will be com-
d with, for the best interest of the
thers and the Wyoming Valley Dis-
t Council.

R. M. WILLIAMS,
retary-Treasurer, Wyoming Valley
District Council

Carpenters Feast

The annual supper of West Chester,
. Local Union of Carpenters, No.
54, was held recently in the lodge
ms on the third floor of the Thomp-
Bldg., on North High St., when there
s a good turnout of the officers and
mbers, who had a jolly time, the af-
r being for "men only."
The regular semi-annual business
eting was held early in the evening,
en besides the usual business, one
w member was elected. Then fol-
lowed the feasting, there being an abundance of fried oysters and other good things to eat, with ice cream, home-made cakes, etc., followed by cigars.

A merry time was enjoyed in story and song until after ten o'clock. The officers of West Chester Union are: President, William Ford; Recording Secretary, Wilfred G. Priest; Financial Secretary, Edward Thompson; Treasurer, Joel Martin. The union has a membership of over sixty and is in a flourishing condition.

Carpenters Have Well Attended Organization Meeting

A well attended meeting was held in the Carpenters' Hall, in Detroit, Mich., recently for stimulating organization among the carpenters. The size of the crowd indicated that the carpenters are taking a considerable interest in organization and good results are expected.

The meeting was addressed by a number of speakers, including O. E. Woodbury, International Organizer of the Carpenters' Union; E. W. Secord, president of the Michigan State Council of Carpenters; John J. Scannell, secretary of the Michigan Federation of Labor, and Charles Lewis, International Organizer of the Carpenters connected with the box making industry. Frank X. Martel, Business Representative of the Detroit Federation of Labor, spoke also, having left the Federation meeting long enough to speak to the audience.

This meeting was the first of a series of gatherings that will be held to organize carpenters. More are to follow. It appears from the activity of the Carpenters and other unions of Detroit that this will be a banner year for organization in the city. The Carpenters request that all their friends assist in creating interest in these meetings for organization purposes. Many more meetings, both "open" and "closed," are to be held in the near future to reach the workers of the city and build up the organization.

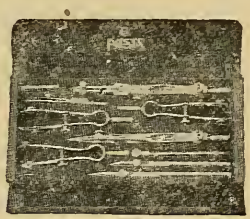
Idle workers in Great Britain, according to governmental statisticians, at end of week of December 17, are numbered at 1,722,800, an increase of 111,000 over the previous week. Short-time workers are estimated at 250,000, a lower figure than the previous week.

SAVE MONEY!

HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY

You will need Drawing Instruments to draw your plans correctly.

This Set and Complete Drawing Outfit. $5.75



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1 Set Drawing Instruments.
Drawing Board, 18x24 in.
Tee Square, 24 in. long.
Curve.
Triangular Scale, 12 in.
6 sheets Drawing Paper, 16x21 in.
1 Bottle Drawing Ink, black.
1 Pencil.
Thumb Tacks, Eraser.

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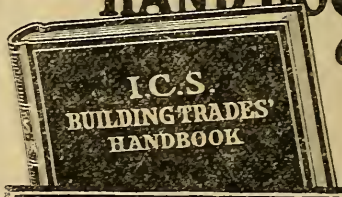

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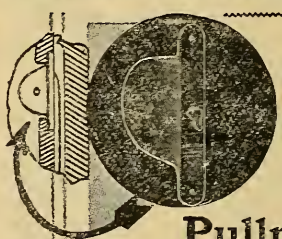

3 Units K. L. M. adaptable to Any Kind of Sash

Pullman

UNIT SASH BALANCE
With New Tape Hook

Cost less than Cord and Weight installation more durable, neater and more quiet.

The new Tape Hook makes it possible to fasten or unfasten the tape from the sash while sash is in place. No fussing with the stop; no mars or scratches; no refinishing; no lost time, guaranteed for 10 years.

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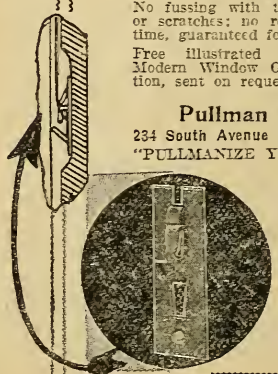

New Hook Tape

—different! Flexstone Shingles

The slate-covered Asbestos Shingle at a popular price

OTHER composition shingles are rag felt; Flexstone Asbestos Shingles are rock fabric, asbestos fibre, all-mineral and time-proof. They cost about the same as the ordinary kind. There is nothing in Flexstone Shingles to support decay, no vegetable or animal matter. They are fire-resistant and stiff-bodied, as you expect rock felt to be, and good to look at in their finish of red or green slate.

WARNING—

They look just like the others

Slate surfacing is a great leveler of composition shingles. They all look alike on the surface. Flexstone Shingles do not depend on the slate coating for their roofing value or fire-safety; the body of the shingle takes care of that—asbestos fibres waterproofed with natural asphalt.

Low in price

Flexstone Shingles offer many of the merits of the well-known Johns-Manville rigid asbestos shingle at a price within a few cents of the ordinary rag felt shingle. There is no longer any reason why every house shouldn't have an asbestos roof.

Flexstone Roll Roofing, too

Flexstone is obtainable in three forms — individual shingles, strip shingles and in roll form as well.

Complete information on this popular priced line sent to any dealer on request.

JOHNS-MANVILLE Inc.
Madison Ave., at 41st St., New York City
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'his roofing stands he blow-torch test

Flexstone Shingles 'ill stand up under ne severe heat of he blow-torch. This roves how thorughly fire-resistant hey are. They are pproved by Under-'riters' Laboratores, Inc., in class , and take base ates of insurance.

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keeps the heat where it belongs
CEMENTS
make boiler walls leak-proof
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that cut down fire risks
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that save power waste
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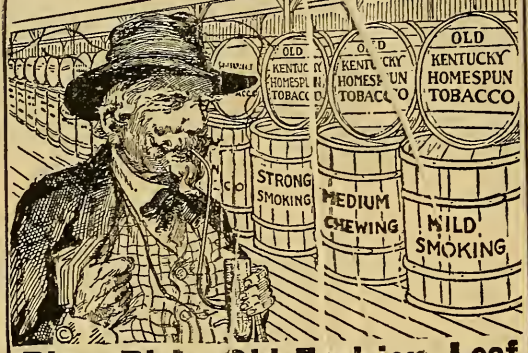

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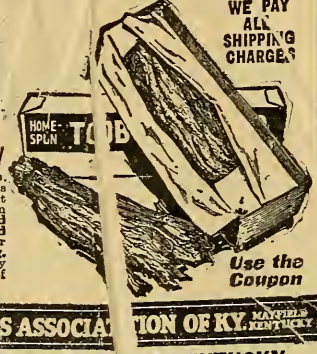

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Pay only when tobacco arrives. Try it for ten days—if it fails to please you—if it doesn't suit your taste—if for any reason you are dissatisfied, send it back and your money will be returned promptly without quibble or question. You risk nothing. Sign and mail the coupon today and enjoy the tobacco treat of your life.

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Send me.....pounds of Old Kentucky Homespun Tobacco by parcel post prepaid. I will pay the price of $..... on arrival. If not satisfied after a 10-DAY TRIAL, I will return the tobacco and you will refund my money.

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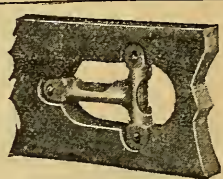

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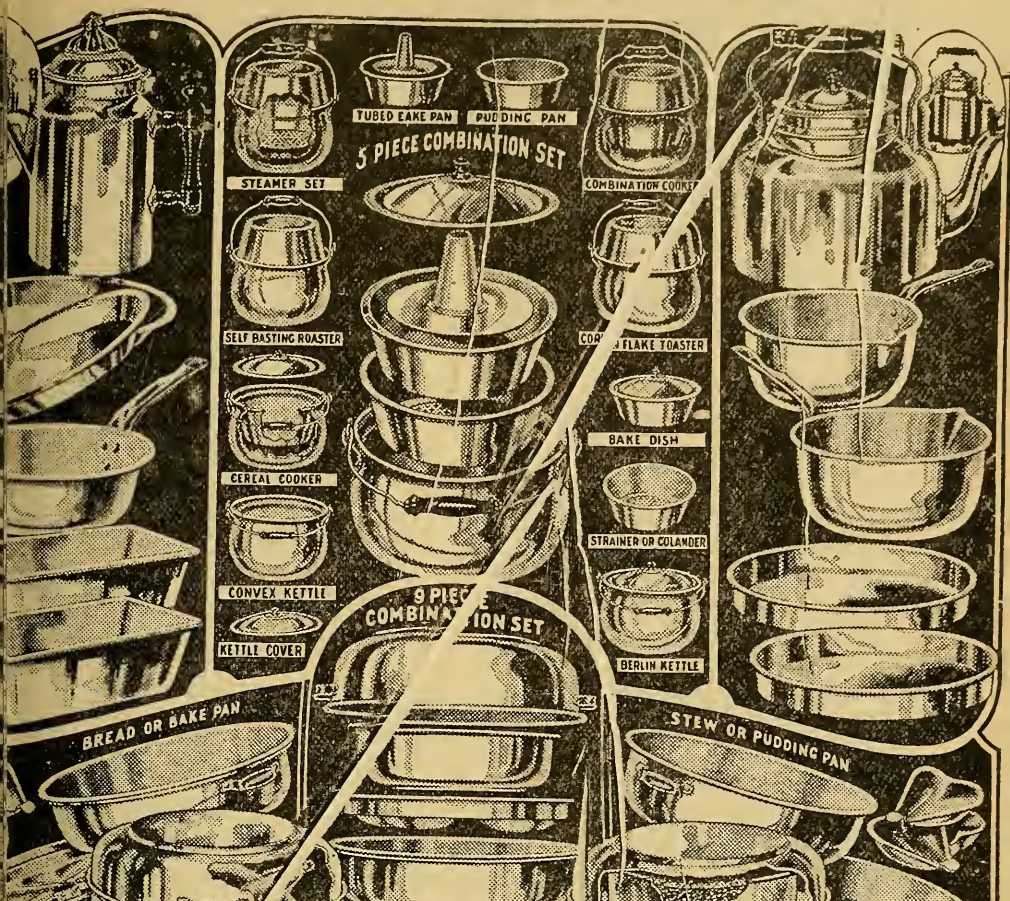

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Madam: a complete set of genuin stamped with the manufacturer's br *seamless* aluminum—and at a price *le* nary aluminum ware! It heats quickl off. We, ourselves, had to charge $2

"Lifetime Ware" Aluminum, each utensil and—heavy gauge, extra hard, pressed sheet ss than is asked by others today for thin, ordi- will not crack, chip or peel, polish can't wear 90 for a set like this only a few months ago; but now on a special factory offer we have **smashed the price to $13.90** (on easy monthly payments), lower than pre-war prices.

30 Days Trial—Easy Payments

$1.00 down brings the set to your home for thirty days' trial. perfectly satisfied, return the set at our expense within 30 days e will refund your $1.00 plus any express charges you pay. If satis- tart making small payments of $1.50 a month until you have paid in all. We trust honest people anywhere in the United States. No discount for cash; nothing extra for credit. No C. O. D.

Everything in the Kitchen of Pure Aluminum—28 Pieces

Combination tea kettle and double boiler (3 pieces) 5-quart size, 8 1-4 inch inside, with a double boiler 2-quart capacity; one Colonial design coffee percolator (2 pieces) 8-cup size with welded spout, dome cover, fully polished; one roaster consisting of 9 pieces, measures 10 1-2 inches wide and 6 inches high. These 9 pieces have dozens of different uses, some shown in illustration. Including bread or bake pan (7 pint capacity); stew or pudding pan (7 pint capacity); pudding pan or mixing bowl (4 pint capacity); egg poacher (5 eggs at a time); muffin pan; biscuit baker with 6 custard cups or jelly moulds; deep locking self-basting roaster, double boiler cereal cooker or triple steamer. The outfit also includes 2 bread pans, 1 lip stew pan (1 quart capacity), 1 lip stew pan (1 1-2 quart capacity). Two 9-inch pie plates; two 9 1-2 inch extra deep cake pans one colander with 9 inch top, 5 1-8 inch bottom and 2 1-4 inch depth (can also be used as a steamer). 5-piece combination set, having 12 different uses as shown in illustration, consists of 6 quart convex kettle with cover, 2 quart cake and pudding pan with cake tube; strainer or colander. Shipping weight about 15 lbs. All pieces (except the pie plates and bread pans) are highly polished, made of genuine pure sheet aluminum, extra hard, absolutely guaranteed the famous "LifetimeWare."

Order by No. A6729A. Send $1.00 with order, $1.50 monthly: Price, 28 pieces, $13.90.

Send Now

Only $1.00 with the coupon brings this 28-piece "Lifetime Ware" Aluminum set on 30 days trial. Money refunded if not satisfied. We will also send our big Bargain Catalog of furniture, rugs, stoves and other home furnishing goods, free.

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chram, Dept. 3013 . 35th St., Chicago
$1.00. Ship special advertised 28-Piece Aluminum I am to have 30 days' free trial. If I keep the set $1.50 monthly. If not satisfied, I am to return the days and you are to refund my money and any press charges I paid.
Aluminum Kitchen Set No. A6729A. $13.90.

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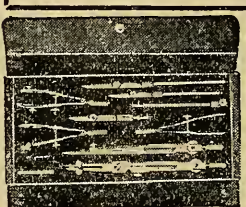

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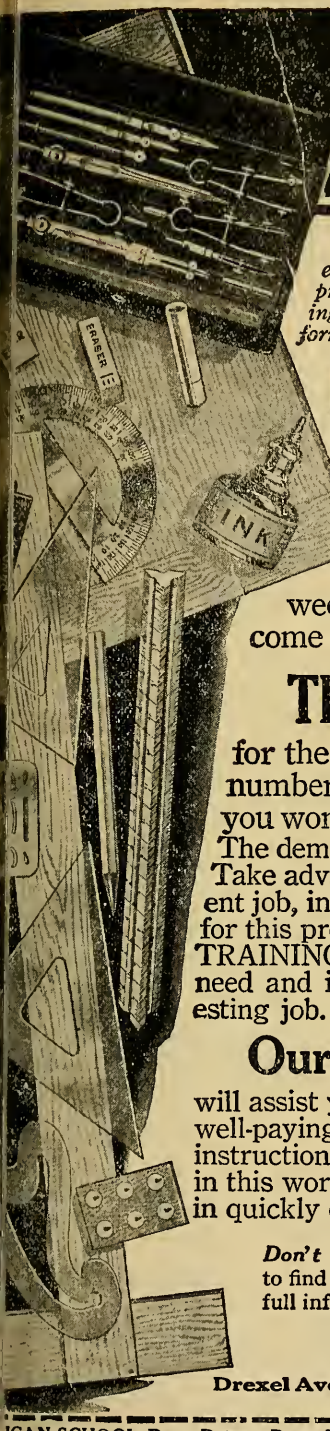

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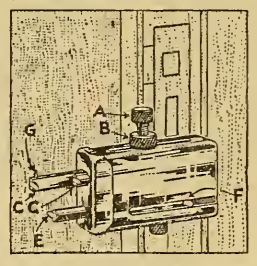

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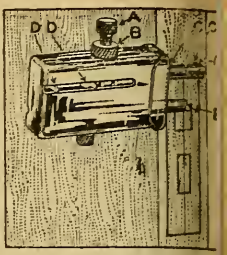

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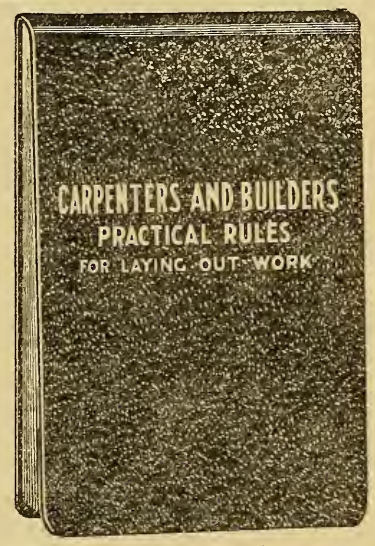

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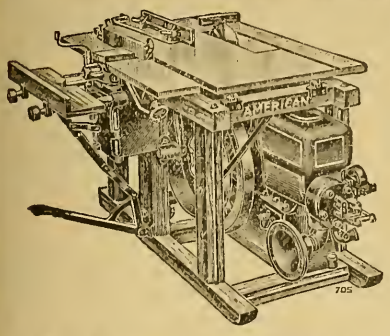

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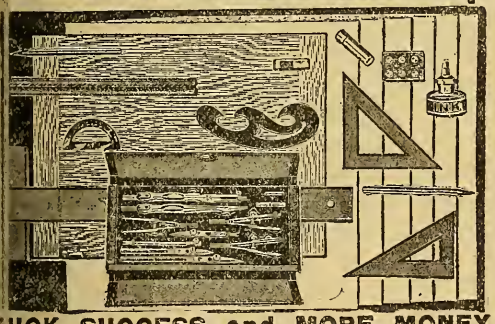

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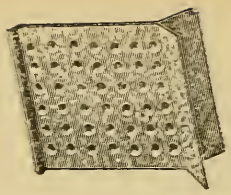

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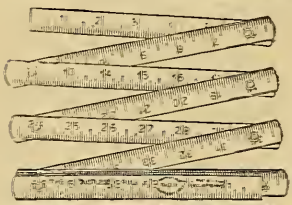

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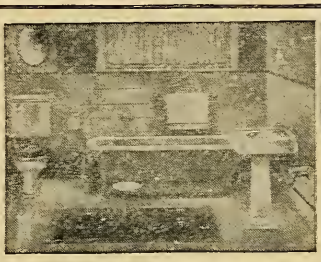

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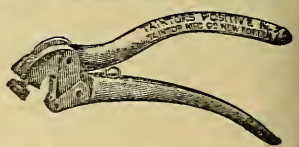

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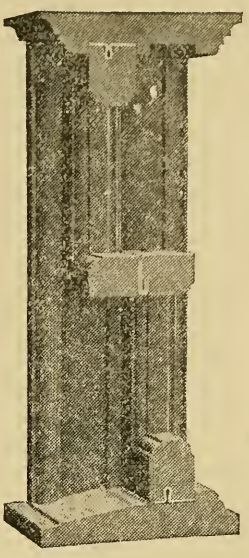

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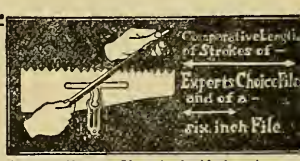

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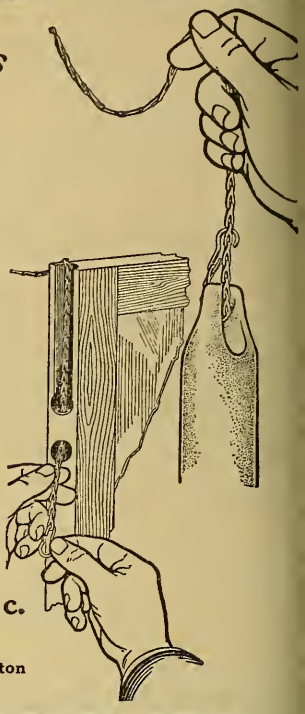

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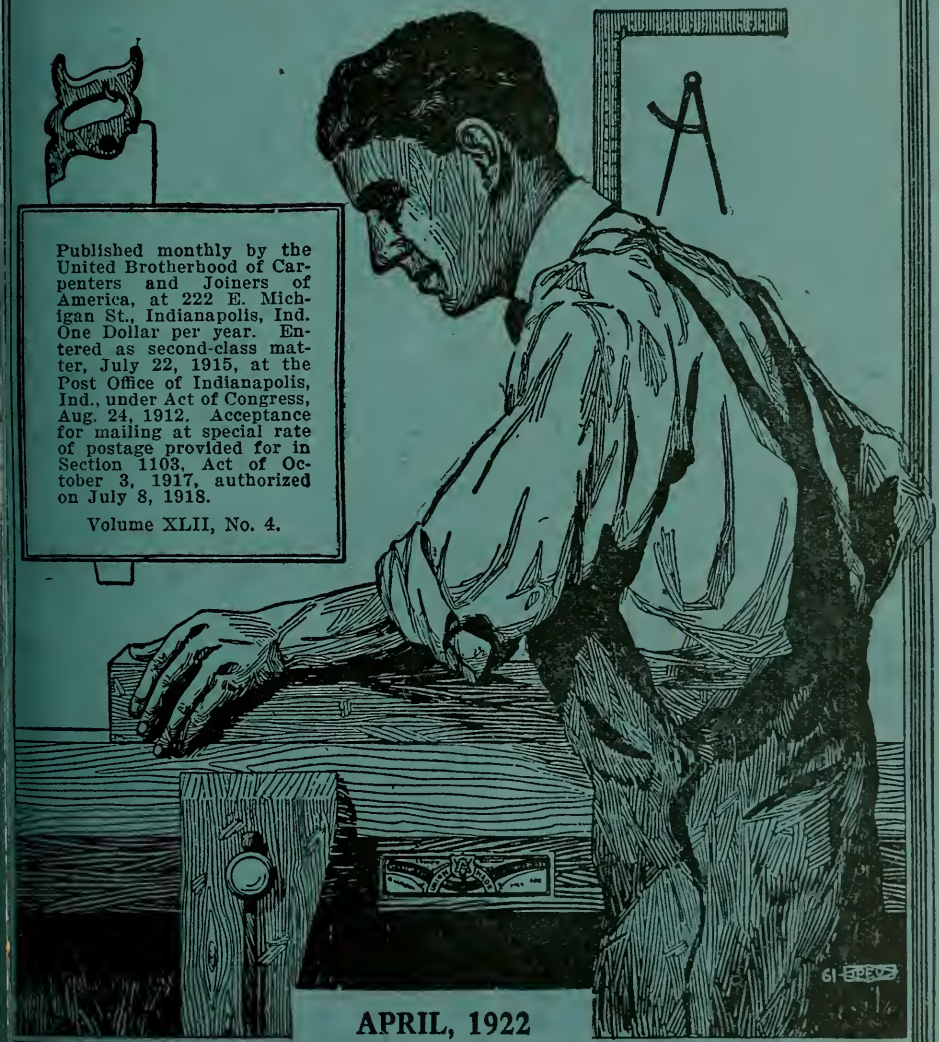

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Volume XLII, No. 4.

APRIL, 1922

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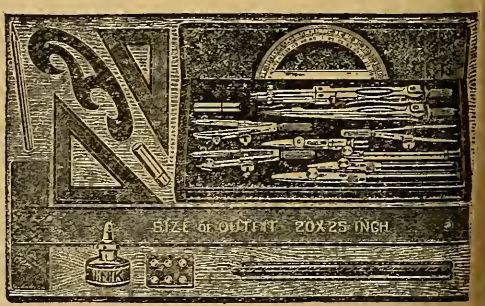

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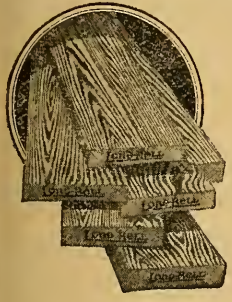

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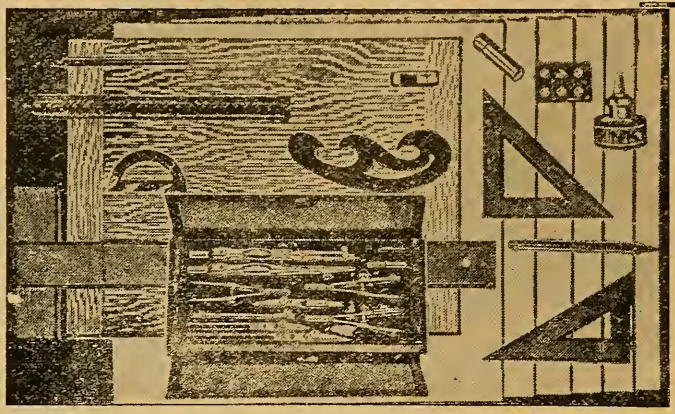

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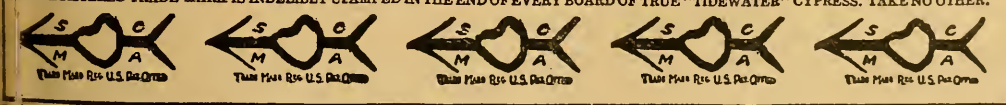

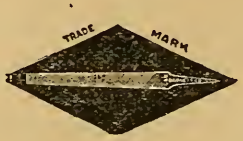

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For sharpening every kind of saw, Black Diamond Files are the best. They put a keen edge on the toughest saw teeth in labor-saving time.

Black Diamond Files are tempered to dependable hardness—made keen cutting and precise. Since 1863 Black Diamond Files have been the choice of men who demand the utmost from files.

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Owned and operated by
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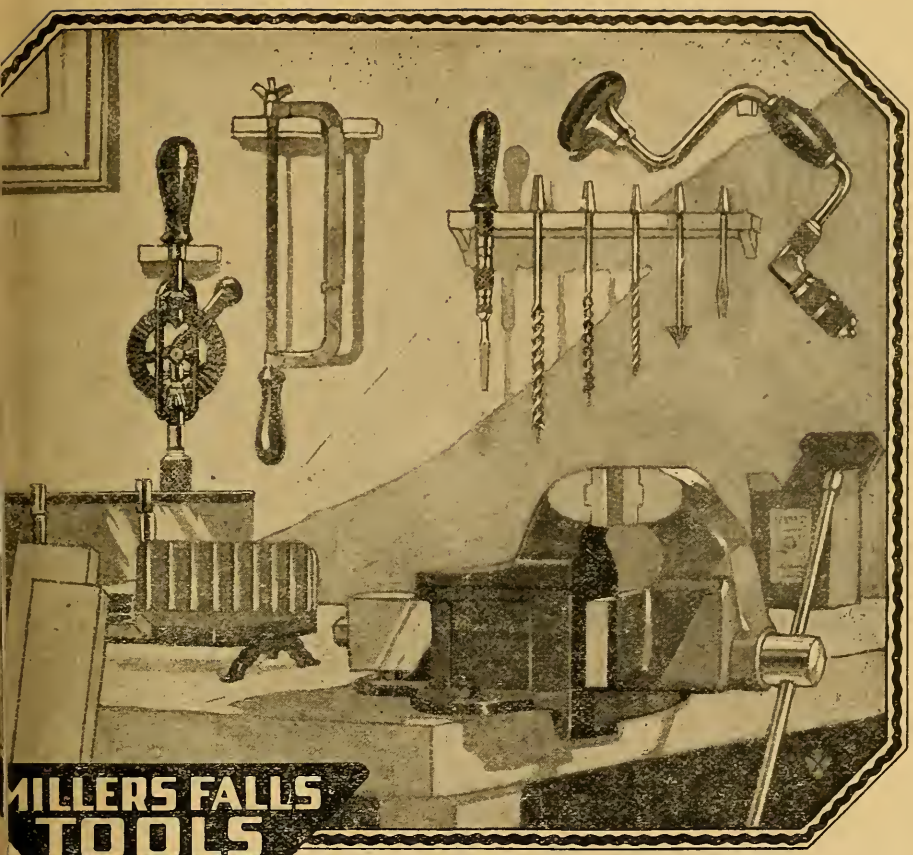

Millers Falls Carpenters' Tools

FINE workmanship is a fine art that demands fine tools. Millers Falls Tools have been favorites with the best carpenters and mechanics since 1868.

Should you visit the Millers Falls factories in the Berkshire Hills of New England, you would then realize why Millers Falls tools are *worthy* tools—*workmanlike* tools.

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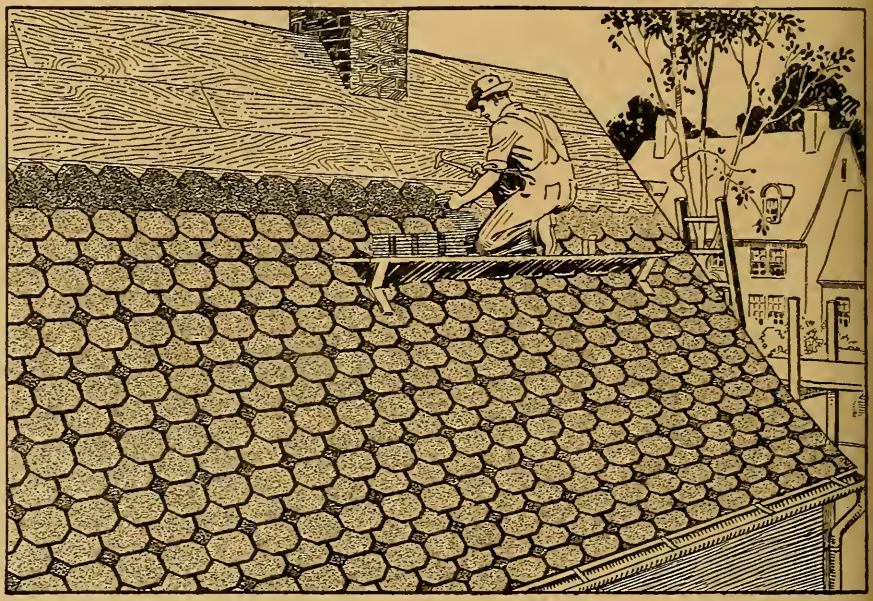
No wonder Millers Falls tools are *good* tools—through and through.

Write us for the Millers Falls Handbook for Carpenters and Mechanics.

MILLERS FALLS COMPANY, Millers Falls, Mass.



They Are Easy To Lay

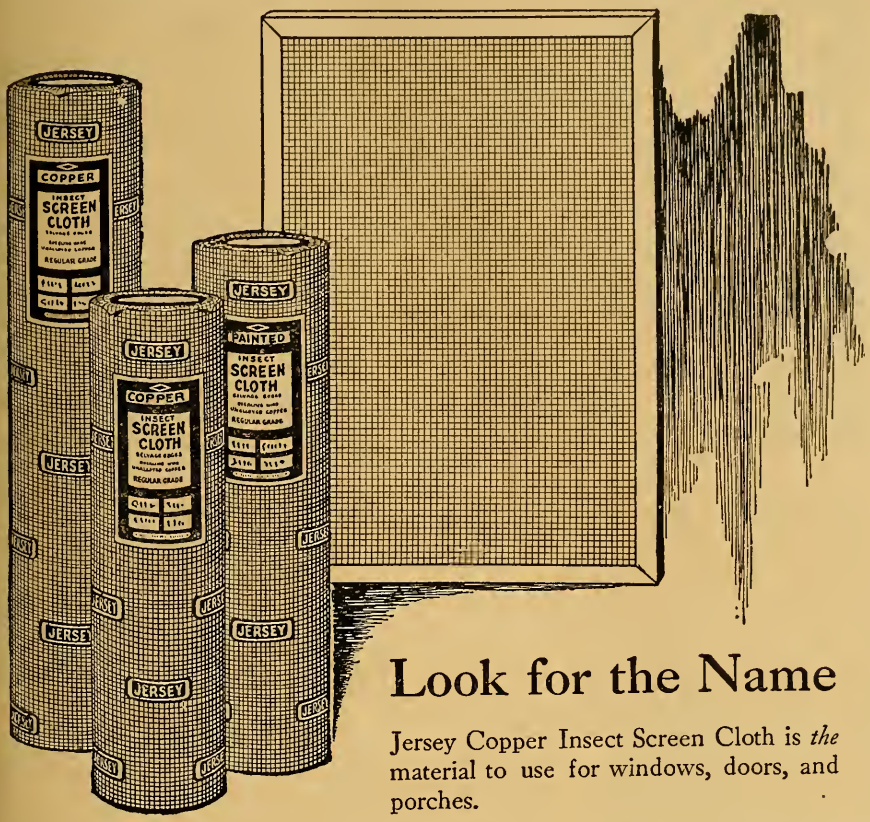
Ruberoid Strip-shingles, because of their patented shape, are self-spacing. No chalk lines are necessary. You don't need to use as many nails as with ordinary shingles, although each strip is actually held by nine nails.

When you have put on Ruberoid Strip-shingles, you can tell the house owner to forget about his roof. Ruberoid quality means just that. Thousands of roofs, upon which Ruberoid has lasted for more than a quarter century, prove this.

Ruberoid Strip-shingles are of unusual thickness, giving the roof a pleasing, massive appearance. They may be laid in varied designs by combining the colors and reversing the strips. The new Ruberoid Strip-shingle folder shows some of these attractive designs in color. It will be sent to you upon request.

The RUBEROID Co.
95 Madison Avenue, New York
Chicago **Boston**

RU-BER-OID
SHINGLES AND ROOFING



Look for the Name

Jersey Copper Insect Screen Cloth is *the* material to use for windows, doors, and porches.

Iron or steel screen cloth rusts out in patches—no matter whether the wire is painted or galvanized. Near the sea and in the tropics it is especially short-lived.

Alloys of copper (bronze or brass) will often disintegrate strand by strand. The weakness here is due to the fact that it is impossible to obtain a uniform mixture of two or more metals; hence, some strands are less durable than others.

For insect screen cloth, unalloyed copper is more satisfactory than any other metal. Jersey Copper Screen Cloth is made of wire, 99.8% pure, by a special Roebling process which gives it approximately the tensile strength of steel. Even under the most severe conditions near the sea coast and in the tropics, it will give excellent service.

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Look for the name, *Jersey Copper Screen Cloth*, on the rolls. Only put on screens, cloth that you can recommend unqualifiedly. Many merchants carry it in stock; if you cannot obtain Jersey Cloth in your locality, write us (main office given below) and we will inform you how to get it. Stores and agencies in many cities.

THE NEW JERSEY WIRE CLOTH COMPANY
618 South Broad Street
Trenton New Jersey

Why MAPLE outwears STONE

Every shoe in the thousands that strike a stone sill, grinds off its toll of fine particles in an unchanging friction. But Maple builds up its own resistance to wear, because each passing foot increases the polish on this hard-fibred, tight-grained wood, making it smoother and smoother.

That is why Maple surpasses all other woods and all other materials for flooring. Because of its individual characteristics, Maple is used for floors in every good home, office, school, church, apartment, public or industrial building.

Architects, engineers, contractors, builders—all who desire to give their clients the finest of counsel and service, will say "Floor with Maple." Wherever wear is essential or beauty desired, it is the wood to choose. And to be sure of the grade and quality you should have, see that it is flooring produced and guaranteed according to the rigid inspection standards of the Maple Flooring Manufacturers Association.

MFMA flooring is made from the climate-hardened, slow-growth Maple of Michigan and Wisconsin—the source of the world's finest Maple for floors.

Kindred woods of Maple are Beech and Birch, produced by the same high manufacturing standards. This trio of flooring woods offers a variety and versatility of surface finish which will satisfy any client you may have.

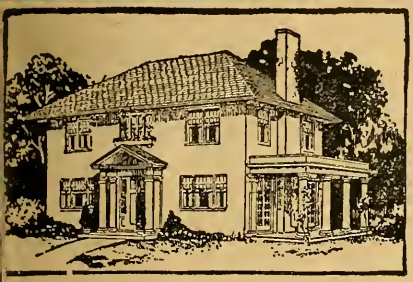
MAPLE FLOORING MANUFACTURERS ASSN.
1056 Stock Exchange Building, *Chicago*

The letters **MFMA** on Maple, Beech or Birch flooring signify that the flooring is standardized and guaranteed by the Maple Flooring Manufacturers Association, whose members must attain and maintain the highest standards of manufacture and adhere to manufacturing rules which economically conserve every particle of this remarkable wood. This trademark is for your protection. Look for it on the flooring you use.

MFMA

Floor *with* Maple

You Are Asked To Plan And To Prepare Estimates On Building This House. Can You Do It?



If you *can't* do it you are not yet in the real money making class—you are not a building expert.

But, you can become an expert simply by giving some of your spare time to home study under the direction of the Chicago "Tech" experts who will train you in any branch of building you want to take up. All this at little cost and on easy terms.

Boom in Building Coming Get Ready to Profit By It

Get this training now and your opportunity will come. Building is to be resumed and there will be a big demand for men able to act as foremen and superintendents on important work; also chances for the man who wants to go into business as a carpenter and for the small contractor to extend his business.

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Who knows best how a tool should be made?
The man who uses it, every time!

162 (out of 167) carpenters say

BECAUSE carpenters helped to design the Plumb nail hammer, it is only natural that expert mechanics should prefer it.

Practical carpenters in every state were asked to criticise the Plumb hammer — to suggest improvements, if possible. They found the hammer perfect in every detail, 162 of them saying the balance of the Plumb hammer was better than that of any other make that they had ever used.

"This hammer is perfect in every respect and I believe every real carpenter will say it is. I don't see how it can be improved by any one," writes J. E. Hastings, Conway, Ark.

"The Plumb nail hammer has a better balance than any other hammer I have ever used."

Tell your hardware dealer that carpenters prefer Plumb hammers, hatchets and files because "They're worth more." Hammer, $1.50.

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DOUBLE LIFE
Hammers Hatchets Files Sledges Axes

Building Activity in 27 States

	Now Under Contract		*Contemplated*	
	Valuation	Bldg.	Valuation	Bldg.
New England	$26,474,100	1,188	$31,337,100	1,463
New York District...	62,330,600	2,790	84,980,900	4,012
Phila. "	32,922,800	1,880	53,701,300	3,051
Pittsburgh "	22,452,700	1,306	44,700,300	2,197
Chicago "	45,895,100	1,460	193,412,400	2,867
Minneapolis "	8,443,300	413	17,247,900	692
Totals (27 States)..	$198,518,600	9,037	$425,379,900	14,282

From F. W. Dodge Company Statistics

New Work and new tools

a spiral screw-driver with spring in handle
a push drill with adjustable tension

Your work will be easier with these "Yankee" Tools than with and other screw-driver or push drill. They have time-and-labor-saving features found only in "Yankee" Tools.

"YANKEE"
Quick Return Spiral Ratchet Screw-driver No. 130

Live spring in handle holds bit in screw-slot and brings handle back automatically for next thrust. Permits quick, accurate work in hard-to-get-at places where only one hand can be used. Three sizes of blades included.

No. 131 is the same tool in a heavier design.

No. 135 is lighter, for small screws. Also made without spring in handle in corresponding sizes, No. 30, No. 31 and No. 35.

"YANKEE"
Automatic Push Drill No. 44 with adjustable tension

Hard wood, soft wood, large drills, small drills—this tool gives exactly the right pressure. Saves drill points from breakage. Using an 11-64 in. drill in hard wood, turn cap on handle to right, increasing tension. With small drill, in soft wood, turn cap to left to ease tension. Seven different tensions; eight drill points, 1-16 in. to 11-64 in. —virtually a special tool for each job.

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Some other "Yankee" Tools

Ratchet Hand Drills, Ratchet Screw-drivers, Plain Screw-drivers, 1½ to 30 inch blade.

Write for Free Tool Book

Condensed catalogue shows all the ingenious "Yankee" Tools for saving time and labor.

Dealers everywhere sell "Yankee" Tools

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO., Philadelphia

"YANKEE" TOOLS

Make Better Mechanics

GOOD sawing is simply a matter of using a good saw—the right one for the purpose.

Laying out the work, proper marking and handling of the material may be done in the best possible way but when it comes to actual sawing it is the quality of the saw that counts. No saws and tools can do better work in your hands than Disston Saws and Tools.

Write for the Disston Saw, Tool, and File Book, and address your inquiry to Desk No. 1.

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THE CARPENTER

ed July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
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onthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at
Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

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XLII—No. 4 | Ten Cents a Copy

The First Union; The First Open Shop

IN the beginning God made the earth in six days, and on the seventh day he rested. When He started to replenish the earth He made man in His own image. God soon saw that it was not good for man to live alone, and then He made woman.

Right there the first Union was organized.

God, recognizing this Union, gave the man and woman employment in Eden's beautiful garden.

On a lovely, sunshiny day, when peaceful and amicable relationships were the only things known between God and man, the Open Shopper appeared on this sylvan scene, and with his store of false statements and gift of gab, he beguiled Mother Eve with the "great advantages" of the Open Shop, and persuaded her to join the association. Then the two inveigled poor Adam to join with them.

The Creator, believing in the principles of Unionism, when these facts became known to him, escorted them to the gate and locked them out.

One of the first proofs that the Master was a Fair employer is evidenced when he divided the 24 hours of the day into three equal parts, with only eight hours for labor—with a full day of rest on the seventh day.

Time rolled on, and after a while a bright and shining star shone in the East—a Son lay in the manger.

This child was our Savior, who grew up to be a Carpenter-Preacher, and all records of His life prove that He was a Union man, and God said, "This is My Beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased."

So, my friends, upon the teachings of these Immortals, the very fundamental principles of Organized Labor are founded.

—By W. C. Franklin.

INCONSISTENCY

(By John T. Cosgrove, First General Vice-President.)

INCONSISTENCY is defined as fickleness, wavering; not true to allegiance of duty—not observing of promise. What a forceful indictment those words convey to a thinking person who is cognizant of the fact that a large number of the members of our various Locals must be classed thereunder. The definition of the word "inconsistency", and the effect of that inconstancy must be apparent to every member of the United Brotherhood, who dislikes fickleness, wavering and unstableness, and as science teaches us there must be a cause for every effect, the thought naturally presents itself to a thinking person, what is the cause of the inconstancy of the membership of our Locals?

In answer to that mental inquiry a great number of causes at once open up before our vision as being in some measure responsible for the inconstancy of the local membership. And one of the chief causes of inconstancy among our local membership, in the judgment of the writer is lack of patriotism or craft pride. Occasionally one hears a great deal about being patriotic to one's country and every loyal citizen ought to be a patriot to his country, which means to love his country, because he loves liberty.

And taking the word "Liberty" to be the key-stone of the word "Patriotic" one wonders why it is that every member of our organization is not a most thoughtful enthusiastic patriot for his organization, because one of the vital tenents of our organization is based upon justice and liberty, for there is no other principle in the laws and practices of our organization than the liberty of choosing the conditions under which one should labor and the liberty of saying and determining what should be the compensation for his labor, which ought to make every member of the United Brotherhood a most ardent, self-sacrificing patriot. For the word "Liberty" comprehends the right to live as free men should live, which in a large measure means to control and enjoy the productive power of his hands and brains, so that the material well-being of himself and family will be provided for adequately. And that includes proper and healthful food, good housing, good education, and ample provisions for old age, and as the United Brotherhood aims to give all those rights to the men of our craft, it only seems natural to suppose that every member of our Local Unions would become powerful enthusiastic craft organization patriots impelled by the lofty principles involved in such patriotism. He should carry into his every day life the aims of our organization, which teach the right of our craftsmen to enjoy the fruits of their labor. And the more earnestly the members of our Local Unions diffuse that principle in their family life, the stronger their own moral power will become. And the greater will the family support be if sacrifices have at times to be made for the breadwinner, and then one of the important causes of inconstancy in our membership will be wiped out.

Our organization must have members who are valiant under trying circumstances if inconstancy on the part of the membership is to decrease. We must be prepared, as members, to defend the principles of our organization when it is assailed, and every time we fail to do so, we weaken our moral power. Why should a member of a Local Union fear to declare he is a member of same? What is there to be afraid or ashamed of in being a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America? Is the liberty to control one's own labor in conjunction with his fellow craftsmen anything to be afraid of or ashamed of? Therefore, let our members prepare to defend their organization and give a reason for the faith that is in them as did "Paul of Old."

The membership of our organization who also hold membership in various fraternal organizations as a rule are eager to declare their membership in those organizations, and none of those fraternal organizations make the least pretense to increase or maintain the earning powers of its members, and yet our members who are also members of the fraternal organizations referred to will strive with all their power to build up the influence and power and the membership of those fraternal bodies and sacrifice their own Local Union's interest to serve in some office of those fraternal organizations, while their own

Local Union's membership dwindles, which had up to that time by its combined strength enabled those members to maintain their ability to command such wages as would permit them to remain members of those fraternal organizations.

So it seems to the writer that if the Local Unions want to successfully combat with inconstancy in their membership they must adopt some form of procedure that will teach their members that the greatest good comes to the greatest number when loyal service and willingness to serve becomes the motto of a Local Union, and then inconstancy in the membership of the Local Union will very largely decrease. And to further decrease these inconstancies of the membership some form of inspiration should be adopted by the Local Union to encourage their members to become educated in the labor movement by the offering of small prizes to the members who set forth in writing their reasons for becoming members of our organization and why they continue as members, and in this manner inaugurate an educational movement that may grow and induce the local membership to willingly study labor literature and thereby have wider field for debate.

Another cause of some of the inconstancy of the membership in some localities can be ascribed to the arrogance of the local leadership. Many of the local leaders who, by the way, have become leaders by the consent of the membership of the Local Union, in some instances forget the way by which they obtain their positions and presume that their will must govern the entire thought of the Local Union, and they will not tolerate an honest difference of opinion, and while the writer always welcomes a strong, intelligent leadership in the Local Union and thinks it essentially necessary to properly govern the Local Union, but when leaders of a Local degenerate until they become mere bosses and only show domination of their power without proper regard for the rule of reason behind it, then such arrogant leadership becomes a positive injury to the Local Union and in the end brings disaster not only to those who submit to such leadership but also the Local Union itself.

Again, there is over-confidence on the part of many of the leaders and members of the Local Unions to bring about such changes as they desire in their wage scale and working hours, giving very little if any attention to the wishes of their employers in the matter. Those Local Unions point to the success that has attended their victories in the past in the bloodless battles that they have won, or in other words their employers have complied with their demands without resistance and forgetting that the employers have in the meantime become as well organized as they were, the Local Unions still pursue the old tactics and a fight ensues, bitterly contested by both sides. Then it is those Locals are forced to learn by the inconstancy of their membership that more can be obtained and maintained by diplomacy than by the use of the sword, and that open rupture conflicts should not be resorted to until every form of diplomacy has been exhausted. Then the justness of the cause which the Local Unions stand for will command the fealty of the entire membership of the union, as well as the good will of the public.

HISTORY OF THE LANDIS WAGE AWARD

(By the Chicago Federation of Labor.)

THE bulk of the trade union agreements of building crafts or trades expired May 1, 1921. All of the skilled building trades had been paid, for the two years preceding that date, a uniform wage of $1.25 an hour.

During the month of April, 1921, committees of the building trades unions and the contractors' association met in an effort to formulate a new agreement. The only point in controversy was the wage scale. The contractors insisted that the workers accept a reduction of 25c an hour. In other words, they offered $1 an hour to all the trades whose agreements expired May 1.

The workers' committee refused to accept the same upon instructions from the various Local Unions. The sentiment that prevailed in the unions indicated that they would be willing to accept a reduction of 10c or 12½c an hour.

On May 1 the Contractors' Association notified the Building Trades Council that unless they accepted the wage of

$1 an hour they need not report for work. Such action resulted in a lockout of practically all of the building trades and brought about a complete stoppage of building operations except in a few isolated cases where contractors were not members of the association.

The lockout continued until June 7, 1921, when the committees of the contractors and building trades agreed to submit the wage controversy to arbitration and mutually agreed upon Federal Judge J. M. Landis as the arbitrator. Judge Landis accepted the appointment, and the newspapers of Chicago heralded the news of his selection and the resumption of building operation as a great event.

The only matter in controversy, as mentioned before, was the wage scale. Neither side, during the negotiations in the month of April, had injected any other issue into the situation, yet Judge Landis after accepting the position of arbitrator, a week later, called before him representatives of both sides and informed them that he regarded the working rules of each trade as so closely related to the question of wages that he could not undertake to fix a wage unless he would have the right to revise working rules.

Keep in mind that the working rules embodied in the agreements existing between the contractors and the union had resulted from years of contractual relations and had been evolved from the every day working experience of these employers and workers. Neither the contractors nor the workers were desirous of submitting these rules to Judge Landis or to any other third party for revision, yet, in view of the fact that the public sentiment had been aroused through the columns of the press so strongly in favor of a resumption of work, neither side had the courage to take issue with Judge Landis.

The result was that they, by silence, agreed to permit him to consider working rules in connection with the wage question. After a number of public hearings and a number of conferences wherein Judge Landis would send for representatives of unions separately, with the contractors of that particular trade, and voice his suggestions as to changes which should be made therein, he finally announced his award on September 7, 1921.

It can be truly said that the Lan award satisfied neither contractor n worker; also it may be stated that is not humanly possible for any pers not thoroughly familiar with buildi trade operations, even after a study a year's time, to decide equitably wh should be the working rules of some trade unions or trades. Yet Judge La dis, with no building trade experien after considering the situation for t short period of three months, duri which time he was occupied on t bench, giving some attention to his j as chief baseball umpire, some at pla ing golf, rendered an award fixing varied wage scale for some 30 tra unions and setting up new working rul for those trades. The net result of t award has been worse confusion in t building situation in Chicago ever sinc

Immediately upon its announcemer the majority of trades walked off t job. The unions did not order a strik but the men left their work as indivi uals in protest against the inequitab wage fixed and the impractical and u just working rules laid down. In ord to complete many of the buildings th under construction and because th themselves felt the award was unju and inequitable, contractors in mo cases agreed to pay the old scale wages pending a rehearing before Jud Landis.

The unions petitioned for a rehearin the contractors expressed no objectio thereto. The Judge fixed a date for rehearing, when suddenly there appear upon the horizon an influence that h not exhibited itself in the arbitratio proceedings previously. A "citizen committee" was formed, made up a most entirely of representatives of lar corporations bitterly anti-union in the policies. This "citizens' committee" pr tested and finally brought pressure bear upon the Contractors' Associatio to protest against any rehearing unt first the men had returned to work und the wage provided for in the Land award.

In a number of instances contracto in a particular trade got together wit representatives of the union, called upo Judge Landis and urged a revision the wage scale in that particular trad and in some instances Judge Land agreed. Gradually a majority of t trades returned to work either under

mended scale by Judge Landis or under ıe original Landis award.

The master plumbers and their jour-eymen in conference agreed upon $1.10 n hour as a wage—Judge Landis hav-ıg granted the plumbers only 95 cents er hour— and signed a three year greement to that effect. In that case oth employer and worker disregarded ıe Landis award.

It is noteworthy that Judge Landis in ıe issuance of his award mentioned the ıct that carpenters, plasterers, elevator ınstructors, sheet metal workers and ıinters were not parties to the arbitra-on, yet that he, Judge Landis, had or-ered considered the working conditions, ızards, etc., of these trades and stated ıat had they been parties to the arbi-ation he would have fixed a wage of l an hour for carpenters, 95c for paint-s, $1.10 for plasterers, 95c for elevator ınstructors and 95c for sheet metal orkers.

The painters' agreement with their ıntractors does not expire until May,)22. Yet here we have the learned ıdge Landis, on ex parte evidence, fix-g a wage scale for five important trade ıions in the building industry without anting those workers a hearing. This tion of Judge Landis more than any-ing else aroused resentment and mis-ust towards the entire award.

Other criticisms of the Landis award ere:

First, that the award provides that e wage announced be not exceeded; other words, that it was both a min-ıum and maximum wage. The prin-ple upon which all wage scales of trade ıions are founded is that the wage pro-ded is a minimum wage and that the ıployer is free to pay in excess thereof r special skill and service.

Second, that the wage announced was sed upon his (Judge Landis) opinion the skill connected with the trade as ell as the hazard and the opportunity r continuity of employment.

Third, the award provided that the ıdes who were parties to the arbitra-ın should compel the other trades, car-nters, painters, plasterers, elevator nstructors and sheet metal workers, t parties to the arbitration but for ıom a wage had been fixed, to accept ch wage or refuse to work with them.

After the end of the building season, e latter part of November, the "citi-ns' committee" before mentioned be-came extremely active, particularly with their publicity in the daily press. Their first announcement through the columns of the Chicago daily newspapers was to the effect that they were raising a subscription of $3,000,000 to enforce the Landis award; also that they had completed arrangements with all of the banks through the Chicago Clearing House Association whereby no individual or concern desiring a loan for building purposes would be accommodated unless they provided in their contracts with the architects or builders that the building operations must be performed on the basis of the Landis award; also that no building contractor would be accommodated by the banks unless he adhered strictly to the provisions of the Landis award.

Further announcement was made that the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, the Employes' Association of Illinois had all agreed to urge their members to grant no contract to any building concern that did not adhere strictly to the Landis award.

The sheet metal, master plumbing, carpenter, plasterer and elevator construction contractors were called before the "citizens' committee" and informed that unless they operated on the basis of the Landis award that the "citizens' committee" would bring into Chicago contractors in their respective lines to do the work with non-union men.

The "citizens' committee" have announced publicly that they have already collected a million and a half dollars to be expended in protecting contractors who operate under the Landis award and to fight any contractor who refuses to do so, as well as for the purpose of bringing into Chicago non-union workers of any trade where the union organization refuses to work for the Landis wage. The net result is extreme confusion in the building industry.

The carpenters' union not being a party to the arbitration proceeding, having many of its members employed directly by individuals erecting homes or apartment buildings, those individuals being embarrassed by the action of the "citizens' committee" preventing them from securing loans to complete their operations, have gone into court seeking an injunction to restrain the "citizens' committee" from interfering with the legitimate functions of their union and

from continuing the conspiracy that committee has developed against the carpenters' organization.

At the conclusion of the hearing on the petition the court ordered the "citizens' committee" to cease sending their representatives and investigators out on jobs where building operation were in progress, or in any other way from intimidating either contractors or workers pending the court's decision on the petition.

As to the motive of Judge Landis in rendering the award that he did, many trade unionists believe that the judge was extremely desirous of redeeming himself with the public press and large influential interests because he has, during the past six months been seriously criticised by the American Bar Association and members of Congress, for holding down the job of chief umpire in baseball at a salary of $42,500 per annum. In brief, union leaders believe the judge was anxious to make a hit with the big interests in order to have an ally to support his retention of the job of Federal Judge and umpire.

THE CHICAGO SITUATION

(By Harry Jensen, President of the Chicago District Council.)

UNDER the decision of Judge Sullivan in the case of Carpenters' Union vs. Citizens' Committee to enforce the Landis award, the Citizens' Committee is a criminal conspiracy. The court condemned the acts of the committee, but refused the union an injunction because one carpenter (out of 18,000) had been seen in a crowd that assaulted two workmen!

On the undisputed evidence and decision of the court in that case, every member of the Citizens' Committee can be indicted, convicted and sent to the penitentiary.

This Citizens' Committee is largely made up of enormously rich men who have inherited or grabbed millions from the public, and are now posing as friends of the public! Most of them are war profiteers. A few mean well, but they are being used as cats' paws by sinister leaders. If they want to help the public, why do they violate the law, as the court found they are doing? If they really want to help, why don't they disgorge part of their own ill gotten millions? Who ever helped the public by forming a criminal conspiracy? The court said they are unlawfully attacking the carpenters. Is that a public service?

The truth is that this self-appointed committee is part of a nation-wide organization of capitalists who have set out to crush labor unions. They pretend they want to "enforce the Landis award." They don't. The first union they attacked was the Carpenters' which was never a party to the Landis award. Not only so, but this committee has actually forbidden contractors to deal with the Carpenters' Union even under the terms of the Landis award! They threaten to ruin any contractor who does so.

Millions of dollars are being spent in vicious and lying propaganda to destroy labor unions throughout the United States. These capitalists form vast combinations without limit, but they demand that workmen shall deal singly and alone with such combinations. They are seeking to deprive workmen of all right of collective bargaining, a right which the Supreme Court says is fundamental and absolutely necessary to protect workmen from oppression and degradation.

The Criminal Citizens' Committee is the enemy of all workmen and of the public. They have grown fat off of the public, and with smug hypocrisy, by lies and criminal practices, seek to destroy labor unions and to degrade workingmen.

They have publicly announced that even if the Carpenters' Union offered to accept the Landis award, they would not permit it to do so! They have stated openly they would "put the screws on" any contractor who employed union carpenters even at the Landis scale, "by shutting off his credit at the banks." Their real aim is to destroy the union.

Can any self-respecting workman yield to such dictation from a criminal combination? The Constitution guarantees workmen against oppression and slavery; against unlawful interference and dictation from strangers. This committee flouts the Constitution and the law. It sets itself above the law and the courts.

To cover its real purpose, it blathers

about graft in the building industry; it palavers to rent payers. It is true that there has been graft in the building industry. It is true that tenants have been gouged. So have there been graft and gouging in the banking industry; in the retail trade; in the coal industry; in city and state governments. Where has there not been graft and gouging? Who has been benefited by these more than members of the Citizens' Committee?

All the carpenters ask is to be allowed to work in peace for contractors who want to employ them. They do not believe in graft or gouging. They want to see grafters prosecuted, whether they are members of the union or Bankers or Retail Merchants or members of the Citizens' Committee, or any one else.

The Carpenters' Union has 18,000 members in Chicago. They are law abiding citizens and tax payers. The records of the crimnal courts will show that in the past ten years, not five union carpenters have been convicted of any serious crime. There are more Bankers than Union Carpenters in the penitentiary. The percentage of crime among union carpenters is less than one-third of what it is among the general population.

The constitution, by-laws and working rules of the Carpenters' Union have all been held lawful in many courts, and no court has ever held any part of these unlawful.

During the war, carpenters' wages went up 70 per cent, while the cost of living went up over 100 per cent. Building material went up 200 per cent. Wages now stand 57 per cent above pre-war, while building material is over 100 per cent higher, and going up again.

On a large building, wages of carpenters aggregate less than 5 per cent of the total cost. The architect alone gets 5 per cent to 7 per cent; the contractor 10 per cent to 20 per cent; and the bank that makes the loan, charges as commission, over and above the lawful rate of interest, 7 per cent to 20 per cent of the loan. The Daily Commission found that some mortgage bankers charged as high as 30 per cent commission and 7 per cent interest. Some of the Citizens' Committee are in this business.

The Carpenters' Union voluntarily reduced its wages 15 cents an hour. At the present scale, the average carpenter earns about $1,600 a year—about one-half the amount a member of the Citizens' Committee spends on his limousine.

The Carpenters' Union is a lawful organization! It is of the utmost value to its members. Only by united effort and through collective bargaining have workmen ever been able to secure from employers decent wages and working conditions. Without unions, men would still be working 15 hours a day, eating dry bread and living in hovels and in ignorance. Employers have bitterly fought every step of industrial progress. If unions are destroyed, workmen will again be reduced to virtual slavery.

The Carpenters' Union will not be destroyed. No Criminal Committee can take from the carpenters of Chicago their constitutional rights to manage their own affairs. Carpenters may be deprived of their employment by this conspiracy; their families may be deprived of sufficient food and shelter; but with the consciousness that they are right, and that they are defending principles of the utmost importance to themselves and to all posterity, the union carpenters of Chicago defy the Criminal Citizens' Committee to do its worst.

THE BITUMINOUS COAL CONTROVERSY; WHAT IS IT ALL ABOUT?

JOHN L. Lewis, International President of the United Mine Workers of America, clearly stated the principal issue involved in the present controversy between the miners and the bituminous coal operators, when he said in a speech at Shamokin, Pa., on January 17: "We do not expect to follow the non-union worker down the ladder of wage reductions to the morass of poverty and degradation which prevails below; and we do not propose to have the non-union yardstick applied to our standard of living.

"Coal operators are attempting to force the bituminous miners to accept a reduction in their wages which would place them on a level with the non-union miners of West Virginia, Alabama and other fields in which the union is kept out or driven out by armed gunmen and thugs in the employ of the coal

companies. Mine workers in these non-union fields are helpless. They are unable to enter any protest against wage reductions or any other whim of their employers by which their standard of living is lowered. Wages always have beene lower in the non-union fields than in the organized fields, because of this fact. Non-union miners have no protection and must take what is offered if they are to work at all.

When two large and powerful groups of operators in the Pittsburg field and in Southern Ohio served notice that they would refuse to meet with the United Mine Workers this month to negotiate a new wage and working agreement they served notice in effect, that they were out to break up the miners' union. Should they succeed in this attempt it would mean that the miners of those two fields would be reduced to the level of the wretched non-union miners of West Virginia. The United Mine Workers will not permit this to be done.

"In announcing their refusal to meet with the miners and work out a new agreement to take effect on April 1st, these operators deliberately violated their written contract with the miners, which they signed in New York on March 31, 1920. In that contract was this clause:

" 'Resolved, That an interstate joint conference be held prior to April 1, 1922; the time and place for holding such meeting to be referred to a committee of two operators and two members from each state herein represented, together with the international officials of the United Mine Workers of America.'

"That agreement was as binding as any agreement ever signed by business men. Refusal by the operators to live up to this agreement was a shock to the public conscience and an assault on business morality. It was so indefensible that President Harding denounced their action and directed Secretary of Labor Davis to call upon the operators to live up to their agreement and meet with the miners in an honest effort to work out a new agreement.

"One of the prime objects of these operators in staging their refusal and their violation of contract was to bust the union. But it must be remembered also that there are millions of tons of soft coal on hand, and a strike scare always boosts the selling price, thus giving the operators a fine opportunity to gouge the public pocketbook and clean up enormous profits. It has been done before, and why should it not be done now?

"One of the excuses the operators gave for refusing to enter a conference was that the miners would demand an increase in their wages, and that, therefore, it would be useless to hold a conference. But the miners did nothing of the kind. They do not ask for an increase, but they do ask that the present scale of wages be continued in effect for another two years. They did not earn a living under the present scale in 1921, but they are willing to take the chance with it for another two years. They pin their faith to the hope for a revival of industry in the next two years that will afford them steadier employment and thus enable them to make a living.

"Bituminous mine workers in the union fields were employed only on an average of about 125 days in 1921. This is about 40 percent of full time. As nearly as it can be ascertained at this time, they earned an average of approximately $700 in 1921, which is about $13.50 a week. Every person who has to buy food, clothing and everything else for a family at present prices knows that it is impossible to keep a family above the poverty level on $13.50 a week.

"Statistical experts say an annnual wage of $1,870 is necessary to keep a family of man, wife and three children in health, decency and a minimum amount of comfort in the bituminous coal mining fields of the country. Mine workers earned less than half that sum last year. Yet the operators propose to reduce their wages.

"In the six year period from 1913 to 1918 (and in 1918 more coal was produced than ever before and all records were broken), the average annual earnings of bituminous mine workers throughout the country were $873.74. Surely, it cannot be said that the miners are earning too much money at the present rate of wages.

"Coal miners are not responsible for the high retail price at which coal is sold throughout the country. J. D. A. Morrow, Vice-President of the National Coal Association, commonly known as the "Operators' Union," testified before the Interstate Commerce Commission a few weeks ago that the average selling price of bituminous coal in the United States in October, 1921, was $10.41 a ton, and that the miners received $1.97 a ton for

producing it. In other words, the miners got $1.97 for producing a ton of coal that was sold to the consumer for $10.41. Who got the other $8.44? There is a gouge, but the miners do not get the money. If the public is interested in bringing down the selling price of coal they must look beyond the miners for the way to do it, for the miners are not to blame for the high prices.

"Coal companies have sought to arouse a prejudice against the United Mine Workers of America because the Convention of the union declared for the 6-hour day and the five day week, and the position of the miners on that issue has been both misrepresented and misunderstood. Operators say the miners want more pay for less work. That statement is not correct. Working steadily thirty hours a week, the miners can produce more coal than the country can possibly consume. They say they prefer reasonably steady employment six hours a day rather than irregular and unsteady employment eight hours a day. If they can dig all the coal that is needed in six hours why should they be required to work eight hours, they ask.

"They want the assurance that they will have the opportunity to work steadily six hours a day. In that way they can make a living. But they do not and cannot make a living under present conditions.

"The check-off is another issue involved in the present controversy between bituminous miners and operators. The check-off is not generally understood by the public. Operators have attempted to make the public believe that through the check-off they are compelled to contribute to the maintenance and upkeep of the Miners' Union, and that, therefore, the check-off is a sinful practice that should be abolished. The coal operators do not contribute a single cent to the union. The check-off does not mean anything of that kind. Here is what the check-off means: A member of the United Mine Workers of America authorizes his employer in writing to deduct from his pay envelope a small part of his wages, already earned, to pay his dues to the union. The operator makes the deduction and remits the money to the union, just as he deducts other sums and pays them to the doctor, the grocer, the landlord or any other creditor. An operator has no right to deduct any money from the miner's pay envelope without the written order of the miner. It is not the operator's money that he sends to the union. It is the union miner's money.

"Judge Anderson, in the Federal Court at Indianapolis, decided a few months ago that the check-off was illegal and he issued an injunction to prohibit its continuance. But the United Mine Workers appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and that court completely reversed Judge Anderson. The higher court held that the check-off was entirely legal and that it could not be enjoined. At that hearing Judge Baker, presiding judge, said the check-off was nothing more or less than an assignment of wages by an employe, and that any employe had the legal right to make such assignment.

"Operators say they intend to abolish the check-off by refusing to agree to its continuance. But the United Mine Workers will not permit the operators to do anything of the kind. The check-off is here to stay. It has been declared to be legal.

"The public is asking: Will there be a strike by coal miners on the first day of April? It would be more accurate if the public were to ask whether there will be a suspension of work in the coal mines on April 1st. There is a vast difference between a strike and a suspension. Whatever happens on the first of April, it cannot be correctly designated as a strike. When workers go on strike they do so in protest against some wrong, and because they have a grievance. But a suspension is an entirely different proposition. If the miners refuse to work on the first of April it will be because they have no wage agreement whatever with their employers. They want to know what they are to get for their labor and under what conditions they are to work. They want to know these things before the first of April. If they do not find out and they refuse to work on the first of April it will be a suspension and not a strike.

"The United Mine Workers of America do not want a suspension. They want to work. They must work to live. They have done and are doing every honorable thing within their power to avert a suspension. If the operators deal fairly with them there will be no suspension. But there is this difference between the miners and the operators: the operators want a suspension, while the miners do not."

Editorial

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INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1922

Do Your Duty

Do you do your duty to our unions? Are you not just a little bit careless as to its welfare and progress? Do you ever attempt to build it up? Did you ever put yourself to the least inconvenience to get new members? These are questions that each member should ponder over, and if you find you have been neglectful and careless in the past, make a new start. Remember "it is never too late to mend." Did you ever notice when something special has to be done, or when the ordinary routine work of your union has to be performed, that the work is shifted upon someone else, usually the "willing few," commonly known as the "clique," who work on and on until energy is gone and patience exhausted. The others take things calmly and unconcernedly, shirk all responsibilities, refuse to do committee work, only attend the meetings at intervals, take no part in the affairs of the union, except to find fault, and would not hold office if you paid them for doing so.

Listen to them when they are nominated to fill any position that comes vacant, and you hear them "most respectfully decline." This should not be. Is it any wonder that the pathway of the past is strewn with the wrecks of trade organization? Human endurance has its limit. Human energy its end. It cannot be expected that the few ardent faithful workers will keep up their efforts forever. It is your duty to assist them, to encourage them, to take a more active part in the work of your union, to jump into the breach and help the "old boys" who have stood the brunt of battle in the past—to gain greater and nobler things. We all have an equal interest in the progress of our organization, we should all share equally in the work to be done and the burden to be borne.

Paying "dues" and "assessments" are not the only "duties" required of us. Every man must do more than that if he wants his union to be successful. The "labor movement" required the unflagging support and the untiring activity of every member within its folds. If you will not move in your own interest you cannot expect others to make sacrifices for you. Do your duty and do it well act a manly part, come to the front Take hold of the helm. Steer clear of all the difficulties you can. Encourage your fellow-members to do likewise Make your meetings interesting. Welcome all visiting members. Invite good speakers to address you on the labor question, and you will find a wonderful change take place in a short time. Get out and "organize" and "organize" and "organize."

Follow these instructions and you will find before very long that you have been more successful than ever you expected or even imagined.

Against the Open Shop

Everybody is not in favor of the "open shop." "The American Pressman" for the month of January, 1922, says:

"All employers and newspapers are not in favor of the 'open shop' campaign now being waged by some of the more radical employers at the command of big capital. Sometimes the workers read so much propaganda against their organization that they begin to believe that only trades unionists are against the 'open shop' idea. Then, too, the radicals want this impression to be registered in the minds of real unionists so they can sow their seed of discord."

The Scripps-McRae League of Newspapers recently opened a campaign against the un-American open shop. The "Cleveland Press," a Scripps paper, leading the campaign in Ohio, says:

"A man or woman, not a member of a labor union, is likely to say, 'Well, what about it? What do I care about the unions? It won't make any difference to me if the unions are smashed?'

"But it will make a difference to you. It will make a difference to all of us. If the open shop triumphs generally, followed as eventually it must be by reductions in wages and increases in working hours, the prosperity of the entire community will be affected.

"The merchant will suffer because low wages can't buy as much as high wages.

"The money shortage will operate all along the line until it hits the professional man, none harder than the doctor, the dentist, the lawyer.

"The unorganized worker, whether in shop or office, suffers because it is impossible to injure one part of the economic body without affecting the body as a whole.

"We are of two groups, we Americans —those who can live without working and those who can't. All of the later group will be affected by the success or failure of the open shop movement and a good many of the former group, whether they realize it now or not.

"Hence the open shop movement becomes something more than a dispute between corporations and unions. It is a matter of vast public concern, meriting the sober, analytical attention of every believer in fair play and the maintenance of American standards.

"The open shop almost always means the closed shop—closed to all men who believe that in union there is strength and that only by organizing, as their employers are organized, can they obtain and maintain recognition of their rights.

"There are employers who say they want the open shop merely because they dislike to deal with the unions. They say they are for high wages and good working conditions. Doubtless many of these men are sincere, and indeed there are today factories in which union and non-union men work side by side at a wage rate and under conditions compatible with the union standards. But the employer hasn't always the full say. He is subject to circumstances and the conditions of competition. Standing together, workers can resist unfairness. Fighting singlehandedly, which is the only kind of fighting they can do under the open shop, they can accomplish nothing. For instance, under the open shop there is nothing to prevent an employer from taking advantage of the present widespread unemployment, driving bargains with hungry men—individually, not collectively, playing off one man against another, whipping them one at a time. Let but one employer in an industry adopt this policy and all other employers in that industry would be compelled to follow suit. They would have to or competition would put them out of business.

"It is an undeniable fact that under the open shop an employer can reduce wages and upset working conditions and however fair-minded and humane, he will do this rather than be put out of business by competition.

"Little of the effect of the open shop can be seen at this stage of the war. It will be years before the full crop of the open shop sowing will be ripe, but the harvest is certain and the fruit will be bitter.

"Collective bargaining goes by the board under the open shop. Without collective bargaining down go wages and up goes hours back to the dark ages of industrialism for the worker. The bosses being organized and the workers being unorganized, disorganized really, the bosses fix the workers' pay as they will and tell them how many hours they must put in for it. It is a "take it or leave it" attitude, with all the advantage on the side of the boss.

"In the old days, before men organized, the condition of the workers was little better than that of serfs. The twelve-hour and fourteen-hour workday

was common and the wage paid was only enough to keep body and soul together. Only by organization has labor brought about its present standards.

"In this fight against the open shop, a big responsibility is laid upon the unions and particularly upon the union leaders. Violence, intimidation, high handed methods—these, deplored and condemned by the great mass of union men, never have helped the cause of labor and never can. Sober, intelligent leadership, honesty and openness in public dealings, willingness to give a full day's work for a fair day's pay—these make for a favorable popular opinion, and it is popular opinion that gains the victory for one side or the other in every labor dispute.

"And for those outside the unions, bear in mind that there is no genuine prosperity save that born of protection, toil. When the producers, the workers, have no money there is no money for most of the rest of us. Business is bad. The foundation stone of all material well being is the toiler. Weaken him by underpay and overwork and you weaken the whole social structure. And the open shop in its final application means exactly that—under pay and overworked, labor prone and helpless under the heel of the boss.

"The open shop works its greatest benefit to those corporations which fatten on the misery of the mass."

* * *

Encouraging News

In a newsy letter just received from N. K. Hatter, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 2220 of Somerset, Ky., he gives quite an interesting resume of conditions in that part of the country and in writing particularly about his Local, he says:

"My little Local of 31 members are all busy and are not complaining of hard times. A few of us got together and bought three lots and built two houses on them; these two houses, worth about $9,000, gave four of us work all the winter and I see no reason why other carpenters could not do the same."

The letter is interspersed with the writer's quaint philosophy and optimistic outlook on things in general. We were indeed glad to receive such a breezy letter from Brother Hatter at this time, and only wish we received more of them from other parts of the country with such encouraging news.

Causes and Remedies for Unemployment

The volume of unemployment in normal times is sufficient to warrant concerted effort on the part of economists and business men to remove certain of its causes, according to a report issued by the National Industrial Conference Board, New York City. This report, entitled "The Unemployment Problem," survey of the extent of unemployment during normal periods and during the present business depression, discusses the cause and analyzes the remedies which have been suggested for it.

The report makes a careful distinction between idleness and unemployment, which refer to very different conditions and arise from different causes.

"Unemployment is clearly not an occasional or accidental condition to be met by charitable or philanthropic relief, but a continuing condition, at times becoming acute. Its improvement is, in part, an industrial problem of the first magnitude. It concerns so large a number of industrial workers and is so vital to industry through its effect on the buying power of communities, as well as for many other reasons that it merits the united efforts of employers and the public toward understanding its causes and devising methods for its reduction."

In attempting to remedy the causes of unemployment due to influences operating outside the plan, the report points out, there is need for a more adequate system of collecting and disseminating information showing the trend of prices, the actual cost of operation and revenues from industry.

The report considers also certain emergency measures which may be used to start the industrial system on the upward road to prosperity, such as part-time work for shifts of workers within the plant and the undertaking of construction work and repairs within the plant. Other emergency measures of value are: Reduction in prices of present stock of goods held by middlemen; revival of the building industry; the undertaking of public construction work, etc.

The report emphasizes finally the importance of formulating wise political policies in connection with immigration, fiscal procedure, tariff and international relations, all of which have an important effect upon general employment conditions in industry.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST
416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3536 Wyoming St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 Merchants National Bank Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of April, May and June, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Under separate cover six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of April, May and June, and the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Inclosed therewith are also six blanks for the Treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this immediately should notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Another Local Signs Up

We have just received word from L. U. No. 24 of Batavia, N. Y., that they have signed up an agreement with the Batavia and New York Woodworking Co., located at Batavia for another year at the same scale as at present with Saturday a half-holiday.

Unemployment Situation In San Francisco

Upon request of the San Francisco Building Trades Council, the San Francisco Labor Council, and the California State Federation of Labor, the Board of Supervisors of the city and county of San Francisco, passed the following resolutions, calling upon the Mayor to issue a proclamation advising the eastern press of the unemployment existing in San Francisco and vicinity at the present time:

"Whereas, The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, by appropriating $25,000 from the urgent necessity fund, has recognized the existence of extraordinary unemployment in our city; and

Whereas, The various welfare agencies of San Francisco are now meeting and devising ways and means to take care of the thousands of destitute unemployed now in this community; and

Whereas, The Industrial Association of San Francisco is now running a series of advertisements in the newspapers of eastern cities that there is a scarcity of building trades mechanics in San Francisco: and

Whereas, It is a well known fact that many skileld mechanics, residents of San Francisco, are now out of work: and it is a further undisputed fact that thousands of skilled workers formerly residing in San Francisco have been induced to move to other cities because of higher wages and more satisfactory conditions: therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, in regular session assembled, February 6, 1922, respectfully request His Honor, the Mayor, to issue a proclamation setting forth existing conditions of unemployment in San Francisco: further

Resolved, That copies of said proclamation be forwarded to the Mayors of the principal eastern cities.

Thanking you in advance, and with best wishes, we remain.

Yours fraternally,
BAY COUNTIES DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS.
N. H. McLEAN, Secy.-Treas.

The Mayor's Proclamation

To the People of San Francisco and California:

Throughout the United States, as in the countries of Europe, the period of reconstruction following the World War has brought about an unemployment situation with which every community has had to cope. San Francisco, like other cities, has an unemployment problem which a committee of public-spirited citizens, appointed by me, is striving sincerely to solve.

San Francisco's problem is complicated by the fact that, added to our own numbers of unemployed, hundreds of thousands of others are attracted here from other points in the hope of obtaining work. The result is that we have not enough jobs to go around, and various agencies, whose appeal has been indorsed by the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, have asked me, as Mayor, to issue this public statement.

We are bending every effort toward finding work for those who haven't it, but there is a great scarcity of openings. We are taking care of our own citizens—married men and ex-service men in particular—first of all. I would strongly advise unemployed living elsewhere against coming to San Francisco at this time, unless they have sufficient means to tide them over a period of depression or have a job in advance, because the opportunity for employment in one's home community is much better than it is here.

Sincerely,
JAMES ROLPH, JR.
Mayor of San Francisco.
February 10, 1922.

Editor's Note—The San Francisco District Council requested that the foregoing information be supplied our members and readers.

Another Fake Exposed

The Chamber of Commerce at Amaville, Tex., has been extensively advertising through the press for help and we are advised by our Local, at that place, that conditions, as explained in these advertisements are false, as there are hundreds of men of all crafts walking the streets out of work.

Notice

We have been requested by L. U. No. 1925 of Columbia, Mo., to notify members of the United Brotherhood not to pay any attention to notices appearing in the daily press relative to conditions at that place, as there is no work there for members of our craft. Members contemplating going there had better communicate with the Financial Secretary of the Local before making any arrangements.

Information Wanted

J. Rubin, who is shown in the accompanying photograph was formerly a member of the United Brotherhood in

Detroit. Any one knowing of his whereabouts kindly address J. Abramson, 516 Laval Ave., Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1922

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
4970	August M. Rubin	1	17	8	Carcinoma	$300.00
4971	Margaret H. Craig	8	17	8	Heart trouble	75.00
4972	Peter Joseph McMahon	22	26	3	Arterio-sclerosis	300.00
4973	Warren H. Weston	25	8	5	Tuberculosis	300.00
4974	Adelaide H. Baker	53	15	7	Tuberculosis	75.00
4975	Elizabeth Stephenson	62	15	11	Cancer	75.00
4976	Carrie Larson	62	26	7	Diphtheria	75.00
4977	Murdock McLean	67	10	0	Carcinoma	300.00
4978	Ernest C. Vidal	81	4	1	Pancreatitis	200.00
4979	J. Enoch Carlson	98	13	6	Tuberculosis	300.00
4980	Marie Gilberts	181	24	7	Cancer	75.00
4981	L. J. Nichols	259	23	2	Nervous disease	300.00
4982	Charles Edward Watson	279	2	6	Apoplexy	25.00
4983	Francis Adeline Bence	290	22	7	Cancer	75.00
4984	Andres Mortensen	364	14	8	Cancer	300.00
4985	Betsy Cain Simmons	424	33	8	Heart trouble	75.00
4986	Josepb F. Foster	537	10	3	Pneumonia	300.00
4987	Mary J. Campbell	632	9	11	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
4988	August Stengel	637	16	9	Cancer	125.00
4989	Chester W. Osborn	652	2	9	Endocarditis	100.00
4990	Robert Guyon	772	1	8	Pneumonia	50.00
4991	Louis Balanger	854	15	2	Carcinoma	300.00
4992	Annie Eberts	1094	19	2	Tuberculosis	75.00
4993	William Burowsky	1094	5	3	Carcinoma	300.00
4994	Norman McLellan	1735	2	6	Pneumonia	25.00
4995	Noah B. Cunningham	1928	1	5	Peritonitis	50.00
4996	Louise Cascy	2292	3	5	Appendicitis	75.00
4997	J. J. Flynn	14	4	3	Heart disease	200.00
4998	Pearl Johnson	29	5	3	Peritonitis	300.00
4999	Henry Stiegemeyer	47	22	7	Nephritis	125.00
5000	Jacob Sudder	296	21	1	Tuberculosis	300.00
5001	Conrad J. Stromberg	264	28	5	Heart disease	300.00
5002	David I. Arbuthnot	284	4	9	Endocarditis	200.00
5003	Marie C. Bertram	295	12	10	Hemorrhage	75.00
5004	Antcine Marier	408	20	6	Pneumonia	125.00
5005	William Boyce Sr.	608	33	2	Erysipelas	300.00
5006	William L. McKee	757	7	1	Cancer	75.00
5007	Christopher H. Miley	976	2	5	Accidental	100.00
5008	Henry Vanderkuy	1082	15	1	Arthritis	300.00
5009	Gertrude Harris MacLachlan	1296	2	5	Influenza	50.00
5010	Agnes Baker	1345	19	1	Mitral regurgitation	75.00
5011	William H. Paquette	1354	21	11	Tuberculosis	300.00
5012	Max. Moritz	1564	15	2	Carcinoma	300.00
5013	George Kern	2725	27	2	Tuberculosis	300.00
5014	Evelyn Elizabeth Conn	44	7	9	Embolism	75.00
5015	Charles A. Nelson	66	18	9	Peritonitis	300.00
5016	Effie McQuarrie	67	9	0	Appendicitis	75.00
5017	Thomas Dalziell	73	4	2	Homicide	200.00
5018	Varne Shannon King	74	3	6	Tuberculosis	75.00
5019	Lawrence Keun	80	17	9	Uraemia	125.00
5020	Marie Von Pein	148	24	1	Diabetis	75.00
5021	Michael Kavanaugh	149	20	9	Pneumonia	300.00
5022	George E. Howes	260	22	8	Myocarditis	125.00
5023	Enos Knapp	273	28	3	Myocarditis	300.00
5024	John Frederick Betz	273	10	3	Angina pectoris	125.00
5025	Marcus W. Harris	306	18	10	Indigestion	125.00
5026	Frank Trabold	349	21	8	Cancer	300.00
5027	George R. Donaldson	426	5	3	Suicide	300.00
5028	Daniel McCarthy	554	8	4	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
5029	Perl Gelder	585	8	0	Oedema	75.00
5030	Adam Poter Kandle	620	21	7	Asphyxiation	300.00
5031	Charles P. Cates	696	5	8	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
5032	Emma White	741	20	11	Nephritis	75.00
5033	Ella L. Durgy	927	20	2	Cancer	75.00
5034	Mary Jane Waite	994	2	1	Nephritis	50.00
5035	Charles A. Weber	1155	12	5	Paralysis	75.00
5036	Frank Doup	1155	12	5	Tuberculosis	125.00
5037	Amos B. Goodell	1184	21	7	Tuberculosis	300.00
5038	Amzie Lou Ella Thomas	1294	4	11	Peritonitis	75.00
5039	Noma Ellen McMorrow	1296	3	7	Tuberculosis	75.00
5040	Delia King	1367	9	5	Heart trouble	75.00
5041	Frank William Hatcher	1380	12	8	Pneumonia	125.00
5042	John E. Waite	1575	2	8	Accidental	100.00
5043	Alberta Wriggitt	1799	19	2	Endocarditis	75.00
5044	Hannah Johnson	7	3	4	Pneumonia	75.00
5045	John Selfridge	8	21	9	Phthisis	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
45046	Alice E. Robertson	26	14	7	Heart trouble	75.00
45047	Hulbert Link	26	25	7	Meningitis	300.00
45048	Margaret Mooney	33	13	0	Nephritis	75.00
45049	Henrietta J. Jodray	33	10	4	Cirrhosis of liver	75.00
45050	Lena Bill	47	4	10	Pneumonia	75.00
45051	Elmer E. Southworth	81	12	10	Empyema	300.00
45052	John Roddy	90	31	9	Myocarditis	300.00
45053	Barnet Goldberg	157	3	7	Tuberculosis	50.00
45054	Marie Veuillette Julien	134	2	9	Cancer	50.00
45055	Victoria Wynn	169	23	4	Empyema	75.00
45056	Robert E. Poe	331	2	8	Aneurysm	100.00
45057	William A. Carter (Dis.)	483	25	1	Accidental	400.00
45058	Lula M. Buckles	681	1	5	Meningitis	25.00
45059	Ole C. Olsen	787	2	2	Myocarditis	100.00
45060	Mathias Reichert	808	32	3	Pneumonia	300.00
45061	Josephine H. Eagles	819	1	6	Tuberculosis	25.00
45062	Margaret Timberg	1051	19	8	Heart trouble	75.00
45063	Myrtle J. LaMar	1095	2	6	Pneumonia	50.00
45064	Claudina S. Padilla Roman	1195	2	4	Toxemia	50.00
45065	Anna Kathern Hounihan	1405	3	11	Accidental	75.00
45066	William E. Cook	1405	16	8	Endocarditis	125.00
45067	Edwin Taylor	1456	3	9	Heart disease	150.00
45068	Matey Simecek	1483	13	10	Tuberculosis	300.00
45069	William Henry Brooks	1562	13	3	Dementia	125.00
45070	Vera M. Phifer	1704	7	5	Endocarditis	75.00
45071	Laure Anna Anclaire	1793	1	10	Placenta praevia	25.00
45072	Samuel C. Ramsey	1906	3	11	Epilepsy	150.00
45073	Samuel A. Landon	112	15	7	Pneumonia	300.00
45074	Emil Chilean	131	7	3	Carcinoma	75.00
45075	Edward Maher	155	14	7	Atrophy	125.00
45076	Frank Lohne	246	16	3	Asthma	300.00
45077	David B. Jackson	384	21	9	Pneumonia	300.00
45078	George Davidson	449	8	5	Anaemia	300.00
45079	Margaret Wallgram	514	24	7	Heart trouble	75.00
45080	Ottie Bell Kneisley	526	2	6	Diabetis	50.00
45081	Mrs. A. G. Kerley	555	9	8	Peritonitis	75.00
45082	Ray Nelson Miller	711	4	9	Tuberculosis	200.00
45083	John Malone	804	15	5	Accidental	300.00
45084	Theodore Nolde	957	20	1	Cancer	300.00
45085	J. Paul Newcomer	1010	2	9	Homicide	25.00
45086	Margaret Leonra Poundstone	1480	2	8	Smallpox	50.00
45087	Vernon Logan Bayles	1618	4	0	Goitre	200.00
45088	Hazel Carnahan	10	11	3	Heart disease	75.00
45089	Christine Knapp	11	8	1	Diabetis	75.00
45090	James Frampton	16	8	2	Carcinoma	300.00
45091	Ida Jane Ray	23	13	3	Myocarditis	75.00
45092	Konrad Philippi	42	34	4	Endocarditis	296.97
45093	Genevieve Erickson	58	7	1	Nephritis	75.00
45094	Oscar N. Nelson	58	20	10	Tuberculosis	300.00
45095	Conner Hine	75	1	9	Pneumonia	50.00
45096	Piety Jacobs	75	9	2	Stokes-Adams disease	75.00
45097	Alice Isabel Scott	75	13	8	Myocarditis	75.00
45098	Marie McCauley	122	4	8	Toxemia	75.00
45099	Nelson E. Sherburne	153	22	11	Ulcer	300.00
45100	Amelia M. Reichert	207	32	7	Heart failure	75.00
45101	Jennie Hoke	228	4	3	Heart trouble	75.00
45102	Thomas Gilligan	338	3	6	Heart trouble	50.00
45103	John H. Thompson	424	2	2	Accidental	25.00
45104	Henry Canfield	655	18	10	Carcinoma	125.00
45105	Harriete E. Suddard	673	1	1	Placenta	25.00
45106	Martha N. Prestage	688	20	7	Cancer	75.00
45107	Johanne DeGroot	791	9	4	Carcinoma	75.00
45108	Phebia Eichler	993	5	3	Intestinal obstruction	75.00
45109	George F. Ailshie	1399	1	3	Tuberculosis	50.00
45110	Jocab Goldstein	1750	9	2	Pneumonia	300.00
45111	John J. Richards	11	10	8	Myocarditis	300.00
45112	Reinhard Fuelle	75	32	11	Myocarditis	300.00
45113	E. S. Sharpe, (Dis.)	83	2	1	Accidental	100.00
45114	Edna Alberta Griffith	186	4	8	Bright's disease	75.00
45115	George W. Rogers, (Dis.)	198	13	11	Strain	400.00
45116	Olie Moulder	207	23	1	Carcinoma	300.00
45117	Mary Kalfos	416	10	9	Pneumonia	75.00
45118	Nana Belle Mosby	427	16	9	Tuberculosis	75.00
45119	Herman Erdman	440	9	4	Tuberculosis	300.00
45120	Lewis J. Garfield	501	13	6	Tuberculosis	300.00
45121	Cornelius F. Reynolds	532	10	5	Nephritis	125.00
45122	May F. Patton	561	9	4	Cancer	75.00
45123	Florence Bowen	608	19	6	Apoplexy	75.00
45124	H. M. Johnson	655	5	9	Tuberculosis	300.00
45125	Alfred Butcher	808	37	5	Myocarditis	300.00
45126	Charles G. Johnson	808	24	11	Heart trouble	300.00
45127	Netta T. Sanders	842	7	8	Apoplexy	75.00
45128	Thomas M. Smith	912	14	9	Cancer	300.00
45129	John H. Allen, (Dis.)	1188	15	5	Accidental	400.00
45130	Henry D. Landahl	1297	18	6	Uraemia	300.00
45131	Winifred Deane	1888	2	1	Tuberculosis	50.00
45132	Lelia Davis	2310	2	2	Diabetis	50.00
45133	Bertha Voss	420	11	6	Mitral regurgitation	75.00
45134	Thomas Malloy	736	8	4	Accidental	100.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
45135	Frederick Trembly	1108	8	4	Myocarditis (Bal.)	225.00
45136	Thomas M. Smallwood (Dis)	1535	2	1	Accidental	100.00
45137	Frank Distel	1621	8	7	Pneumonia	75.00
45138	Robina Bruce K. Clarke	27	2	6	Carcinoma	50.00
45139	Martha Royals	52	4	3	Myocarditis	75.00
45140	Mary Schoenheider	183	16	7	Myocarditis	75.00
45141	Frances Schweitz	257	7	9	Arterio sclerosis	75.00
45142	Frances Pfletschinger	264	25	10	Arterio sclerosis	75.00
45143	Thomas P. obbins	266	18	9	Heart disease	125.00
45144	Mina Gaffney	278	8	2	Exhaustion	75.00
45145	Einer Osbakken	361	15	1	Anaemia	300.00
45146	Thomas F. Kane	595	15	7	Diabetis	300.00
45147	Arsene S. Sarrazin	920	18	9	Nephritis	300.00
45148	Leda Beaudry	1127	2	3	Bronchitis	50.00
45149	Ellen Grace Doll	1345	4	1	Heart disease	75.00
45150	Rainy Karrman	7	8	4	Nephritis	300.00
45151	Anne Johnson	7	19	9	Myocarditis	75.00
45152	Frank Wasuk	9	2	11	Tuberculosis	100.00
45153	Theresa Gelcich	42	14	4	Heart trouble	75.00
45154	Sarah M. Chrisholm	51	18	9	Peritonitis	75.00
45155	Edward E. Brown	67	9	8	Carcinoma	300.00
45156	Albert Provost	96	33	7	Carcinoma	300.00
45157	Ferdinand Ott	105	9	0	Pneumonia	300.00
45158	J. Stewart MacDonald (Dis.)	132	14	8	Accidental	400.00
45159	Marshall J. Riggs	136	18	11	Cancer	300.00
45160	Ethel May Laird	183	1	11	Eclampsia	25.00
45161	Robert L. Gardner	185	7	11	Accidental	300.00
45162	E. J. Owens	198	18	0	Myocarditis	300.00
45163	John S. Anderson	282	22	8	Syncope	300.00
45164	Carl Brandt	1013	7	2	Pneumonia	300.00
45165	Harry Zundel Fox	509	6	11	Oedema	300.00
45166	John D. Cowper	595	19	7	Pneumonia	300.00
45167	Horace W. Joscelyn	766	16	6	Cancer	300.00
45168	Alvina Francis Bruemmer	854	17	3	Pneumonia	75.00
45169	Carl Larsen	1246	10	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
45170	Edward C. Ash	1260	1	8	Influenza	50.00
45171	Rose Fitzpatrick	1564	3	3	Cancer	75.00
45172	William P. Donaldson	1743	6	2	Alcoholic poisoning	300.00
45173	Katharina Sadrof	1784	9	2	Pneumonia	75.00
45174	C. W. Tucker	2146	2	7	Arterio sclerosis	25.00
45175	Stella Douglas	11	8	6	Embolism	75.00
45176	Nils Nelson	51	15	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
45177	Adolph Stark	62	12	10	Apoplexy	300.00
45178	William George Glassey	122	6	11	Accidental	75.00
45179	Peter J. Wolff	192	20	9	Apoplexy	300.00
45180	Herman Rolf	261	3	10	Pneumonia	50.00
45181	Herbert H. Lodge	362	13	8	Pneumonia	300.00
45182	Louise Grace Carmine	384	6	10	Tuberculosis	75.00
45183	Mary A. Amos	483	15	9	Myocarditis	75.00
45184	L. N. Carr	716	21	6	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
45185	John Krause	742	8	8	Heart trouble	300.00
45186	August Scheidbach	772	3	1	Heart trouble	150.00
45187	Ole Johnson	948	6	7	Angina pectoris	75.00
45188	Elizabeth Coulter	1023	7	4	Myocarditis	75.00
45189	Charles J. Hagen	1143	16	6	Cancer	300.00
45190	Ethel L. Blackstock	1412	6	11	Pneumonia	75.00
45191	Louis H. Menne	16	11	7	Apoplexy	300.00
45192	Susan Emma Faux	36	16	3	Pneumonia	75.00
45193	Theodore Wickford	51	9	3	Apoplexy	300.00
45194	Vertna Snell Wallingford	64	5	5	Hemorrhage	75.00
45195	Ada Frick	90	9	9	Enteritis	75.00
45196	William Wiseman	101	21	8	Pneumonia	300.00
45197	John H. Gerhard	182	20	8	Septicaemia	300.00
45198	Mamie Poteet	198	11	6	Cancer	75.00
45199	Wilbur Russell Comstock	211	16	8	Nephritis	300.00
45200	Edward Ziegler	257	24	0	Carcinoma	300.00
45201	James LaFayette Smith	276	8	7	Nephritis	75.00
45202	George W. Bell	283	8	10	Aortic insufficiency	75.00
45203	Maria Pignone	325	4	10	Oedema	75.00
45204	Michael Kristof	879	16	1	Pneumonia	300.00
45205	Frank W. Chard	910	9	8	Appendicitis	300.00
45206	Matthew Theisen	916	11	9	Carcinoma	125.00
45207	Peter Allen Lette	1174	4	5	Pneumonia	200.00
45208	William A. Kilby	1307	20	3	Cancer	300.00
45209	Nicholas Stahl	1401	14	11	Carcinoma	300.00
45210	Marshall M. Newton	1499	14	8	Heart trouble	125.00
45211	Margaret Francis Morris	1650	3	5	Hemorrhage	75.00
45212	William K. Watson	1852	1	2	Pneumonia	50.00
45213	Arthur H. Curran	67	12	1	Tumor	300.00
45214	Edith May Fenner	104	4	6	Aortic stenosis	75.00
45215	Axel Blackrud	131	7	2	Goitre	300.00
45216	Daniel A. McDonald	218	22	10	Apoplexy	300.00
45217	Charles E. Bennett	223	23	11	Endocarditis	300.00
45218	Jane Enright	273	25	10	Cirrhosis of liver	75.00
45219	Ira J. Bailey (Dis.)	281	14	4	Accidental	400.00
45220	Michael Merdinger	349	21	9	Heart disease	300.00
45221	William A. Hazelbaker	437	7	3	Nephritis	300.00
45222	Geza Lakatos	608	22	3	Suicide	300.00
45223	Joseph W. Sheckleton	623	13	1	Apoplexy	125.00

Money Making Building Facts Explained

NOW ready for you—the new Library of Carpentry and Contracting—showing the very things that are helping other men make more money — all the new and better ways of doing things — a complete course in building methods for the beginner —a handy reference guide for the seasoned workman.

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The old days of hit-or-miss experience are passed. You have got to **know** if you want to keep in the running now. It takes time and work to figure things out and keep doing it year after year. Don't you keep on doing it. Take the short cut and let these great books help you. You can't go wrong if you follow in the footsteps of men who have made good. The very knowledge and methods that made the authors of these books experts in their chosen fields are bound to help you to a lasting success and a greater earning power than you have now.

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We will lend you the whole set of these great money-making building books for a week to use as you please in your shop or home. Examine them carefully and decide with the books before you if you want to take advantage of this golden opportunity. Over 50,000 sets have been sold on this no-money-down plan—keep the books a week and send them back at our expense or pay $3.00 a month until the special price of $24.80 is paid. Regular price $37.50. There are no strings to this offer. It is open to every man over 21 in the United States and Canada. You sign nothing but this coupon. No agent will call on you. Mail the coupon and get the books, then decide whether or not you want to keep them. Mail the coupon now.

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AMERICAN TECHNICAL SOCIETY
Dept. G-364 Chicago

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Name .....

Address ..... State .....

City .....

Reference .....

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
45224	Augusta Amelia Hjertstedt	965	19	4	Peritonitis	75.00
45225	Rachel Iona Six	1060	9	5	Heart disease	75.00
45226	Joseph J. Culbert	1326	5	7	Pneumonia	300.00
45227	May Strom	1432	2	4	Heart trouble	50.00
45228	Joseph Olsen	2315	1	4	Appendicitis	50.00
45229	Elizabeth Turnbull	5	3	7	Pneumonia	75.00
45230	Minna Berry	10	25	8	Heart trouble	75.00
45231	Patrick J. Murphy	10	26	8	Thrombosis	300.00
45232	William Henry Kewley	11	8	10	Tuberculosis	300.00
45233	Carrie Magoon	13	25	1	Myocarditis	75.00
45234	Mary Leduc	23	12	3	Heart disease	75.00
45235	Henry A. Morrison	40	20	5	Hemorrhage	300.00
45236	Hattie Drayton	52	5	3	Pellagra	75.00
45237	Oscar Forster Orn	62	15	8	Abscess	300.00
45238	Charles F. Weaver	75	9	3	Myocarditis	300.00
45239	Janet Elizabeth Shaud	162	9	8	Septicaemia	75.00
45240	Arthur S. Darling	532	5	4	Nephritis	75.00
45241	Earl W. Heller	563	2	4	Asphyxiation	100.00
45242	Avila Chevallier	585	37	0	Phthisis	300.00
45243	Charles B. Fitch	645	19	1	Meningitis	300.00
45244	Lucinda Mandley	713	5	10	Accidental	75.00
45245	Leslie McCoy	716	12	10	Hemorrhage	300.00
45246	Christopher Gallagher	895	2	8	Nephritis	100.00
45247	Alfred B. Davenport	948	19	5	Tuberculosis	300.00
45248	Robert M. McCann	1007	1	11	Pneumonia	50.00
45249	Frances Mangis Knox	1181	5	6	Paralysis	75.00
45250	Sarah Guenther	1345	15	9	Hemorrhage	75.00
45251	Marcien Dubrulo	1354	19	2	Cancer	300.00
45252	W. Dana Hilt	1468	7	6	Arterio sclerosis	75.00
45253	Oscar Henry Sweet	1564	4	2	Heart trouble	50.00
45254	Mollie Moskowitz	1782	2	11	Heart trouble	50.00
45255	Frederick Fisch	1784	15	5	Nephritis	252.75
45256	Delbert Stanford	2368	1	6	Influenza	50.00
45257	August Schubert	2	30	6	Uraemia	300.00
45258	Charles A. Holten	36	19	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
45259	Ellis Resinger	73	8	1	Heart disease	300.00
45260	Joseph Emmett Powell	73	6	8	Appendicitis	300.00
45261	David Baird	87	16	1	Nephritis	125.00
45262	Martin Olson	87	6	2	Carcinoma	300.00
45263	Joseph Lavigneur	134	3	1	Pneumonia	150.00
45264	Marie Anna Mock	181	5	5	Pneumonia	75.00
45265	Morris Neville	218	10	9	Pneumonia	125.00
45266	John Raslavich	261	7	3	Accidental	300.00
45267	Andros B. Crockett	642	9	8	Apoplexy	75.00
45268	Bertha E. Johnson	808	25	1	Endocarditis	75.00
45269	David Wade	1108	5	11	Pneumonia	75.00
45270	George L. Newhouse	1261	13	10	Nephritis	125.00
45271	John Wesley Lidy	1296	22	9	Accidental	300.00
45272	Christian W. Hasdorff (Dis.)	1762	1	8	Accidental	50.00
					Total	$50,849.72

141	Full beneficial claims	$36,649.72
46	Semi-beneficial claims	4,425.00
108	Wife's claims	7,525.00
8	Disability claims	2,250 00
303		$50,849 72

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS PAID DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1922

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Am't Cl'm'd
5253	Jos. Pischnela	182	22	6	Three months in arrears	$300.00
5254	Willard B. Wixon	327	5	5	Three months in arrears	75.00
5255	Stephen E. Lally	338	4	2	Three months in arrears	200.00
5256	Olga Linca Laine	787	4	0	Not filed within six months	75.00
5257	Thomas Harris	842	16	1	Section 48	300.00
5258	Pauline Englebrecht	1055	8	9	Not filed within six months	75.00
5259	Eva Fox	1117	4	3	Semi, not entitled to wife donation	75.00
5260	Emily Buffe	1208	3	10	Semi, not entitled to wife donation	75.00
5261	Sylvia M. Witter	1295	1	9	Wife ill when member was admitted	25.00
5262	Louis Enzian	1474	5	3	Three months in arrears	300.00
5263	Frank Hartz	1546	2	2	Three months in arrears	100.00
5264	John B. Faubion (Dis.)	1907	3	8	Arrears	200.00
5265	George W. Timby (Dis.)	1980	0	0	Semi, not entitled to disability donation	
5266	Martin Reagan	2375	1	11	Semi, not two years a member	25.00

Correspondence

Another Problem

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Many craft problems have been published in "The Carpenter" Journal that have rendered material help and guidance to thousands of our fellow members in earning their bread and butter. But why does a man write and analyze a craft problem in detail so that other members thousands of miles away may derive benefit of his knowledge and experience? Is it not because the United Brotherhood carries with it the germ of fraternity?

Here is a problem that the writer appeals to the editor of "The Carpenter" to publish it and equally appeals to fellow members to answer it to the best of their knowledge and experience, which may result in benefiting the writer and perhaps many others of our Brotherhood.

The writer met with an accident on a job which resulted in an incomplete hernia. Four surgeons were consulted. Two advised an operation, and two advised to wait until there was a complete hernia before an operation was performed.

I am not very anxious to have an operation performed, first, because of not being any too storng physically at this time, second, because I have personally come in contact with fellow members at different times who have assured me in a most sincere and friendly way that they have made spontaneous recovery from hernia without operations and with hardly any loss of time. But I made no notation of their experience, as I was not interested at that time for myself or knew anyone else that needed a message of help to whom I could convey. But at present, the information and advice from personal experience of those who have been fortunate in making spontaneous recovery from hernia or by resorting to the injection method or any other method, thus avoiding the scalpal, would be of great encouragement and help to me and other members who may be similarly situated.

It is perhaps fit at this time, to recall a few words from an article which appeared recently in a physical culture journal. It read in part: "Unfortunately during the last thirty years this country has suffered from surgical mania. Where one operation has been necessary, ten have been performed. A large amount of this unnecessary surgery has been performed on the abdominal organs. An incision is made through the abdominal wall and unless this wall is properly sewed up, there is apt to be a surgical hernia. It would be just as well to let nature cure it."

Those brothers who believe that their information in bringing about a recovery from hernia would be of benefits to me will kindly address

MARK GORDON.
1036 S. Bonnie St. Los Angeles, Cal.

Stabilizing the Dollar

Editor, "The Carpenter":

As the Fifth Annual Convention of the National Federation of Federal Employes, which was held in New Orleans in September, 1921, a resolution was adopted placing the organization on record as being in favor of a bill (H. R. 5513) introduced in the House by Congressman Husted of New York. This bill contemplates the creation of a monetary commission for the study and development of a plan for stabilizing the purchasing power of the dollar.

It is believed that this subject is of fundamental importance to labor and that Organized Labor in general should make a careful study of the same. We have recommended such action to the officers and members of our Locals, and the matter is brought to the attention of your organization for such consideration as may be deemed advisable.

Fraternally yours,
LUTHER C. STEWARD,
President, National Federation of Federal Employes.

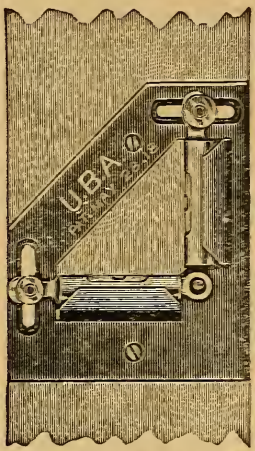
RESOLUTION NO. 78
Adopted By the New Orleans Convention
September, 1921

George J. Hill,

THE U. B. A.

It's On the Level
The First 100% Adjustable
No Holes To Cut

Specially designed for progressive mechanics and to take place of level or plumb bob.



Superior to other adjustables in working features.

Attach to any length straight edge your work requires.

For all kinds of leveling, plumbing, grades and pitches. The simplest, and quickest to adjust.

Frame C. R. steel finished in Nickel and Black mat rust proof process. Every one guaranteed.

Member L. U. 434, Inventor. Pocket size 3¼x4. Have your dealer supply you, if he cannot, send us his name and your money order and we will mail to you direct.

Price $1.25

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Auto Owners WANTED!

To introduce the best automobile tires in the world. Made under our new and exclusive Internal Hydraulic Expansion Process that eliminates Blow-Out—Stone-Bruise—Rim-Cut and enables us to sell our tires under a

10,000 MILE GUARANTEE

We want **an agent** in every community to use and introduce these wonderful tires at our astonishingly low prices to all motor car owners.

Write for booklet fully describing this new process and explaining our amazing introductory offer to owner agents.

Hydro-United Tire Co.
Dept. 84 Chicago, San Francisco, Pottstown, Pa

J. Franklin Meyer.

Resolution Regarding the Stabilization of the Dollar

Whereas, The value of the dollar as measured by its purchasing power in general commodities has suffered excessive shrinkage since 1896, and especially since 1914; and

Whereas, This has resulted in grave economic injustice to large groups of our population, particularly to salaried workers and wage earners unable to secure an equivalent increase in compensation, as well as to savings bank depositors, life insurance policy holders, and owners of Liberty Bonds and other long-term investments; and

Whereas, The economic injustice due to the depreciation of the currency is the chief cause of the prevailing unrest and dissatisfaction; and

Whereas, Wage and salary adjustments can at best only temporarily correct this injustice, because such adjustments are continually nullified by continued fluctuations of the currency; and

Whereas, a bill (H. R. 5513) has been introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Husted of New York, providing for the creation of a commission to investigate plans for stabilizing the purchasing power of the dollar so that it will at all times and under all circumstances purchase approximately the same quantity of the necessities of life; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Federation of Federal Employes endorses the purpose of the bill H. R. 5513, and urge that it be passed at an early date; and

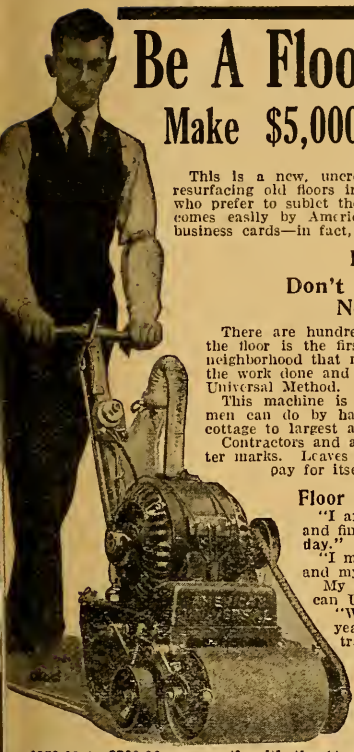
Resolved, That the National Federation of Federal Employes be requested to immediately submit these resolutions to every Local for consideration and action, and be it

Resolved, further, that the National Federation of Federal Employes invites the attention of other national and international bodies or Organized Labor to this action and the reasons therefor, with the suggestion that they take such action as they see fit.

Something To Ponder On

Editor, "The Carpenter":

My attention has been called to some resolutions which have been sent out for endorsement by a Local Union in Massachusetts and which provide for a reduction in the per capita tax to the General Office to 30c per month per member.



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Make $5,000 to $15,000 or More — Yearly

This is a new, uncrowded field. Floor Surfacing Contractors are making big money resurfacing old floors in homes and office buildings and working with general contractors who prefer to sublet the floor surfacing contract. It is a big business in itself. Business comes easily by American Universal Method. We furnish office forms, advertising cuts, business cards—in fact, everything to set a man up in business.

RESURFACING OLD FLOORS

Don't Ever Get Caught Out of Work Again
No Dull Seasons in This Business

There are hundreds of homes and office buildings being remodeled—in every case, the floor is the first consideration. There are hundreds of floors right in your own neighborhood that really need resurfacing. Hundreds of people can well afford to have the work done and will be glad to have you do it when you show them the American Universal Method.

This machine is electrically operated and surfaces more floors in a day than six men can do by hand. Works alike on new and old floors and on any size, from cottage to largest auditorium. Surfaces clear to wall without hand work.

Contractors and architects prefer its work because it leaves no sander waves or chatter marks. Leaves job clean—vacuum fan leaves dust and dirt in bag. Machine will pay for itself the first month.

Floor Surfacing Contractors Make $20.00 to $50.00 A Day

"I am making floor surfacing a specialty with the 'American Universal' and find it a good paying proposition. My average earnings are $28.00 per day." Geo. R. LaFlash, Mass.

"I make the 'American Universal' way of floor surfacing a specialty now and my average earnings are at least $20.00 a day." J. A. Natzel, Arizona.

My earnings in one day have been as high as $50.00 with the 'American Universal' machine." E. J. Inman, Ohio.

"We have owned one of your Floor Surfacing Machines for about two years. We find it earns us from $40.00 to $75.00 on each of our contract jobs." F. B. Westcott & Son, Nebr.

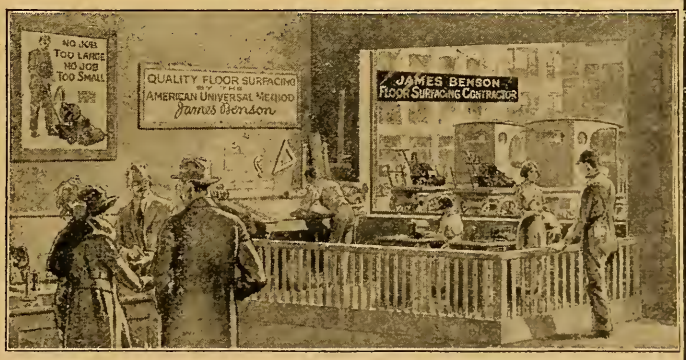
"I have made good with the 'American Universal' Machine. I have sanded about $700.00 worth of work in two months." T. J. Easley, Tenn.

"The 'American Universal' is a dandy machine for cleaning and polishing dance floors. I have earned $62.00 clear profit in a day, so you can see how well I am doing." Glen F. Bartlett, Oregon.

"When this little town of 6,000 people was building, we made m $350.00 to $700.00 per month with the 'American Universal', but our best earnings per day have been $100.00, .15, $68.50, $62.00 and $80.00. M. L. Derstine, California.

"I have earned as high as $50.00 with my 'American Universal' machine and wish to thank you for the courteous atment I have received from you. Edward McKernan, Nebraska.

am well pleased with the 'American Universal'. I have made $30.00 in eight hours with my machine." R. Waynick, Texas.


NO JOB TOO LARGE NO JOB TOO SMALL
QUALITY FLOOR SURFACING BY THE AMERICAN UNIVERSAL METHOD
James Benson
JAMES BENSON
FLOOR SURFACING CONTRACTOR

ay Down the Tool Box—YOU Be The BOSS

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Originators of Floor Surfacing Machines

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E AMERICAN FLOOR SURFACING MACHINE COMPANY
So. St. Clair St.,
do, Ohio, U. S. A.

tlemen: Please send me without obligation to me, complete information and literature on your proposition. following information will no doubt assist you in advising me.

I want to become a Floor Surfacing Contractor.

I am not now a contractor of any kind but was in following business:_____

_____

I am a Building Contractor and want to use it on my own contracts.

NAME _____

STREET _____

CITY_____ STATE_____

They set forth in the resolution that the reduction in per capita tax is being asked for in order to lighten the burden the members are now carrying because of the fact that in nearly every locality our members have been forced to accept reduction in wages, and further, because a large number of our members have been out of work the greater part of the time during the past year.

Now, I believe the records will show that the per capita tax on our members to the General Office has been 40c per month for many years past, and that although the wages of our members has been increased and working conditions greatly improved during those same years, and the work and duties at the General Office have more than doubled in that period of time because of the splendid increase in membership, no request has been made by the General Officers or any one else for an increase in the per capita tax to enlarge the revenue with which to take care of the ever increasing death and disability donations and the increased amount of strike and lockout benefits constantly being called for by our members out on strike for better conditions and higher wages, or locked out by the employers in their efforts to reduce wages, and if possible, establish the open shop plan of operation in our trade.

The attitude of our members in defeating the proposition that was submitted for referendum vote after our General Convention in 1920 which asked that $2 of each initiation fee be sent to the General Office to be used in adding to these amount of strike benefit to be paid to the members in need is still fresh in the minds of most of us. If our members had only taken steps to build up a good and substantial Treasury at our General Office during the times when all were working and earning good money we would have been in far better condition to combat the millions of dollars we had arrayed against us in the open shop fight during the past year. But the great trouble with us is that too many of us are unable to see past the end of our own nose and are content to let each day take care of itself.

If our members will take the trouble to examine the financial statement issued monthly by our General Secretary they will be able to discover the amount of money that has been paid out since May, 1921, in strike and lockout benefits, and if they will peruse the report of our General Treasurer as published in "The Carpenter" each month they will there find the vast amount of money that is being paid out for death and disability donations, and then if they will make use of the thinking powers that God gave them they will wonder how in h—— our General Office gets along on the small per capita tax now being paid by the members of this great organization. We boast of being the largest and most powerful organization of skilled mechanics in the world, and yet we are content to remain forever the cheapest bunch it is possible to find when it comes to the question of supplying our General Office, or even our Local Unions, with sufficient funds to carry on the work of the organization as it should be done.

How often we hear complaints from some of our members about the "tight wads" at the General Office because they will not cut loose the purse-string of our General Treasury and permit the funds to flow freely into the pockets of every one who thinks he is entitled to financial aid, and, as a rule, the worst kickers of that score are the first ones to holler "cut down the revenue to the General Office—lighten the burden on the members."

Our members must bear in mind that this is not the first period of depression we have gone through during the life of the United Brotherhood, and that the old boys who bore the brunt of battle in the days when it took some courage to proclaim oneself a member of a labor union did not spend their time in an effort to curtail the efforts of our officers and stifle the opportunity for progress and advancement, but on the other hand they devoted their time and efforts very diligently in any way they could to help in the struggle, and from their untiring efforts was built our splendid Brotherhood through which the new comers are enjoying the fruits that have grown from the struggles and sacrifices of those who have gone before. Instead of haggling for a reduction in the revenue to the General Office let us all get busy and assist in bringing back into the fold those erstwhile good and loyal members who were forced out of the Brotherhood by reason of no work and absolute inability to keep up their dues. If we will do this I will gamble that in the years to come we will look back with far more

pride on our efforts than will the fellows who have spent their time trying to curtail the work by and through a lack of sufficient revenue to make it possible to attend to the real business of the Brotherhood.

Fraternally yours,
THOS. P. MENTON.

In Appreciation

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The Masonic Lodge of this city wishes to voice its expression of appreciation for the kindly co-operation of the Carpenters' Union No. 1249, Okemah, Okla., in erecting for Mrs. T. C. Martin the barn recently built.

We feel that as long as the milk of human kindness permeates and controls the actions of men in handling the affairs of those who have met with adverse circumstances, such as attends the case of Mrs. Martin, the community as well as the individual will be benefited. Not only will the recipient of the acts of kindness be benefited and grateful therefor, but, it is more blessed to give than receive. Mrs. Martin on every occasion has conducted herself and family worthy of the aid of all. Funds have been placed at her disposal and have received the most economic distribution and expenditure. She has at all times shown herself and family grateful for the kindness shown her and it is our hope and desire that she will profit thereby.

Permit me, on behalf of the lodge, to thank you one and all for this evidence of charity and upright manhood. Communities take pride in the fact that men of your kind and caliber are residents thereof.

Very respectfully yours,
TOM HUSER,
Secretary Okemah Lodge No. 234,
A. F & A. M.

Editors, Punctuate This

A funny old man told this to me
I fell in a snowdrift in June said he
I went to a ballgame out in the sea
I saw a jelly fish float up in a tree
I found some gum in a cup of tea
I stirred my milk with a big brass key
I opened my door on my bended knee
I beg your pardon for this said he
It 'tis true when told as it ought to be
It is a puzzle in punctuation you see.

—The Kablegram

We Want You To Help Us Install The Screen That Rolls Up Like A Window Shade

WILL you help us install The Has-Rolup Screen this Spring? Or would you rather get the local agency for them and handle the whole proposition — making a profit on sales as well as installations? Write today and let us send you complete information.

The March issues of national magazines will inaugurate a Hastings Rolup Screen advertising campaign that will reach the wealthiest and the most influential people in every community all over the country. Last Spring, a smaller campaign swamped us with inquiries; and this year, we have prepared for a nation-wide demand. We will turn this business to our representatives wherever we have them; but will handle it direct elsewhere. Ask us now about your territory.

The Hastings Rolup Screen is made of rust-proof, corrode-resisting Monel Metal, rolled on a special shade-roller, and enclosed in a metal casing. It runs down the sides of the window frame in narrow metal strips, like weather strips, and due to its patented features cannot pull out at the sides. It is a permanent installation; once up, up to stay. Out of sight when not in use. The Hastings Rolup Screen covers the whole window in such a way that you can open the window any distance, either from top or bottom; and is the final solution of the problem of screening casements.

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ROLUP SCREEN COMPANY
414C East 32nd St. New York City

Casual Comment

The greatest force for the betterment of the worker's condition lies in the worker himself. Not by independent effort, but by uniting with his fellow worker and presenting a solid front—another reason for that 500,000.

* * *

Everybody cannot be officers, but everybody can help the officers make the organization a greater force for good by giving their active support and co-operation. Try it and watch your union grow and prosper.

* * *

There is more reason for rejoicing than sorrowing over the results achieved by the conference on disarmament. The Four Powers' and the Five Powers agreements and other resolutions passed are tremendously important.

* * *

The "can't strike" wave has again struck New York and powerful business interests in that state are demanding its legislation. It would seem that today's turmoil and dissension in Colorado and Kansas means nothing to those who would handcuff workers to their jobs.

* * *

The man who steals a loaf of bread goes to jail. The man who steals a railroad goes to Congress. The difference being, that the real thief always escapes because he owns the courts, and brings pressure to bear.

* * *

The absurdity of the injunction against the union coupled with labor's successful counterblast has done something to convince the public and the press that this particularly noxious weapon should be abandoned in all civilized industrial wars.

* * *

The farmer is getting less for his wheat today than at any time since 1913. The price of flour has dropped from $13 a barrel to $6.50 within a year and a pound loaf could easily be sold for 5c if the bakers and jobbers would cut out their profiteering.

* * *

While we deeply regret the retirement of Mr. Hays from the office of Postmaster General as the public service loses in him an administrator who will be hard to replace. It only goes to show that the business of the nation cannot compete with the moving picture business.

* * *

We think that injunctions in labor disputes become less popular with employers now that the weapon proves to be two-edged. But so long as it is used to bludgeon one party into insensibility it is fair and politically expedient that the other party should also feel its weight occasionally.

* * *

Something should be done to reduce the spread between the city price of farm products and the price received by the producer. Competition will not reduce the spread; nor will public regulation. Co-operation, and nothing else will do it.

* * *

Wall Street can fool others, but it never attempts to fool itself is the hint contained in this statement by the Wall Street Journal, which wage workers might remember with profit.

* * *

Organized Labor should fight to hold the conditions which it has fought for and secured by hard knocks and the sweat of its brow during the past fifty years. The only way to do this is to make application for membership in the union of your craft.

* * *

The coal operators are preparing the "public" for a bitter fight upon the United Mine Workers. Day after day the "kept press" is offering anti-union propaganda to show the reader the reasonableness (?) of the operators in the campaign to cut wages.

* * *

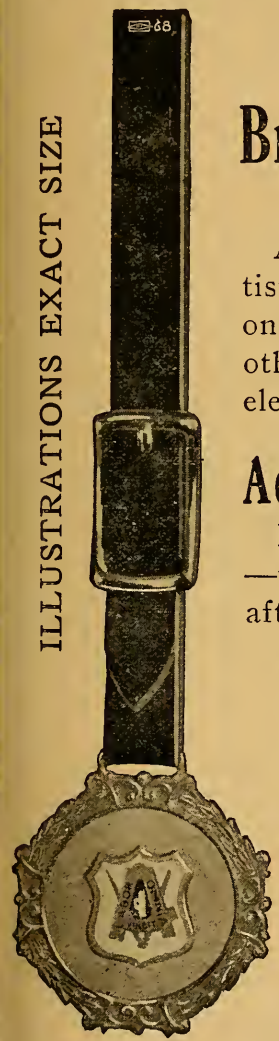
Secretary of War Weeks announces that he is in favor of conscripting every man in the United States from 18 to 45 years of age in the "next war." Secretary Weeks is just 61 years old.

* * *

Labor history shows that there have been times during industrial depressions in the past when the labor movement was almost completely annihiliated, but it always came back stronger than before.

WEAR The UNIQUE And HANDY

ILLUSTRATIONS EXACT SIZE



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FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan St.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

L. U. No. 213, Houston, Tex., Dedicates Their New Home

L. U. No. 213 dedicated their new home, in Houston, Tex., February 3, 1922, which is shown in the accompanying cut. The membership may well feel proud of their achievement, as their headquarters ranks second to none in the State of Texas and is owned exclusively by them.

The dedication ceremonies was participated in by representatives from the General Office, State Council of Carpenters, State Federation of Labor, Local Central Body and several Locals. After the ceremony the crowd of 1,800 participants indulged in an excellent supper which had been spread for the occasion, after which they were treated to novelty dancing, recitations and musical numbers, which were sandwiched in between the speaking. Altogether it proved an enjoyable affair and one that will be long remembered by those who attended. The Local at present has a membership of 1,500 and they are to be congratulated on the success of their endeavors during these trying times.

Carpenters Celebrate Anniversary

An occasion of more than ordinary interest to the local carpenters was the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the organization of L. U. No. 989, Carpenters and Joiners of America at Newburyport, Mass.

There were present out of the original 41 members 12 who have retained their membership continuously, as follows: T. P. B. Houghton, John McLoud, G. W. Henderson, W. H. Warner, L. Gallant, G. A. Dort, N. A. Hewitt, R. H. Bradshaw, H. J. Gray, O. W. Page, William Brewitt, John W. Pray.

There was an address of welcome by President Hall J. Leigh, and a short history of the organization by Secretary Frank S. Heath, the union being organized February 10, 1902, by W. J. Shields.

After listening to these interesting facts concerning the organization and adjournment was made to Carpenters' Hall, where a genuine Newburyport clam chowder was served by the chairman of the committee, George Henderson, with other good things. Cigars were then lighted and the members and guests concluded a most interesting evening.

Deflating the Labor Unions

What seems to be a fact is that there is a drive against labor in respect to wages and the labor unions, and to it may be attributed the present state of unemployment. The condition did not come on; it was brought on. When the war fever was raging, a tide of high prices set in and labor complained that wages were inadequate to meet it. Increases were hesitatingly, not to say

grudgingly, given. Those increases scarcely kept pace with the huge profits that were being piled up by the great employers. Those profits were realized not on paper but in money. The Reserve Bank here piled up nearly $100,000,000 on rediscounts to member banks without risk, because the security therefor was sure. Rediscounting was an aid to the carnival of speculation that raised prices to dizzy heights. Labor demanded its share and got some of it in increased pay. It could not have existed otherwise.

Suddenly there arose a demand for a reduction of wages, but the profits of speculation had been successfully gathered. The demand was followed by closing down of mills and factories. The result is a vast army of jobless men and women. The main feature of the program of so-called deflation is the designed destruction of labor unions and the inauguration of the open shop.

The drive against labor was planned. The result is general disaster to all except those whose profits have been invested in things that cannot fail to produce certain income. The big operators having got their gains into impregnable shape started their war against labor and the end is not in sight. Frantic efforts are now being made to stem the tide of trouble that was set in motion with malice aforethought to make labor bow in submission to intrenched money power. It remains to be seen whether the whirlwind that usually follows the rising of the wind can be averted.—in New York World.

Foreign Labor Notes

The street car employes of Montevideo, Uruguay, have gone on strike for increase in wages. A limited number of cars are being moved under the guard of armed soldiers.

* * *

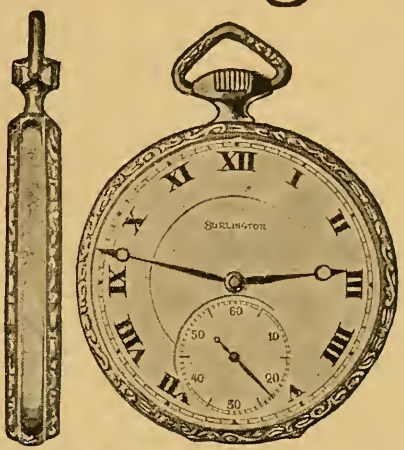
The November cut of 80 cents per day in miners' wages in Scotland is the heaviest ever made at one sweep in the history of the industry.

* * *

One week of manual and agricultural labor is in future to be included in the year's work of every Bulgarian school of boys and girls.

The back of a Thrift Stamp or a War Savings Stamp is the best sticky paper for money that flies.

21 Jewel Burlington



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Craft Problems

CHAPTER VII

How To Frame a Gambrel Roof

(Reprint From A Practical Course In Roof Framing, Published By F. J. Drake & Co.)

(By R. M. Van Gaasbeek.)

A gambrel roof is a roof the slope or pitch of which is broken, that is, instead of the gable end having one continuous slope or pitch, it is composed of two slopes or pitches, the lower half of the roof having the greater pitch, see Fig. 2. The method of framing the rafters is similar to that of any other equal pitch roof. The walls of the building form the lower plate upon which the steeper rafters rest, a second plate being stationed at the proper height to receive the upper rafters, being securely tied across the building to keep it from spreading under the weight. The upper and lower rafters are framed independently, the upper rafters to the lower pitch and the lower rafters to the steeper pitch, the effect being of one roof placed upon another. The proper proportions to use in laying out a gambrel roof is a matter depending upon individual judgment and the needs and desires of the owner and architect. Some builders give the upper rafters a very flat pitch while others a very steep pitch. In this problem the knuckle joint is placed half way between the facia line and the ridge, thus making both sets of rafters the same length.

—Specifications—

Lower plate, 7/8 in. by 2½ in.

Upper plate, ¾ in. by 7/8 in.

Valley rafters, ¾ in. by 1¼ in.

Common and jack rafters, 3/8 in. by 7/8 in.

Ridge, 3/8 in. by 1⅛ in.

Projection, 1½ in.

Facia, 5/8 in.

Plancher level to plate level, lower rafters, 2¼ in.

Pitch, (see development, Fig. 2).

Dimensions, (see plan, Fig. 1).

Rafters, spaced 2 in. on centers.

Layout.—A full size working layout of the plan, Fig. 1, should be drawn on a board or sheet of detail paper. The layout will represent a scale of 1 in. to the ft. In applying the various measurement full size, substitute the word "feet" for "inches" in listing the runs and lengths of the rafters. Number each rafter and ridge as shown on the plan. Put the corresponding numbers on the rafters as they are laid out so as to insure their ready identification and proper location during the erection of the roof.

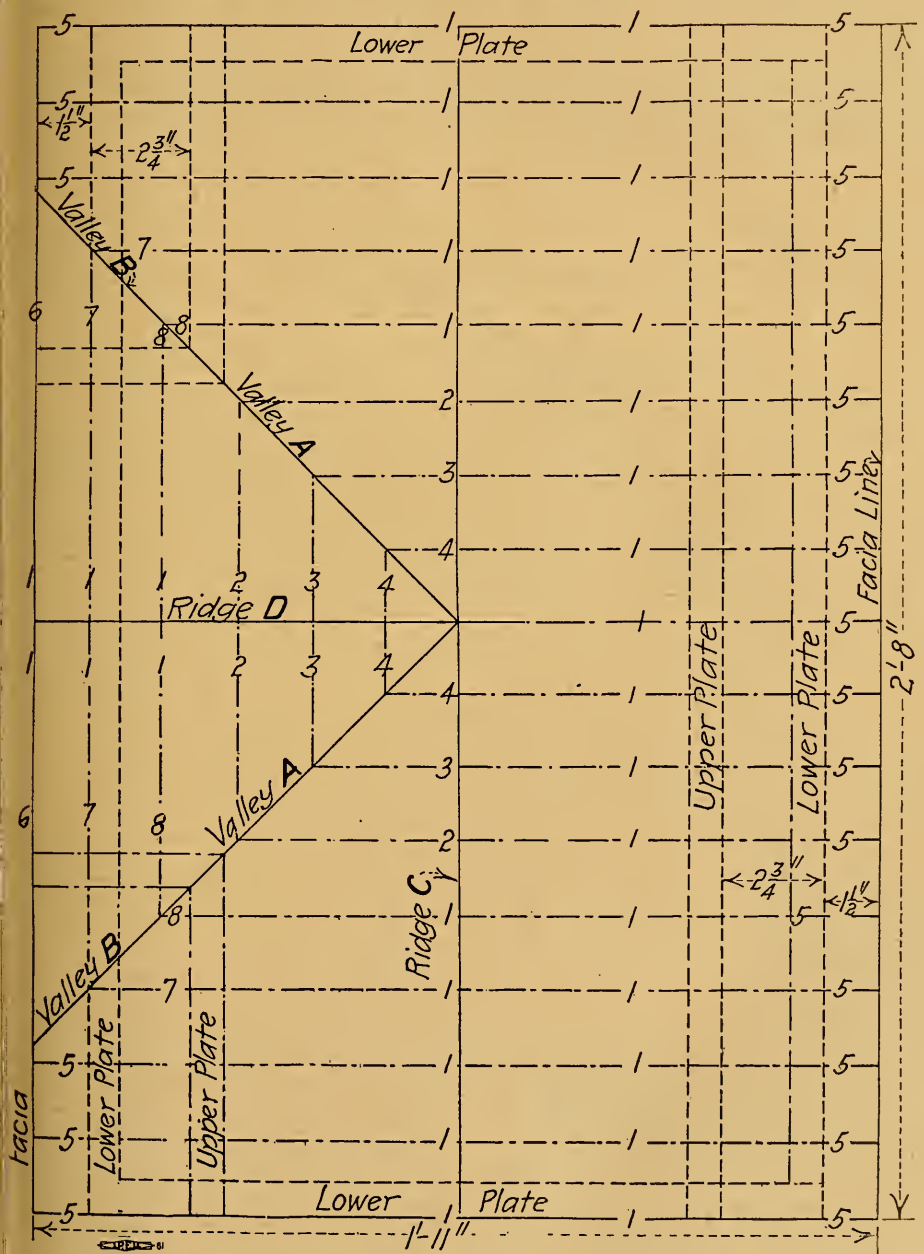
It will also be necessary to develop an end view of the gable as shown in Fig. 2 so as to determine the pitch or slope of the upper and lower rafters and also the heights of the plate levels. A graphic method for laying out the slope of the rafters is shown in Fig. 3. The lower rafters form an angle of 60 degrees with the plate level and the upper rafters 30 degrees with the plate level, making both sets of rafters the same length. Lay in a center and base line at right angles to each other of indefinite length. Bisect the angle as follows: with U as a center and any convenient radius scribe an arc, cutting the base line as at 1. With U as a center and the same radius scribe an arc, cutting the center line as at 2. With 1 and 2 as centers and the same radius scribe the arc as at 3. From U through arc 3 draw a line of indefinite length as shown by the dotted line, bisecting the right angle.

Measure off on the base line from the center line U, a distance equal to the total run of the common rafters from the center of the ridge to the facia line, this being one-half the span of the building plus 1 projection (11½ in.) as at A, Fig. 3. From the point A draw in the top edge of the lower rafters at an angle of 60 degrees. The sides of an equilateral triangle, the three sides being equal form angles of 60 degrees. To form the

side of the triangle from the point A, use A as a center and with any convenient radius scribe an arc, cutting the base line as at 4. With 4 as a center and the same radius scribe part of a circle. With

until it intersects the center line as at Y. This gives the slope of the lower rafters at an angle of 60 degrees.

The slope of the rafters can also be laid out with the steel square by using



1—Plan of gambrel roof from which the working laying out is made.

A as a center and the same radius arc the circle as at 5. From the point A on the base line draw a line through arc 5

16⅝ in. on the blade and 9⅝ in. on the tongue, adjusting the square so that these figures lie accurately on the base

line, mark on the blade for the slope of the lower rafters. Measure off on the center line from the base line at S, a distance equal to the total height of the roof (11½ in.) From the point T draw in the top edge of the upper rafters at an arc 6 draw a line intersecting the center line, which should meet exactly at the point T. The slope of the rafters can also be laid out with the steel square by drawing a level line through the point Y and using 16⅝ in. on the blade and

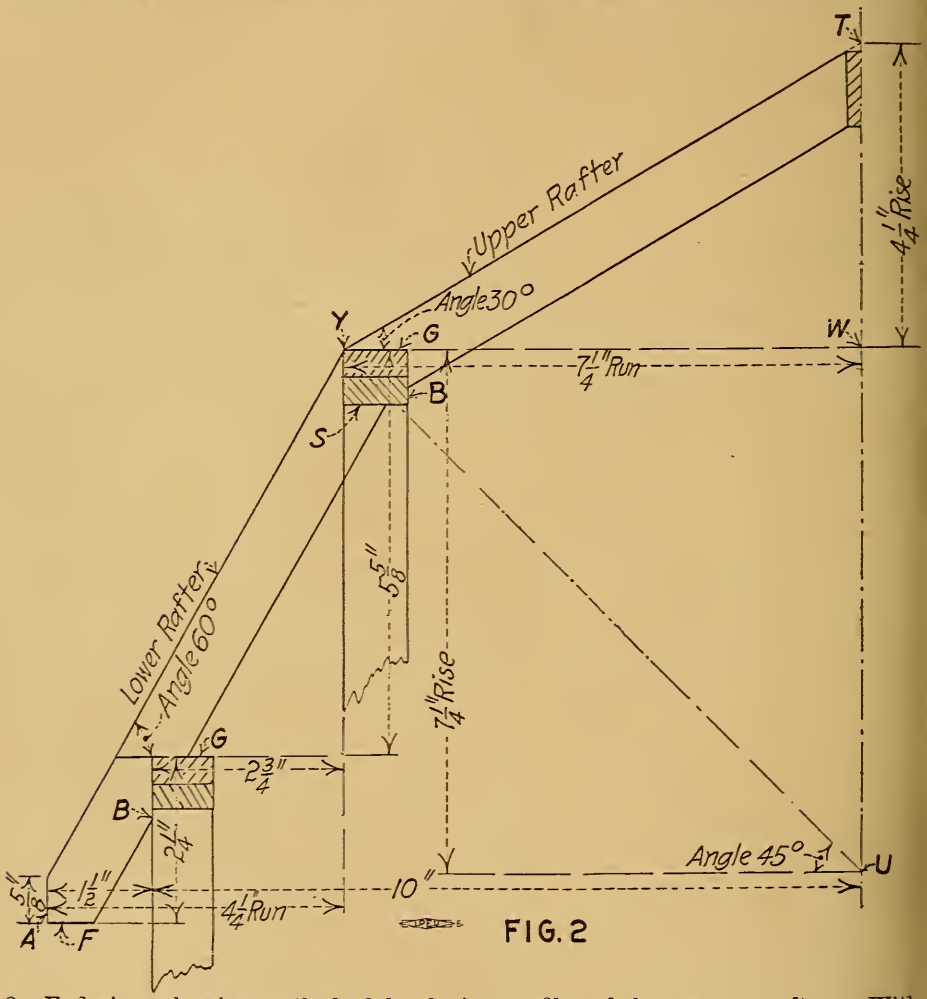


FIG. 2

2—End view, showing method of developing profiles of the common rafters. With the pitch, projection and plancher levels known, the plate levels can be determined.

angle of 30 degrees. A simple way to determine this pitch is to lay in another equilateral triangle. A quarter circle containing 90 degrees, the triangle 60 degrees deducted from the 90 degrees will leave an angle of 30 degrees. From the point Y draw a plumb line as at X. With Y as a center and any convenient radius scribe part of a circle. With X as a center and the same radius arc the circle as at 6. From the point Y through 9⅝ in. on the tongue, adjusting the square so that these figures lie accurately on the level line, mark on the tongue for the slope of the upper rafters at an angle of 30 degrees with the plate level.

With the top edge or outside lines of the roof determined, lay in a profile of both lower and upper rafters as shown in Fig. 2, according to the dimensions given in the specifications, so that the plate levels can be determined. In this

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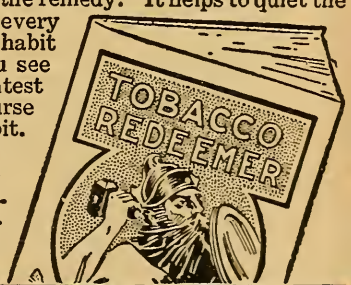

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problem the knuckle joint is midway between the facia line and the ridge, the edge of the upper plate forming the joint, making both sets of rafters the same length, locating the upper plate 5⅝ in. above the lower plate and the main plate level 2¼ in. above the plancher level.

To Lay Out Lower Common Rafters. —Before setting the square, the rise in inches per foot must be determined, the

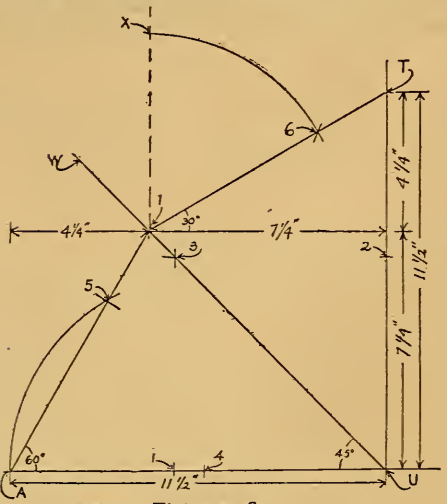


Figure 3

3—Graphic method for laying out the pitch of the common rafters at 30 and 60 degree angles

run 12 in., a constant unit remains unchanged. The run of rafter No. 5, measured on the layout, Fig. 1, measuring from the upper plate line to the facia is 4¼ in. (See development, Fig. 2.) The total height from the top of the facia line R to the top of the upper plate level, Fig. 2, Y is 7¼in. Thus with the total rise 7¼ in. and the total run 4¼ in., find the rise in inches per foot.

$$\frac{\text{Rise}}{\text{Run}} \times \frac{12}{1} \text{ equals rise in inches per foot.}$$

$$\frac{7\frac{1}{4}}{4\frac{1}{4}} \times \frac{12}{1} \text{ equals } 20\frac{1}{2} \text{ in. rise in inches per foot.}$$

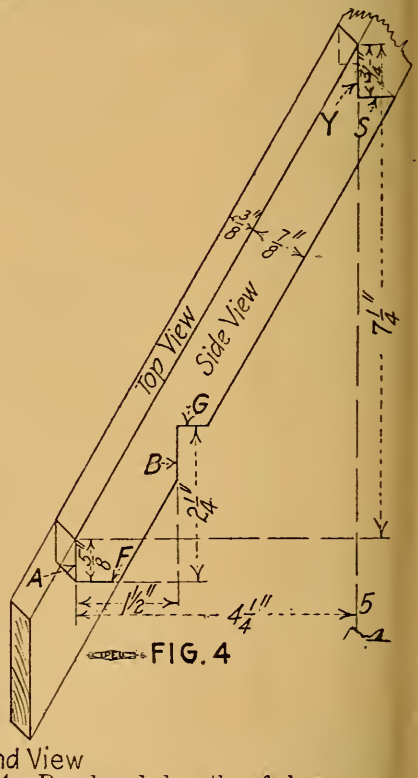
Solution:

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 7\frac{1}{4} \\ \hline 3 \\ 84 \\ \hline 87 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 87 \\ 4 \\ \hline 17)348(20\frac{1}{2} \\ 34 \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$$

87 divided by 17-4 equals 87 times 4-17 equals 20½.

Set the fence and square at 20½ in. rise on the blade and 12 in. run on the tongue. Mark on the blade for all plumb



4—Developed length of lower common rafter No. 5.

cuts and on the tongue for all level cuts. Press the fence firmly against the top edge of the stock to be used for the common rafter and produce the facia line or the first plumb line to the extreme left, A, Fig. 4. Slide the square to the right, and measure on a level line from the facia line the run of the rafter 4¼ in. and produce the plumb cut against the upper plate, giving the extreme length of the lower common rafters.

No deduction is to be made from this length, but the end of the rafters should be notched out to receive the upper plate, forming a strong and rigid brace. Measure down on plumb line from the top

edge of the rafter, the thickness of the upper plate ¾ in. and produce a level line on which the bottom of the plate will rest, as at S, Fig. 4. Measure in from facia line A, 1½ in. the width of the projection and produce wall line B. Measure down on the facia line from the top edge of the rafter, ⅝ in., the width of the facia and produce plancher level F. Measure up from plancher level F, on a plumb line, 2¼ in., locating plate level G. Cut on line A, for the facia, on line F, for the plancher level, on lines G and B, for the birdsmouth and on plumb line X and level line S for the notch against the upper plate.

To Lay Out Jack Rafters.—The length of jack rafters Nos. 6, 7 and 8 are determined in the same manner as the preceding common rafter No. 5, as they

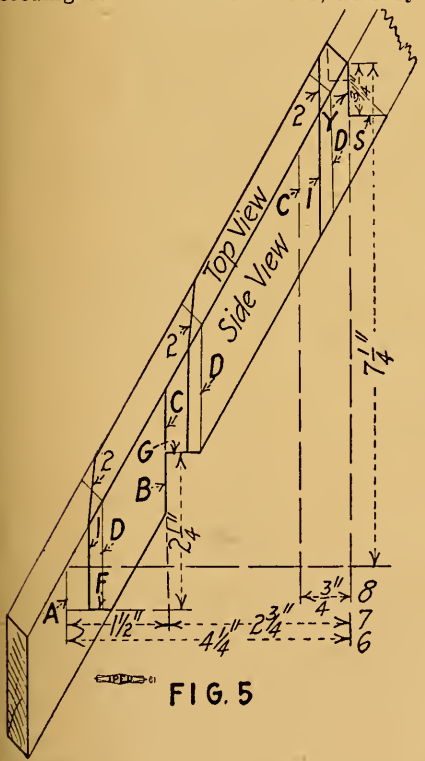


FIG. 5

5—Developed length of lower jack rafters Nos. 6, 7 and 8.

are a part of the length. Take the runs from the layout, Fig. 1, measuring from the center of the valley to the upper plate or inner wall line. The three rafters are shown developed on the side of a single rafter, Fig. 5. In practice these would be laid out separately and are laid

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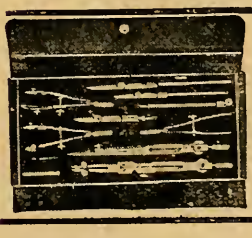

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out over one another only to save space and to avoid repetition. Press the fence firmly against the top edge of the rafter using teh same figures on the square as before and produce the facia line or the first plumb line to the extreme left, A, Fig. 5. Slide the square to the right and measure on a level line from the facia line, the run of rafter No. 6, 4¼ in., the run of rafter No. 7, 2¾ in., and the run of rafter No. 8, ¾ in., and produce the plumb cut against the upper plate, giving the extreme length of the lower jack rafters.

No deductions are to be made from these lengths, but the end of the rafters should be notched out to receive the upper plate, forming a strong and rigid brace. Measure down on plumb line Y, from the top edge of the rafter, the thickness of the upper plate ¾ in., and produce a level line on which the bottom of the plate will rest as at S, Fig. 5. The lower ends of the rafters are beveled to make a fit against the side of the valley rafter. From the extreme length obtained with the fence and square, which is to the center line of the valley, must be deducted one-half the thickness of the valley measured on the line of the jack rafters, or one-half the diagonal thickness of the valley which is ½ in. full. Measure back on a level line from C, Fig. 5, on the side of the rafter, this diagonal thickness, ½ in. full and produce another plumb line as at D. Square this line across the top edge of the rafter and locate the center. To lay out the top cuts so that the jack rafters will fit against the side of the valley rafter at the proper angle, measure forward on a level line from plumb line D, a distance equal to one-half the thickness of the stock used for the jack rafters or 3-16 in., (the thickness of stock specified being ⅜ in.) and produce plumb line 1.

Connect plumb line 1 through plumb line D on the center line as shown at 2, top view, Fig. 5. This top cut can also be laid out with the steel square by using the length 23¾ in. (bridge measure of the run, 12 in. and the rise 20½ in.) on the blade and the run, 12 in. on the tongue. Mark on the blade for the top cut. Rafter 7 rests on the lower plate which must be cut for the birdsmouth similar to the common rafters. This can readily be laid out by using a common rafter for a pattern or laying out as before. Measure in from facia line A, 1½ in., the width of the projection and produce wall line B. Measure down on facia line A, from the top edge of the rafter, ⅝ in., the width of the facia, and produce plancher level F. Measure up from the plancher level, on a plumb line, 2¼ in., locating plate level G.

Rafter No. 6 cut on plumb line 1, on bevel 2, for the cheek and side cut against the valley and on line F for the plancher level. Rafter No. 7 cut on plumb line 1, on bevel 2, for the cheek and side cut against the valley and on line G for the plate level. Rafter No. 8, cut on plumb line 1, on bevel 2, for the cheek and side cut against the valley and on all thre rafters Nos. 6, 7 and 8, cut on the plumb line Y and level line S for the notch against the upper plate. Cut one pair of jacks No. 6 and two pair of each No. 7 and 8.

(To Be Continued)

Answers To W. R. Dickson's Problem

Replying to W. R. Dickson in the February issue of "The Carpenter." The "why" in his rectangle of 5 ft. by 13 in.

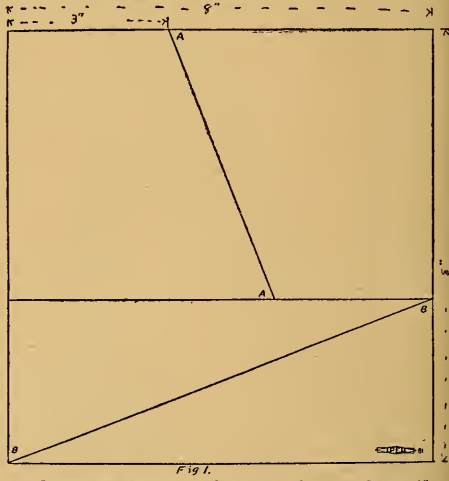


Fig 1.

encloses a space of 1 sq. in. Thus the square 8x8 in. is divided according and arranged according to Fig. 2, which

looks good, but there is a hiatus of ⅛ in. between junction at the 3 in. line and the opposite triangle, leaving a nice little problem for Brother Dickson to find the metes and bounds of the vacant space.

Now, if someone will give ocular proof that one-half over of thirteen is eight, and a few more old timers it may help to relieve the tension for the lads who are learning a trade by the home fireside, and cause grandpa to hum "Make Me A Child Again Just For Tonight."

Yours fraternally,

A. C. MINOR.

Dear Sir—Replying to Brother W. R. Dickson's query in the February issue

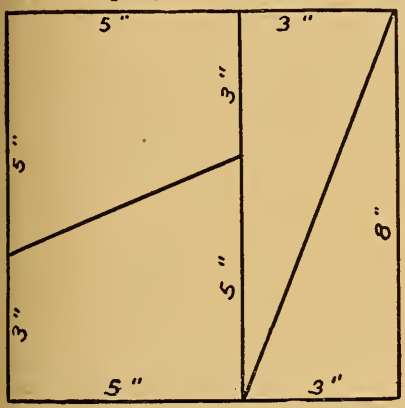


FIG I.

of "The Carpenter" Brother Dickson is slightly mistaken. There is no difference any more than transferring $64 from one pocket to another makes it $65.

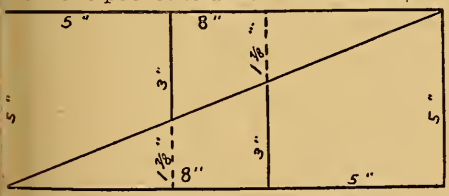


FIG II.

There only appears to be a difference. If you will note carefully in Fig. 1, angles A and A are not equal to angles B and B, consequently, when Fig. 1 is re-arranged as shown in Fig. 2, lines A A are not straight and between these two lines is the extra square inch.

Yours very truly,

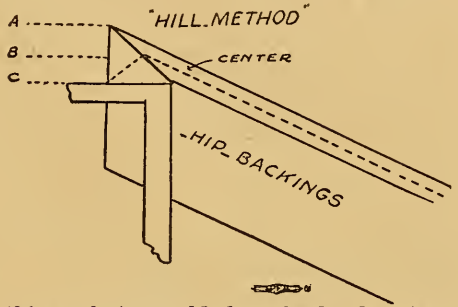
L. U. No. 1029. E. W. STILLEY.

Backing Hips and Channeling Valleys

This subject is like the "harp of a thousand strings" because there are so many methods for doing it, from not doing it at all to doing it simply right.

We have known a great number of ways or methods for backing hips, that is, we have known them for about five minutes, very recently a friend sent me a new method for backing a hip, but as we have only studied it a month we cannot pass on it as yet, you see, some of these twelve cylinder fellows hand you something to solve with a "Tin Lizzie" think tank that only gets you there and brings you back.

To find an honest to goodness method for backings has given us more trouble than anything in roof framing, some-



thing that would be absolutely right through a simple application of the steel square.

Ordinarily, on common light construction it is not used, but on heavy hips and double valleys it is highly necessary and specified, then you need to know how to be "Johnny on the spot."

Well, here you are: This applies to regular (equal) pitches only.

First, cut the side bevel to fit against the ridge.. Then apply the square as shown, flat against the beveled surface and square over as at C, then the distance from C to A would be the gauge depth for doubled valley, any thickness.

For hips. Find center on top edge of hip as at B, then with square in same position as shown slide it up to B, square over to edge and that is the gauge depth for each side for hip.

This applies to any pitch, each separate pitch having a different depth gauge.

For irregular pitches we get the backings at the foot cuts in an equal simple way, but that's another story.

Fraternally,

ROWLAND HILL.

L. U. No. 29. Cincinnati, O.

Will Some Brother Oblige?

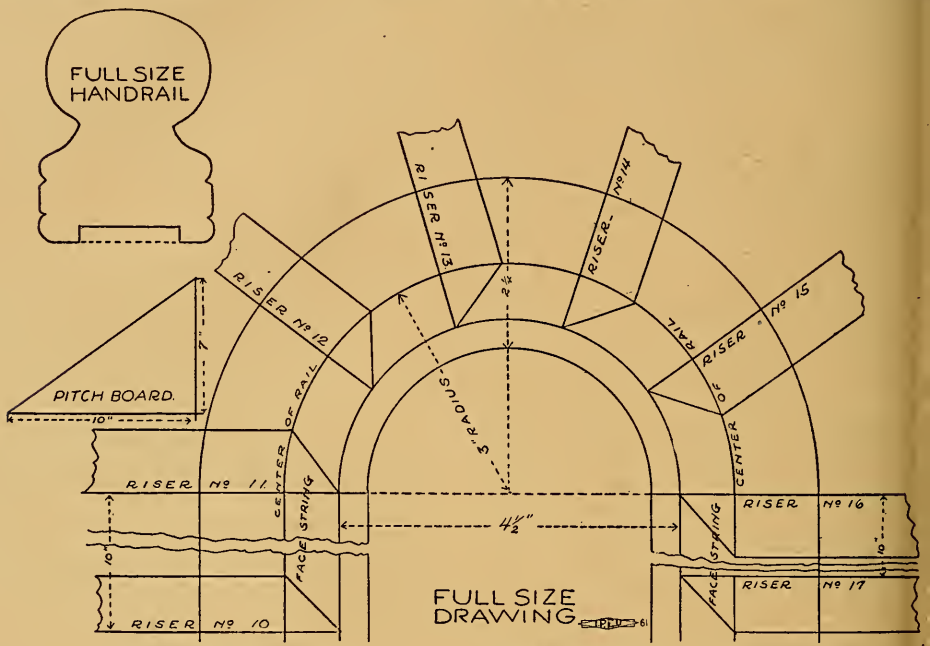
Will some brother kindly explain the correct making of a flour bin, one that will show a straight front from the top of bin to the floor, without hinges?

Fraternally yours, O. J. E.

L. U. No. 55, Denver, Colo.

Information Wanted

Will some brother explain how to construct the face mould for the wreath over the winders?



Fraternally yours,
WM. A. WOHLKEN.
L. U. No. 52. Charleston, S. C.

Another Contribution

Have just been reading Brother Maginnis's instructions on building a baloon frame, and want to add my mite on this matter.

Referring to the box sill, I have often used a 2x6 for a wall plate, spiked to the under side of the same material as the floor joists, and nail through this into ends of joists, spacing on outside for joists before nailing together saves time.

I want to give my method of leveling a building, which I like and think is a time saver.

Sharpen a piece of 2x4 so that it will drive a few inches into the ground; cut to a length about equal to the height of the sill when driven into the ground; step back from the building a convenient distance (according to length of same) and about midway of side; drive your stake, then lay your level on top and parallel with sill, tip the stake to one side or the other until level is true, step back so that in sighting across ends of level the eye will catch both ends of the sill, and when true it is an easy matter to straighten from end to end, and if end sills are used, do the same with one end, when it is an easy matter to range the other side and end; and if not the same process will get the other side.

If square sills are used I like to set the joists in the thickness of an inch board the same width as the joists (spaced on outside for joists) nail through this into joists, then fasten to sill; this does away with staylath to hold joists and give a support to ends of sub floor, for of course this is laid on the diagonal and should be supported.

In this city the ordinance requires a fire stop every story and sometimes half way up, so we frame each story independent of the other, no matter how many.

If studding are long enough for two lengths, make a frame to butt square ends against, one at proper length for stud, also at second length, put in several studs and wedge or clamp so they will not move saw ends first the center; cut same length for side walls and partitions.

For corner posts use three studs, letting the center one project half its width inside the others, thus leaving the corner ready for lathing from either way.

Now lay studs for shoe and plates for both sides lengthwise in center of floor and space all for studs at the same time, then lay shoe to the outside, lay studs

on the floor and put a couple of 16d nails through both sides and plate into studs, leaving out for opening frame all openings while on floor, and when completed raise all or a part of side, as convenient, nail both ends, line up and nail to floor; proceed with both sides, ends and partitions, plum up and there you are.

I prefer to run up the sheathing now, as one can arrange to have a stageing come where it will be handy for putting on top plates, spacing for and nailing joists, cutting in headers between same if more than one story, and if only one story it is much more convenient to nail joists and rafters from a stageing than to crall over timbers like some do; then the rafters are not in the way of boarding up the outside.

The same process may be followed for as many stories high as one may want to go.

Most residences in this locality are of the bungalow style, so of course are open cornice, which may be made just as tight as a box cornice.

A saving of time can be made by applying primeing coat of paint to ends of rafters, finish side of ceiling or flooring used for projection before putting up.

I have purposely left out many things like lapping top plate of partitions over side walls, etc., to tie building together, for your space is to valuable, and the average workman would feel that it was a slap at his intelligence, besides Brother Maginnis has covered all of little details.

Very truly,

S. C. DOUGLASS.
4555 W. Othello St.
Member L. U. No. 131.

Figure It Out

How many apples did Adam and Eve eat?

Some say Eve eight and Adam two—a total of ten only.

Now we figure the thing out far differently: Eve eight and Adam eight also—total 16.

We think the above figures are entirely wrong.

If Eve eight and Adam 82, certainly the total will be 90.

Scientific men, however, on the strength of the theory that the antediluvians were giants, reason something like this: Eve 81 and Adam 82—total 163.

Wrong again. What could be clearer than if Eve 81 and Adam 812 the total was 892?

I believe the following to be the true solution: Eve 814, Adam and Adam 8,124 Eve—8,938.

Still another calculation is as follows: If Eve 814 Adam, Adam 81,242 oblige Eve, 82,056.—Exchange.

Bryan Says Unions Will Be Recognized

Whatever may be thought of William J. Bryan's political stunts, it cannot be gainsaid that the illustrious Nebraskan is not a prophet. His theories advanced 25 years ago on prohibition, equal rights for women, income tax, became realities, although at the time Bryan suggested these reforms he was branded as wild-eyed and hair-brained. Time proved Bryan's foresight was better than most people's hindsight.

Therefore, the world at large will give serious thought and reflection to Bryan's latest predictions, that national and state laws will be enacted to vindicate labor's right to organize, to bargain collectively and to persuade wage earners to join organizations. These rights will be secured, Bryan promises, and the public will approve.

Imagine the picture of horror by Big Business when it sees Organized Labor gaining its rights through popular will. Bryan does not say these reforms will be won over night. Oh, no, it means years of persistent effort, and concentrated political effort by labor, in which United States Senators and Congressmen will be made to respect the ambition of "a" majority. As it is, Senators and Congressmen pay little or no attention to labor's demands unless the political district is close and one vote may decide an election.—Ex.

The Majesty of Labor

I hate your superstition, workingmen,
I loathe your blindness and stupidity,
Your pointed quips have never made me laugh;
Your senseless chat is wearisome to me;
Your shallow joy is not the joy I like;
But when I contemplate your ceaseless toil,
Your quiet activity and sunless life,
Your works of splendor, and gigantic strength,
I bow my head in reverence to you.
The cliffs are mighty in the wilderness;
The woods are terrible when shook by storm;
The streams are awful in their hasty course;
But cliffs and woods, and streams all disappear
When touched by your unconquerable hands.
Were you as wise as you are powerful,
You would be happy, great and reverend.
—Selected.

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30x3½	11.25	33x4	17.00	34x4½	23.20
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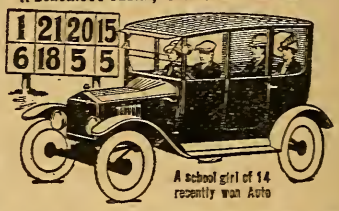

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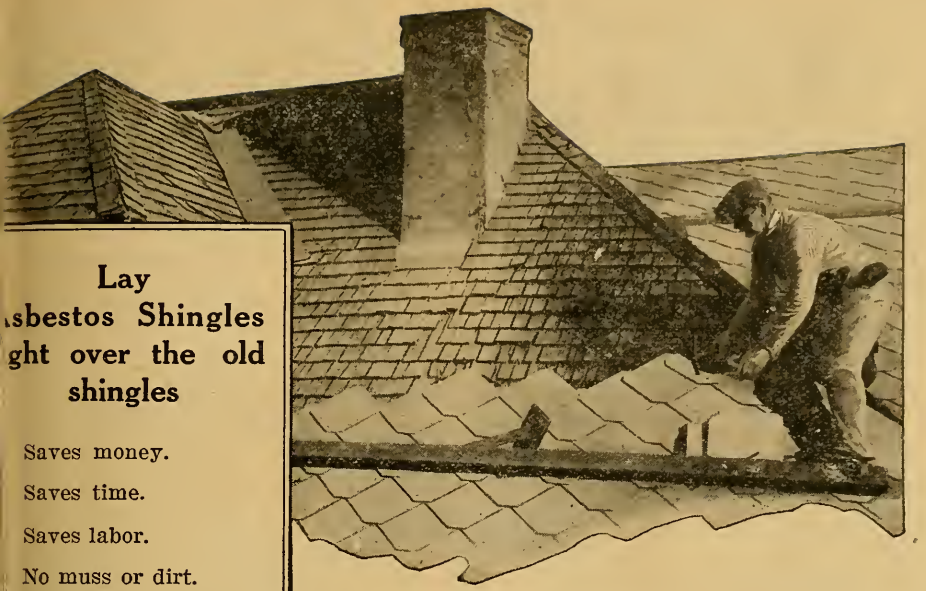

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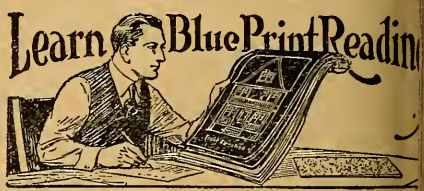

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Set is made of selected solid oak throughout, finished in rich, dull waxed, brown fumed oak. All the four chairs are padded; upholstered with brown Delavan Spanish leather, the best imitation of genuine Spanish leather known. The upholstering is a rich brown color.

Arm Chair is a roomy, dignified piece of furniture, comfortable and big enough for a very large person while not seeming too large for the ordinary occupant. Seat 19 x 17 1-2 in., height 36 in.

Arm Rocker is a massive, stately, comfortable piece, with beautifully designed back, wide, shapely arms, and smooth operating runners. Seat 19 x 17 1-2 in., height 36 in.

Sewing Rocker is unusually attractive and useful. Seat 17 x 17 in., height 35 in.

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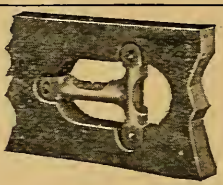

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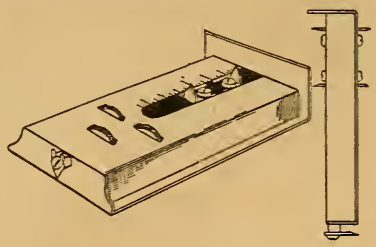

For Placing Butt, Mortising for lock, gauging for strike-plate. Length 3¼ in., width 1⅞ in., 9-16 in. thick.

Design neat, Sheet Steel case, dull nickel finish, marking spurs have slotted hole, permitting adjustment for clearance, overcoming difference in width of lock and strike-plate, being fastened to blocks carried on screws revolved by means of knurled nuts, extending through indentures in, but below surface of, the case.

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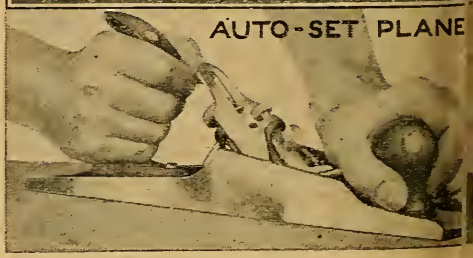

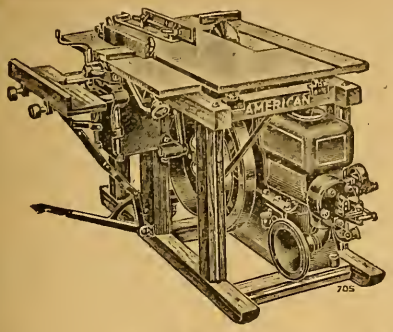

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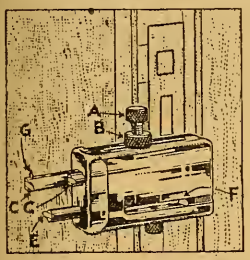

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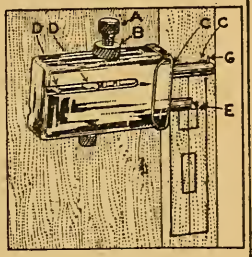

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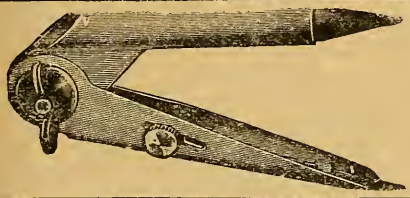

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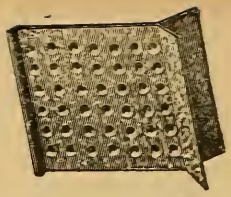

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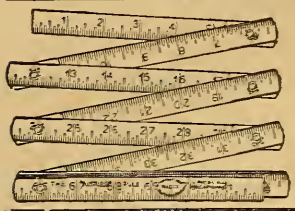

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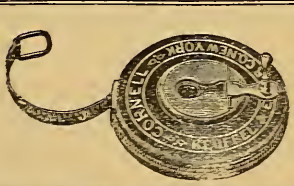

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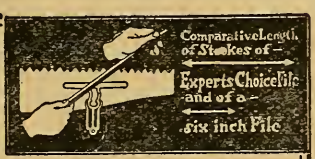

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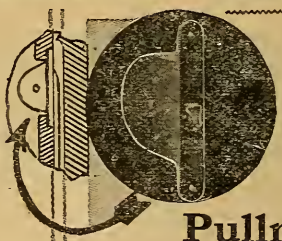

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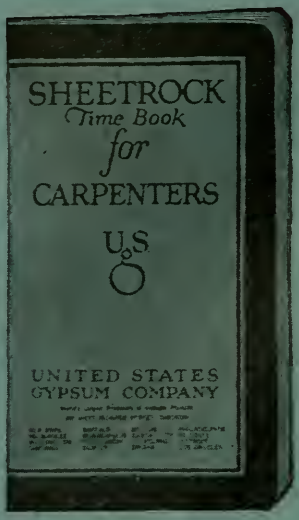
Volume XLII, No. 5.

MAY, 1922



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Don't forget to ask for your Time Book. Better send the coupon now while you have it in mind.

Sheetrock comes in standard sizes—⅜ in. thick, 32 or 48 in. wide and 6 to 10 ft. long

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SHEETROCK

The FIREPROOF WALLBOARD

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY

World's Largest Producers of Gypsum Products

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Send my SHEETROCK Time Book to—

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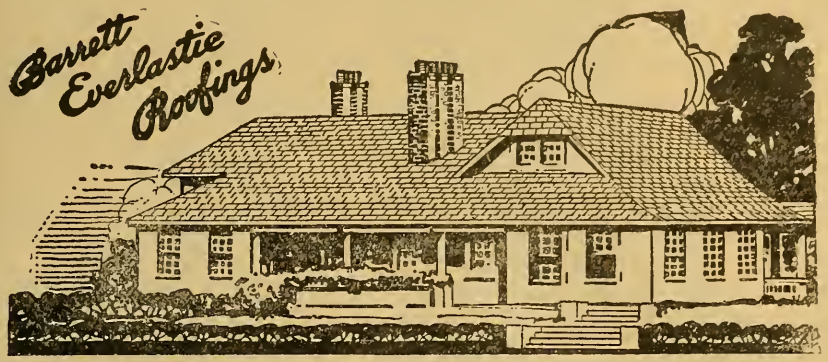
Sheetrock is inspected and approved by The Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.



It takes good roofing to make good roofs

Your biggest business asset is your reputation for doing good work. Our biggest business asset is our reputation for making good roofings. And we're guarding our reputation as carefully as you're guarding yours.

That's why you can safely use Barrett Everlastic Roofings. You can use them on *all* steep roofed buildings, for they're made in six different styles —four styles of shingles, and two of roll roofings.

It takes good roofings to make good roofs, so don't risk your reputation by using materials of unknown quality. Everlastic Roofings are *always* dependable.

Write nearest branch for free booklets describing each style for laying.

Your Choice of Six Styles

Everlastic Octo-Strip Shingles. The latest development in the strip shingle. Beautiful red or green mineral surface. Made in an unique form that offers a variety of designs in laying.

Everlastic Multi-Shingles. Four shingles in one. Made of high grade waterproofing materials with a red or green mineral surface. When laid they look exactly like individual shingles. Fire-resisting.

Everlastic Single Shingles. Same red or green material as Multi-Shingles, but made in single form; size, 8x12¾ inches.

Everlastic Giant Shingles. Identical in shape with Everlastic Single Shingles but heavier and thicker. They are "giants" for strength and durability.

Everlastic Mineral Surfaced Roofing. The most beautiful and enduring roll roofing made. Surfaced with everlasting mineral in art-shades of red or green. Combines real protection against fire with beauty. Requires no painting.

Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing. This is one of our most popular roofings. It is tough, pliable, elastic, durable and very low in price. It is easy to lay; no skilled labor required. Nails and cement included in each roll.

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Nicholson Files

should be on every work bench

There's a bit of pride about owning good tools – in selecting and using the best that modern methods can produce. That's why Nicholson Files are found on the benches and in the tool kits of experienced carpenters the world over.

For cutting wood and metal—for keeping other tools in perfect condition—Nicholson Files and Rasps are unexcelled. 100% uniform, keen cutting from the first stroke, Nicholson Files are preferred the world over.

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PROVIDENCE, R.I., U.S.A.

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IS THERE any expenditure, any sacrifice, that brings returns equal to the building of a home of your own? What could be finer, what joy greater for any man than to see his family happy and contented *permanently* under a roof of their own!

Truly, a home is "an investment with dividends finer than gold."

Take the first step today. Go to a retail lumber dealer. Ask him to show you the Long-Bell home plan service. Select a home design that fits your needs and learn from the lumberman how economically Long-Bell homes can be built.

Modern machinery, faithful adherence to high standards of workmanship, strict observance of the grading rules and dependable service have enabled The Long-Bell Lumber Company to apply the word Quality to its product—and these products bear the Long-Bell trade mark.

Ask Your Lumberman for LONG-BELL Brand.

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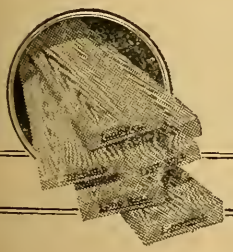

The Long-Bell Lumber Company

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The Sargent Auto-Set Bench Plane

Every carpenter should have a Sargent Auto-Set Bench Plane in his kit. It is a true, clean and fast cutting tool that will not chatter on the most difficult job.

The Auto-Set feature means a big saving of time. You can remove the blade for sharpening and replace it in exactly the same position without re-adjustment. The clamp and cap are in one part. There is ample handle room. Made in six sizes. Smooth or corrugated bottom.

If you are interested in fine tools, you should have the Sargent Book of Planes which fully describes the Auto-Set and other Sargent Planes. A copy will be sent you free on request.

SARGENT & COMPANY
Hardware Manufacturers
55 Water Street New Haven, Conn.

SARGENT

AUTO-SET PLANE

A Perfect Window Job Requires The Hastings Rolup Screen

A thorough piece of work, finished in every detail, demands the Hastings Rolup Screen—the screen that rolls up like a window shade.

This screen is made of rust-proof anti-corrosive Monel metal, that defies sea air or city fumes and smoke. Because of its mesh it allows more light and gives better protection.

Once rolled up in its metal casing (almost invisible when painted to match the trim) it stays up overnight or through the winter always ready for instant use. It solves the difficult storage problem, ever present in hotels and large buildings, and cuts overhead by allowing the windows to be washed without removing the screen. It moves at the lift of a finger, but does not fly up. It cannot pull out at the sides where it is held by side grips traveling in narrow metal strips attached to the window frame.

It is adapted to sash, dormer or casement windows and enables the window to be open at top, bottom or both, and remain screened.

Will you help us install the Hastings Rolup Screen this Spring? Or would you rather get the local agency for them and handle the whole proposition, making a profit on sales as well as installations? Write today for complete information.

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HASTINGS
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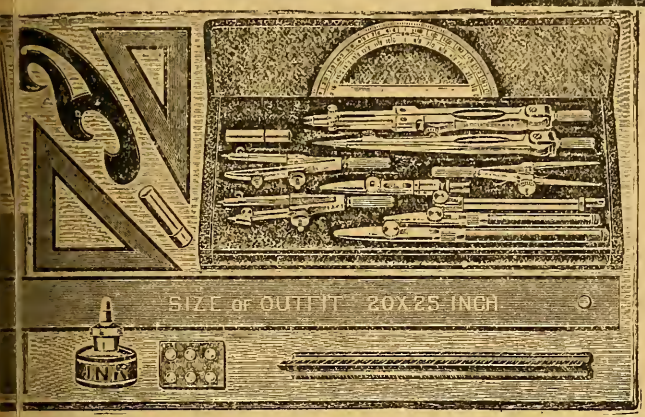

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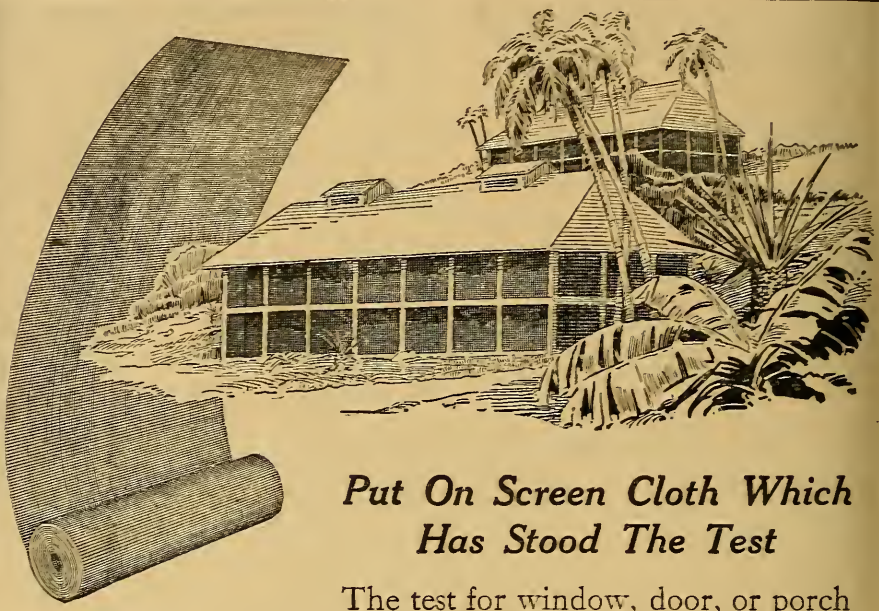

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The test for window, door, or porch screens is the hot, moist weather of the tropics or the constant dampness along the sea coast.

Of the metals in common use by man, pure copper is the most durable. Near sea or lake, or in the tropics, pure copper will give the best results. It resists the corrosive action of the elements.

Copper, 99.8% pure, is used in the manufacture of Jersey Copper Screen Cloth. It compares favorably with steel in tensile strength and stiffness.

Maintain your good reputation by putting on screen cloth which will stand the test.

JERSEY
COPPER
Screen Cloth

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Look for the name, *Jersey Copper Screen Cloth*, on the rolls. Only put on screens, cloth that you can recommend unqualifiedly. Many merchants carry it in stock; if you cannot obtain Jersey cloth in your locality, write us (main office given below) and we will inform you how to get it. Stores and agencies in many cities.

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618 South Broad Street
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Roofing Individuality

Distinctiveness and individuality are what every home owner wants when he builds. You can give distinctive character to your next roofing job if you use Ruberoid Strip-shingles.

By combining the rich tones of deep Indian red and the cool sage green slate surfaced finishes, or by reversing the strips, nine different designs may be laid. One or another of these attractive designs will unquestionably suit the artistic taste of any home builder.

The illustration shows but one of these designs. Lack of color prevents our giving you a better idea of the attractiveness of this Ruberoid Roof. The natural crushed slate, the cut corners, and the unusual massiveness of this shingle, always assure a pleasing effect, regardless of the design selected.

On request, we will gladly send you a book describing this shingle and illustrating the way in which different designs may be obtained through its use.

The RUBEROID Co.

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RU-BER-OID

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What Carpenters Say About Pool's Interurban Special—

The Special Carpenters' Overall with 12 Special Pockets, 4 Convenient Loops and Several Other Important Features.

A carpenter in Baltimore, Md., says: "Would not wear any other kind."

From Oran, Mo.: "They are the most serviceable I ever wore."

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Glens Falls, N. Y.: "Enclosed is money order for another pair of Interurban Special Carpenters' Overalls just like I got last year. They are the best I ever wore."

Get your merchant to order you a pair so you can see what they are. Or send us $2.25 and we will send you a pair prepaid. If you don't like it you can return it and get your money.

Sherman Overall Mfg. Co.
SHERMAN, TEXAS
We Make Every Pair Make Good

Tips *to* Builders

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"THE WOOD ETERNAL"

and never forget this important fact—

"Cypress is the world's standard specialty wood for its particular uses, and not merely an alternative commodity."

For General Outdoor Use, for all exterior trim on residences and all places susceptible to *Rot* influences. You will of course tell your customer to insist on "All-Heart" grade.

When you buy, look for the CYPRESS Trade-Mark Arrow on every board. It's your guarantee of proper grading at the mill.

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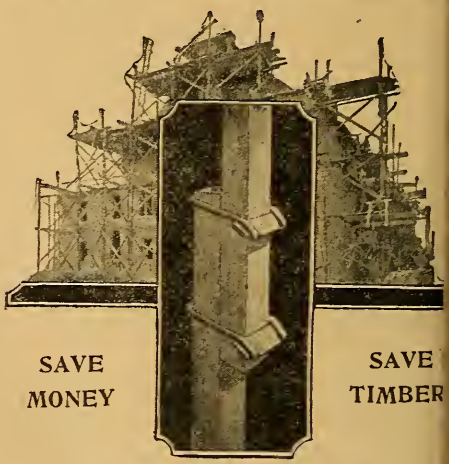

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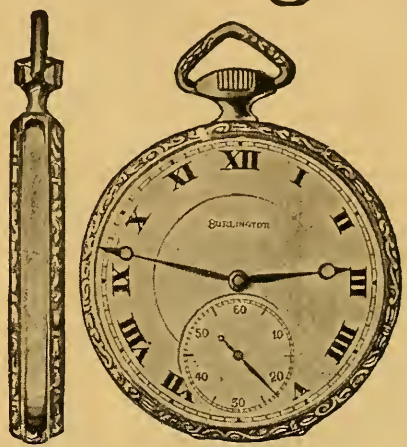

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Does twice the work of an ordinary file—in half the time. The Expert's Choice increases the value of your time by over 50%. By spending 30 cents you can make it back on your first filing job alone. It's in the Quality—in the cut of the tooth and in the length of the stroke.

Frank Luther, Chicago, says: "The Expert's Choice File files 18 hand saws and is cheaper at a cost of 50c than the ordinary file at any price."

You get your money back if the Expert's Choice does not prove to be the most economical file you have ever used. DELTA SAW FILES are made for fine or coarse teeth—also for that extra hard saw. Buy your tools of the dealer who sells Delta Files. He is the quality man.

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DOES TWICE THE WORK IN HALF THE TIME
THE FILE YOU WILL EVENTUALLY USE

DELTA FILE WORKS
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Look for This Sign at Your Hardware Store

The best Auger Bit File made.— We will deliver on receipt of 30 cents each.

When You Want The Best

Three Sizes
20 oz
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Ask for

The GRIFFITH Master Builder for 64 years known as the GERMANTOWN Master Builder. If you cannot be supplied at your local dealer's send for the Master Builder Catalog of Hammers and Hatchets.

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The Standard the World Over
Established 1790
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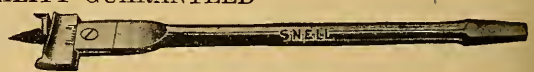

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Send 10c in stamps for sample ½-inch Solid Center Bit.

Selling Agents:
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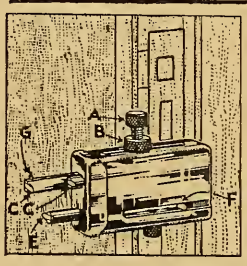
The M. F. B. Combined Lock and Butt Gauge



No. 1. Strike-plate.

The only Gauge made which will mark accurately for both sides of Lock with one stroke. Likewise will mark for both sides of the Strike-plate with one stroke. (See cuts Nos. 1 and 2.) Send Money Order.

Price $2.50. Guaranteed.
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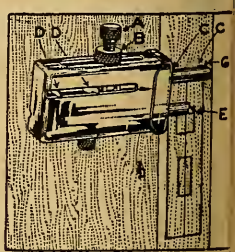

No. 2. Lock.

BOYLE'S BAYONNE ROOF AND DECK CLOTH

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"BAYONNE"

may be imitated but it cannot be duplicated

Carpenters and builders the country over have for years used "Bayonne" as a covering for the roofs and floors of piazzas, sun parlors, sleeping porches, etc.

It is absolutely waterproof. Requires no white lead bedding yet lays flat. It has proved its efficiency by long years of service.

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Wouldn't You Like to Become a Contractor and Be Your Own Boss?

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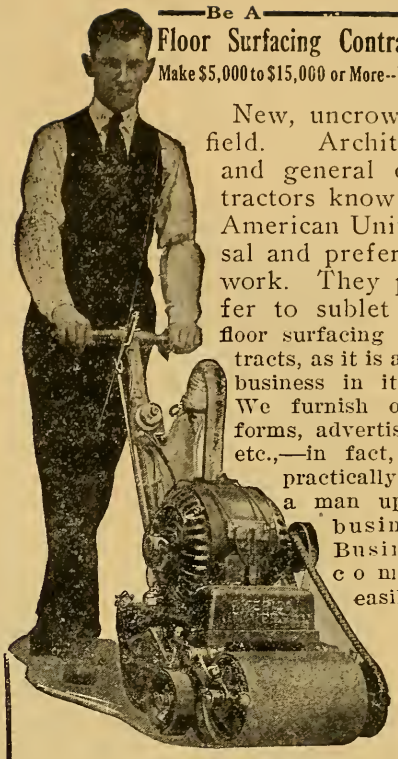
Make $5,000 to $15,000 or More--Yearly



New, uncrowded field. Architects and general contractors know the American Universal and prefer its work. They prefer to sublet the floor surfacing contracts, as it is a big business in itself. We furnish office forms, advertising, etc.,—in fact, we practically set a man up in business. Business comes easily.

Prepare For Spring Building Boom

Building cannot remain inactive. The housing problem is more serious now than at any time in history. The coming Spring will be alive with opportunities for those equipped to handle the work. The American Universal Machine is essential to hustlers. Get in on the ground floor—get the machine now.

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Every building, large or small, is a prospect. Hundreds of floors right in your own vicinity need resurfacing. The owners will be glad to have you do it when you show them how easily and quickly the work can be done with the American Universal Electric Machine. Old floors made like new—new floors made perfect.

Don't ever get caught out of work again—get into a big business of your own. Floor Surfacing Contractors pay for machines first month and made big profit besides. Write today for full information. Say whether you are a building contractor.

Don't pass up this opportunity to get into a Business of your own. Write today for complete literature.

The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co.
Originators of Floor Surfacing Machines
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GOOD sawing is simply a matter of using a good saw—the right one for the purpose.

Laying out the work, proper marking and handling of the material may be done in the best possible way but when it comes to actual sawing it is the quality of the saw that counts. No saws and tools can do better work in your hands than Disston Saws and Tools.

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Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at
Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Established in 1881 | Vol. XLII—No. 5 | INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1922 | One Dollar Per Year | Ten Cents a Copy

Get It Done

It isn't the job we intended to do,
Or the labor we've just begun,
That puts us right on the balance sheet;
It's the work we have really done.

Our credit is built upon things we do,
Our debit on things we shirk;
The man who totals the biggest plus
Is the man who completes his work.

Good intentions do not pay bills;
It's easy enough to plan.
To wish is the play of an office boy;
To do is the job of a man.

—Richard Lord.

BROTHERHOOD IN INDUSTRY

IN an address delivered before the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, at their annual meeting in Chicago, J. W. Cline, President of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, said in part:

"People can talk about the fatherhood of God, and forget the brotherhood of man. Some can talk about the Ten Commandments and forget the Sermon on the Mount. In my long experience in the interest of the wage earners, I have witnessed some evidences of the spirit of brotherhood in industry. Not all bad men are rich, neither are all rich men bad. Not all poor men are bad, neither are all bad men poor, but a rich bad man is far more dangerous to society than a poor bad man. We have too many poor men for a rich nation. It is true that Jesus said, "The poor you have always with you," but I don't remember reading, where He said that it was right. I know splendid characters who are large employers and have dealt with them who are not in sympathy with the present system of grinding the life out of a man for gain. In the early days when the apprentice boy joined himself to an employer for a certain length of time, the employer took an interest in that boy. He watched him grow into manhood, a good mechanic, with a good reputation, and an unblemished character. Possibly he became the boy's father-in-law, and their interests were common. But changes have taken place and a drifting apart, until the corporation is to be dealt with now, and the apprentice boy is so far away from the head of the firm that they seldom meet, if ever, so their business is done through subordinates. The corporations have long since lost their soul, and it is now a cold-blooded financial proposition. If you get into trouble, instead of appealing directly to your employer, as of old, you must follow a chain of subordinates who are trying to build themselves up into better positions at the expense, and the distress, of the man and his family, and finally we are liable to have the Bankers' Association, and the Board of Trade injecting themselves into the case and the firms who are hiring union men boycotted. Therefore brotherhood is about the last thing talked about in our conferences today.

"What if we could establish real brotherhood in industry. Do you think we could swing such industries as the United States Steel Corporation into line? or the International Harvester? Could we induce the Big Packers or the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, or the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, or Governor Allen and his State Legislature? Had human kindness operated instead of class hatred the Governor would have shrunk away from the thought of taking away from the poor miners the rights that our Constitution gives them, and the rights that the rich have and operate only in another way, the State of Kansas would not today be facing the shameful experience of calling out the National Guard to chase back to their homes the wives and daughters of the striking miners.

"Brotherhood in industry is possible. Is it probable? That depends entirely upon the spirit that dominates both the employer and the employe. An honest employer has a right to expect an honest day's work for which he is willing to pay an honest wage. The dishonest employer is demanding that every fiber of a man's being be energized for his own benefit and so he has installed every imaginable machine to increase output and decrease wages. So watchful is he in studying the movements of his employes that a stop watch that divides a second is used so that even a fraction of that second is not wasted. That method is not the spirit of brotherhood, but the spirit of servitude.

"If we are to have a true and honest program of brotherhood carried out, there must be a surrender of the spirit of the taskmaster and the servant on the part of those who control the destinies of the working classes. Brotherhood in industry is, to my mind, most vitally needed if we are to find a workable way to overcome the evils in industry.

"The report of the Commission of Inquiry of the Interchurch World Movement, which made such a searching investigation of the steel strike of 1919 and also its latest supplementary report, "Public Opinion of the Steel Strike of 1919," should be read by every law-abiding citizen and let them determine as to the needs of brotherhood in industry. The greed for profits overshadows the spirit of brotherhood. It has with-

eld from the laborer who reaps our arvest, his wages, and an atonement ill be required.

"If I thought Mr. H. G. Wells, who is iid to be the best known living writer, correct in his diagnosis of world af-iirs, and if the world's ills are as seri-us as that noted writer says they are, ien brotherhood anywhere is an irri-escent dream and the decalogue has ant influence in modern business. I, or one, will not scrap my faith and llow my hopes to drift into an abysmal arkness and bow to the powers con-olled by the spirit of hatred, greed and ar. I live in hope that our Christian vilization is not going to drift into the uagmire of European militarism and iat it will not lose any of its luster in ie presence of shintoism, atheism, agnosticism or other ism.

"In the building up of the brotherhood in industry, there must be the spirit of toleration and recognition by both employers and employes of their rights to protection. There can be no unity in threats of wage reductions and lockouts on one side, and their getting ready for strikes on the other side.

"If the spirit of real brotherhood prevailed in industry, force would not be necessary for one is dependent upon the other. One organization, through its financial strength, would not intimidate and refuse employment to men who belong to another organization, for the very life of trade lies in the mutual consideration of the rights of each, and there would be no such thing as autocratic rule in industry.

AMERICAN LABOR LEADS THE WORLD

(By W. E. Walling.)

THE American labor movement differs from the labor movements of Europe. Since the time of Andrew Jackson (around 1830) we have had political democracy in America's industrial regions, id soon after that we established uni-rsal education. If political democracy to the present has brought labor only part of what labor demands and ex-cts, it has at least given us a century democratic experience, training and actice, a century of thinking in demo-atic terms and a century of striving ward democratic goals. It is due to is good fortune of our history and not an inborn superiority of American rkers that the American labor move-nt is the only labor movement in the rld today that is built consistently a democratic foundation, has an ex-sively democratic policy and goal, and s never departed from democratic licies.

Contrast the long democratic experi-ce of America with that of Europe. It s between 1867 and 1885 that British bor was even half enfranchised and iversal education established. The rmans have been educated as long as have, but they got democracy only 1918—French democracy dates from 76, and the only previous democratic periences of that country were brief olutionary periods—a fact which has ifused many French workers as to the relative values of democracy and of revolutionary violence.

The superiority of American labor lies in the friendship it has made. For more than a quarter century it has worked, wherever possible, with American rural labor, the farmers.

By its clean-cut political policy, gradually developed and still in the process of evolution, American labor has avoided all the confusion of a so-called labor party which is a labor party in name only—since every democratic country must admit and largely depend upon non-labor elements. Such a party is in reality a party of advanced democracy. To call it labor rather than democratic brings two evils. Not only is the labor movement likely to be invaded and swamped by outsiders, but certain elements of labor are given by this name an opportunity to put forth the theory, as has commonly occurred in Europe, that labor can advance politically through a non-democratic or even an anti-democratic program independently of other groups of producers. Never for one moment has American labor favored or tolerated this drawing of class lines between one group of producers and another. If it has waged economic and political war against any part of society it has been a war directed exclusively against parasites and exploiters. It has never preached or tolerated the theory that Organized Labor or industrial labor has a right to rule over any other

group of producers, but has sought to unite all producers against the common enemy.

American labor is today more united than labor of any country of the world with the possible exception of Great Britain. And this unity has been won and held against stronger influences making for division than exist in any other nation, since America has been the battleground of all the theories as well as all the prejudices of the workers of all Europe. Yet we are better united. The reason? Labor tends to unite on all labor questions; labor tends to divide on all the non-labor questions that take up so much of the time and energy of the political parties of Europe. The word "solidarity" is more widely used in Europe; actual solidarity is more advanced in the United States.

American labor is for international unity. Every superiority it has achieved makes it that much more valuable to the labor world. It does not claim leadership, but it offers to the world of labor the invaluable experience of the oldest political democracy and the leading industrial nation. It hopes and believes that by following the American method of attending to labor affairs to the exclusion of the outside matters that divide labor the national labor movements of Europe and the entire world movement will achieve a new and more solid unity. It welcomes the new tendency of European labor to do as America has done in putting democracy above all social dogmas. It believes that a more substantial, more permanent and more effective labor internationalism can be erected on this basis—an internationalism in which the working people of every great nation will be able to make a distinct and indespensable contribution to the whole. And it believes that such a movement will be able everywhere to achieve its entire industrial, social and political program—so far as that program rests upon democratic principles.

But great as have been its achievements in the past, American labor looks to the future—and it is for the purposes of future development that the superiority of its methods are most marked. It has not offered to solve in advance all the major problems of government and industry that the rising generation of workers will have to face. But it has done something better. Economically and politically, American labor has builded a solid foundation and has begun the erection of a structure no important part of which will have to be torn down. It has left American labor free, freer than the labor of any nation of the world, to determine its own destinies—without an incumbering heritage of outworn theories or of colossal blunders due to the effort to put these theories into effect. That American labor will utilize to the full the superior opportunities offered by the superior freedom of the American movement no American and few who know anything about America will question.

NO RECONSTRUCTION WITHOUT FAIR TREATMENT OF LABOR

(By Hugh Frayne.)

AS a result of the great world war the labor problem has been more prominently brought to the attention of the people of our country than ever before and those who have never given this vital subject more than passing notice have been brought to realize that the whole social structure rests upon labor, and unless labor is fairly treated and its rights fully recognized, there cannot be a reconstruction of industrial and social conditions that will be fundamentally sound or that will remove the growing feeling of unrest and the spread of extreme radicalism in the country.

That there is a keen social unrest spreading among the workers throughout the land no one can deny and to treat it with passive indifference is a very serious mistake as that is not the remedy to cure this unrest. Many of the common necessities of life are becoming prohibitive to the working man and his family on account of the high cost of living, so much so that many families are compelled to deny themselves those things which are necessary to sustain life. Values and profits are entirely too high; much of it might be classed as profiteering and the purchasing power of the American dollar has depreciated to a point where it is now only worth half of its full standard.

To prevent this growing unrest that is leading many to the doctrine of Bolshevism is the responsibility of every

one of us who believes that sane methods rather than insane should be applied. How is this to be accomplished? By what plan or system can the country be brought back from a war to a peace basis without seriously affecting the whole social fabric? Are we to return to the old system of industrial war caused by the employers of the country continuing to deny labor the right to organize or that labor will not be permitted to have any say in the making of the conditions under which it will be employed? Is the standard of living of the American working man and his family to be placed at a point where he or they must deny themselves many of the common necessities in order to live at all? The old idea of a living will have to be revised so that every comfort of life, consistent with the station of the worker, shall be enjoyed by him and his dependents. Life's comforts must be graded upwards in future. Exploitation of all kinds must cease if we are to have a better world and a better life. Labor believes that it is entitled to this as it did most to save the world for democracy.

The world needs balancing and America must furnish her share, and perhaps the largest of the influence in that direction; we must be safe and sane conservatives. It is necessary that the leaders of this country should realize that the high tension which is now upon the people, despite the end of the great war, must be relieved. It is intensely necessary, not only for our own sakes but for the sakes of all the people of the world, that as soon as possible we should be put back on a sound basis.

The war has demonstrated as never before the power of labor and its great importance in the affairs of the world. It has been clearly shown that there is no phase of the industrial life of our country that labor, in some form or other, does not enter. With this fact in mind, let us not make the serious mistake of trying to reconstruct a great nation upon a foundation from which the rights of labor have been overlooked and expect the structure to endure. The greatest asset of a nation is labor; it should be protected in its rights. High standards for labor bring a higher development and the future should not be measured by the standards of the past. Labor should be accorded full recognition and receive justice and equity in all its claims.

In the stabilization of business, wrong impressions as to labor's importance should be righted for unless the labor problem is considered as part of the whole subject of reconstruction, industrial wars will continue to go on and will be more harmful to the nation's welfare because the workers have learned that they were the greatest factor in the war and feel that they are entitled to a larger share of the results of their labor than ever before. They will not be satisfied with the same consideration as that of the pre-war period. Unless this is done, a social unrest will be created that will have a more farreaching effect upon the affairs of the country than even the war itself, because it would be more permanent.

Consideration should be given to the international aspect of this problem, having in mind that American living standards should not be jeopardized by that of any other nation. The unfair competition, either to business interests or to labor, must be prevented. Our country has assumed financial obligations unheard of in the history of the world up to this time and we will be obliged to meet them in the way of taxations and will be called upon to finance, feed and supply the rest of the world with many of the things they cannot furnish themselves. Our standards for this reason must be kept at the very peak.

It should not be the policy of big corporations or employers generally to expand their profits through the exploitation of labor. High standards and conditions of employment for labor are essentially necessary for the fullest development of the after-the-war conditions as the great burden of taxation falls on the shoulders of the working people of the country. Hence, high wages and standards are necessary to meet this obligation.

In the rehabilitation of the country to a sound and safe basis the general welfare of all should be carefully considered, to prevent disarrangement of industrial stability that would cause economic depression. If the idea of social and economic justice to the workers is given due consideration I feel sure that the danger of the spread of Bolshevism will be reduced to a minimum, if not entirely removed. This doctrine, as you know, thrives upon industrial unrest and by removing the cause with the

remedy suggested, the disease will soon disappear.

Shall the American people accept this new doctrine as the only remedy to cure our social and economic ills? Shall we stop the wheels of progress and turn back the hands on the clock of time of centuries of enlightenment and destroy all the advancement that the world has made; shall we substitute for our present form of government a system that has no ideals as a guide? Shall we permit the religion, the art, the literature and the cherished traditions of a nation to be swept aside for that which would, if put in practice, turn the human race back to days and conditions that existed in the ice and stone ages, or even before that.

I do not believe the American people are ready now nor do I think they will ever be ready to accept this false philosophy which pretends to lead the way for social and economic justice to the working people. It has an ulterior motive founded upon an impracticable theory of nationalization, even of the home, that is repugnant to all who believe that the sacredness of the home must be protected as that is the one place to which a country must look for its national life and greatness and the ideals that go to make up all that is cherished by those who believe in government and are willing to give their lives if necessary, in defense of those principles.

Bolshevism is an impossible doctrine. If the workers of this or any other country are not to receive social and economic justice in any other way than through a revolutionary movement that would destroy government, then it is best that the world should cease to be rather than to live under a condition as proposed by the doctrines of Bolshevism. Shall civilization, which society has taken centuries to build up, be sacrificed for this new utopian idea, this idea which is madness founded upon a false theory and unsound principles of economics.

This is the greatest country in the world and it is only natural that we sometimes have reason to find fault with some of the legislation that has been enacted but must we, because of this reason, tear down the very structure of our government because a few individuals at times may be placed in official power and abuse the power and privileges vested in them to the great disadvantage of the people. With the right of franchise that every citizen enjoys, we have it within our power to change such laws as may not be in the interest of all the people.

It is too much to expect that the organized labor movement of America should be left to cope alone with this industrial unrest. It can be dealt with by a triangle of government, capital and labor working in full co-operation with each other and without force. I have repeatedly said that you cannot destroy Bolshevism by putting it in jail or clubbing it, or even by killing the individual bolshevist, and you cannot deport it. Here and there you may find a bolshevist propagandist who has violated the law and you may deport him, but he leaves the propaganda behind. The seed has been sown. The thing that bolshevism thrives on is social unrest and you will have destroyed bolshevism and the seed have cured social unrest. Improved industrial life and the removal of many of the oppressive conditions that workers are living under will successfully meet the situation. It will not only remove the extreme radical tendencies but in my opinion is the solution to the Americanization of the foreign element and will make them understand what America and American citizenship in its fullest sense really stands for.

"Organize" has been the watchword of the American Federation of Labor for years. "Educate" has been likewise a slogan of labor for years. There are no better words today—no better guides to complete freedom of that industrial democracy which no better guides to the development has come to be the dream of mankind and the hope of the race.

Let the message to the workers be one of encouragement and loyalty to the Government. Loyalty and solidarity in our organization so that Organized Labor in the future, as in the past, shall continue to advance the cause of humanity and protect the interests of the working people of the nation, and bring into their lives more happiness and comfort through a greater and more improved condition, making the world better for all to live in. Let us strive harder by work, deed and action to make ourselves worthy of the great movement in which we are working for the cause of humanity.

America has saved the world for democracy, now let us save democracy for the world.

THE MOVE FOR SHORTER HOURS AT THE END OF THE 18TH CENTURY AND BEGINNING OF THE 19TH

(By Frank Duffy.)

ONE of the most interesting subjects in the history of "The American Labor Movement" is that dealing with the reduction of the hours of toil. It dates back to the colonial days when men of the trades worked practically fourteen hours per day.

In 1791 the "House Carpenters' Union of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania" demanded a shorter work day.

In 1796 the "House Carpenters' Union of New York City" made a similar demand.

In 1803 the "Shipwrights and Caulkers' Association of New York" did likewise.

In 1806 the "House Carpenters' Union of New York" followed suit.

In 1812 the "Carpenters' Union of Boston" demanded a shorter work day.

In 1822 "The Columbian Charitiable Society of Shipwrights and Caulkers of Boston and Charleston, Massachusetts" demanded a 10-hour day.

To reduce the hours of labor from fourteen to ten per day was a big undertaking and brought upon the workingmen the indignation and opposition of employers and merchants alike with little or no sympathy, encouragement or support from the public. This movement was looked upon as a grievous one, the employers claiming "it would leave the men idle several of the most valuable hours of the day."

In some places the movement was a success but in the majority of instances it was a failure.

There was no uniformity of action among the workers in those days. Every city looked after its own affairs independently and alone. This caused the "Journeymen House Carpenters' Association of Philadelphia" to call a National Convention of carpenters to be held in that city on October 4, 1836, for the express purpose of taking united action to establish the 10-hour work day. Even this was not successful. All these movements, however, had their effect in the final establishment of the 10-hour day a few years later.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE NEAR EAST

THE unemployment situation in the Near East can no longer be called a crisis. It's a calamity, a catastrophe and anything else that describes absolute ruin. From Constantinople east to the Caspian Sea there is scarcely such a thing as employment. After seven years of war, massacre and deportation and at last famine, the workers of Armenia and Transcaucasia, are reduced to a state of utter destitution. A large percentage of them have already perished, leaving behind them their orphaned children, without shelter or protection. Four hundred thousand of the survivors in Transcaucasia alone, are homeless and penniless. Their one hope lies in the response of their brother workers in America to the call the Near East is making in their behalf.

The new Armenian Government, established last spring, is making every effort to save its people, but it is helpless to cope with the results of seven years of destruction and the famine which has spread from Russia into their territory. They are doing their utmost in providing transportation facilities for food and supplies sent over from America, in offering Government buildings to house the orphaned children, and even in turning over to the Near East Relief, 16,700 acres of land for spring planting. But funds and food they are unable to give. The workers, who for these long years have striven so persistently to keep themselves and their families alive face annihilation today.

Already starvation is in process. Captain Paxton Hibben, one of the foremost authorities on the Near East, describes in an article in "Leslie's Weekly," what he saw when he visited Armenia last summer.

"When I stepped off the train at Alexandropol," says he, "I had to push my way through a crowd of refugees lining the platform of the station. There were among them hundreds of children quite naked, who clawed at my clothes and begged for bread, not in the sing-song of the professional child beggar of the

streets of eastern cities, but with a desperate insistance, a sort of sobbing half-mad chatter, with the words "hunger" and "bread" tumbling over one another, with no sense in it all. The grown people were silently staring ahead of them with vacant eyes. What they wore was not clothing, but rags pieced together with bits of old sacking, disintegrating remnants of sheepskins and odds and ends like the filthy throve of garbage cans and back lots. And with that they were half naked, barefoot, and with unkempt hair and incredible emaciation.

"As I walked through the dim hallway of the station I could scarcely make my way for the women and children huddled in heaps on the floor, lying all piled together, listless and uncaring whether they were stepped on or not."

Expert craftsmen and unskilled laborers are alike without work, and alike eager to do anything at all that will bring them in some food or that will repay the American organization for the aid they are extending. So far, the railroad workers have been the most fortunate, for there is employment for them. And incidentally, the service they are rendering is one of the utmost value to their countrymen. The transportation of American foodstuffs is the one thing that will save the people of Armenia. During the past years, when manning a train was often a matter of life and death, these men have stuck at their jobs at the risk of attack and massacre by their enemies.

It is to aid in the economic regeneration of Armenia, quite as much as to supply food and clothing and shelter which will tide these people over the winter, that the Near East Relief is striving. Conditions are so desperate at present, that much of the industrial work which they have carried on in their orphanages and workshops has had to be abandoned in the concentration of effort on actual life-saving. For when children are lying dead in the streets because there is no food to give them, it is difficult to apportion funds for carpenter shops and shoe factories. But even so, the organization appreciates that constructive work must be done. Employment bureaus, especially in Constantinople, are a part of the relief system. Unfortunately they are seldom able to assign an applicant to anything more than washing dishes or shining shoes or "hamaling," the Oriental method of carrying articles, from shoe boxes to pianos " by back."

Their most practical means of construction, however, are the industrial shops established within the orphanages where the boys and girls are taught in some trade whereby they can, at the earliest moment, become self-supporting, and whereby some of the expenses of running the relief are defrayed.

Many of these shops are carpentry shops. An order was recently given to one of the classes at Tiflis, Georgia, for making the furniture for the Italian bank in the city. The wood, Circasian walnut, was furnished by the Italian firm and all the work done by the boys in the Near East Relief orphanages. Of course, the benches and tables used by the orphans themselves are made in these shops.

The eagerness of the people to obtain work whenever possible is splendidly illustrated in a recent venture made by the Near East Relief at Rodosto, Thrace, where six hundred Armenian refugees from the war area of Asia Minor were given a portion of farming land on which to rebuild their homes. The refugees had scarcely landed before they began building. A few loads of lumber given by the Near East Relief furnished the frame work and this the men erected. The walls were built of mud and stones found on the ground, the roofs of red tile, made from clay or found among the ruins of the abondoned homes of the former residents. Within a few days after their arrival, each family had his own little home, with a hearth fire, and a front door, the first home they had enjoyed for many a year.

It is such spirit as this which makes the rescue of these people imperative! A fine, industrious, independent people, forced by the most cruel succession of circumstances to seek charity or perish. At the soup kitchens throughout the Near East, $5 a month will save a life. One hundred dollars a year provides for the complete support of an orphan child. Over sixty thousand children are now in Near East Relief homes; nearly as many more are being fed. But unless America gives continued and increased support thousands more of the four hundred thousand homeless men, women and children outside, will die of starvation and cold.

SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

WHEN DO WE EAT? The old howl of army days is a pertinent question to ıese veterans. Hired in New York by the committee to enforce the Landis award, fter arriving here they refused to work because of the existing labor troubles. abor leaders led them to the city hall to demand return tickets. Phil Collins, com- ander of the Naval Post, American Legion, and William Q. Setliffe, State Legion djutant, are shown promising them food and housing for the time. "The Legion neutral in the labor fight, but for all veterans," said Collins. [Tribune Photo.]

The illustration submitted is mute evidence of the length to which the ɔ-called "Citizens Committee" at Chicago will go to foist upon the unions f that city their anti-union attitude, and yet this committee proclaim to ıe public that they are organized for the purpose of enforcing the Landis ward, of which the carpenters of Chicago never were a party to.

The city of Chicago was over run with idle men, and the Citizens Com- ıittee had agents at New York and other cities hiring men to still further ıgment the army of unemployed and to such an extent that on March 11,)22, the City Council at a special meeting appropriated money for the nmediate care of the men and render assistance that they might be able) return to their homes. The City Council is urging a Grand Jury inves- gation of the actions of the so-called Citizens Committee.

We deplore the idea of these self-appointed guardians of the peoples ıterest in making the lives of our nation's defenders harder to live by ıaking them the innocent victims of the industrial war, and especially so hen about 90 per cent of the so-called Citizens Committee were "Stay at omes" that showed us what real profiteering looked like, making life ıiserable for the families of the men who were defending the honor of ıe nation.

Our members at Chicago have been put to considerable expense to send ıen home, who have been lured to Chicago by roseate promises, and we ɔpe other members will make inquiries through their unions before going) any other localities, for the more promising the employment offered the ɛtter is the reason why you should investigate and save yourself much grief.

Editorial

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Something Fundamentally Wrong

Every few years, and the past two in particular, as regular as the seasons themselves we have constantly recurring periods of depression in many of our staple industries, and thousands of work people, who can only just keep their heads above water in the busiest times, are left without work. How they struggle through these terrible times is a mystery, for although the laboring population have little wealth, a good number of them seem to have been blessed with a double portion of English pride, and they resent nothing stronger than even the mere imputation of poverty.

We hear on every hand that people are becoming mean, sordid, brutal and selfish, owing to the blind race for wealth; this nobody attempts to deny, and yet it is perfectly clear that the more raw material we can take from Mother Earth and transform into articles of utility, the wealthier the community must be. But alas! it is wealthier collectively and not individually, and the creed of present-day commercialism is "all for self and none for commonwealth."

Such a pass as we are come to in a governed country is a blot on nature. It is not logical—for can it be logical that the greater the waste the better for the community? And yet if there were greater waste, would there not also be greater demand for labor? It is not right—it cannot be right that an idle class who tie up the land for private parks, game and such like should live in ease while those who create all the wealth, those who are the bulwark, the sinews, nay, the very life of the nation, should be reduced to live in such a state that death is often hailed as a welcome release.

In the face of all this, political economists calmly say that it is a necessary evil consequent upon the "law of supply and demand." But why? The supply is there—even to overproduction—and Heaven knows, there is sufficient demand. If this is the result of what they call the law of supply and demand, is it not high time that this law was thrown overboard and another tried in its stead?

We, as a Christian nation, made great sacrifice of blood and treasure to help to bring about the abolition of slavery, and yet (although nothing is further from our thoughts than to advocate slavery), the slave was in some respects better off than the number of strong and willing people who are wandering about the country today in a futile search for work. The slave more often than not had a humane master—it was only a small minority who were habitually ill-treated—and they would be well fed and kept in good trim by their masters from mere self-interest, for the owner could not expect as much or as good work from a half-starved creature as one who had a sufficiency of wholesome food. More-

over, if the slave fell ill, it was to his master's interest to treat him well and get him in good health again as quickly as possible that he might get back to work.

Now, look for a moment at the position of the ordinary workman. He is usually paid such wages as will just provide him and his family with absolute necessaries, and, in some cases, with a few inexpensive luxuries. If his health should break down he is left to struggle along as best he may, and as his income is cut off he probably gets insufficient nourishment and attention, and often manages to hang a millstone of debt around his neck, which has to be paid off at a few shillings weekly when he recovers and recommences work — providing that his situation has not been filled in the meantime. As he becomes aged and begins to lose vigor a younger man will probably take his place, and he will be supported either by contributions from his children (who themselves have in many cases households to maintain), or he will be left to end his days in the poorhouse. There is something fundamentally wrong with a system that imposes such conditions on a country that is supposed to be "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

* * *

Labor's Fight Against Compulsory Arbitration

In commenting on the above caption, "Forbes," in its issue of January 21st, editorially says:

"Organized Labor is up in arms against the passing of any laws making compulsory the arbitration of labor disputes. Capitalists of a certain cast of mind urge that labor's opposition be ignored. Now, while it would doubtless save the public from much inconvenience were workmen compelled to settle all their disputes without stopping work, nevertheless, isn't it our proud boast that America is the land where freedom flourishes as nowhere else?

"Where tried, compulsory arbitration has not proved a panacea for all economic strife.

"Not only so, but somehow, deep down in one's heart there is a feeling that we ourselves would hate to be compelled to work for anyone on terms abhorrent to us. I confess that I would not like to be subjected to any law which would compel me, under any and all circumstances, to place a dispute with an employer in the hands of a third party and be forced to work under conditions which I felt in my heart and soul were unjust. I cherish my own freedom so much that I instinctively shrink from anything which would even savor of abridging the legitimate freedom of any other human being.

" Of course, advocates of compulsory arbitration claim that the legislation they advocate would not rob any man of his fullest freedom. But the central idea of such legislation is to prevent bodies of workmen from throwing down their tools. Personally, I would rather accept the risk of being subjected to very grave inconvenience than vote for any legal measure honestly regarded by millions of my fellowmen as fastening upon them something of the nature of, to use their own language, 'slavery.' "

"I would put humaneness above industrial considerations any day and every day.

"But I am firmly convinced that anything and everything which is not humane is unsound economically."

* * *

Blame for the Jobless

If employers were required to pay to furloughed men a dollar a day, over a period of thirteen weeks, the unemployment problem would be all but solved, Prof. John R. Commons, of the University of Wisconsin, declared in a statement made to the American Association of Labor Legislation.

"Unemployment insurance funds have proven successful where tried, and unemployment compensation laws are needed as an aid to industry in permanently preventing the worst consequences of seasonal and cyclical depressions, Professor Commons asserted. The state, he thought, cannot profitably longer ignore this question, which strikes at the very roots of fixed society.

"Neither the wage-earners nor the state can prevent unemployment," continued Dr. Commons. "All they can do is to partly relieve it.

"The business-like way of doing it is to place the responsibility on the business men who alone are in a position to prevent it.

* * *

Co-Operative Societies

Those of our readers who take an interest in progressive movements should exercise care lest they confuse the so-called Co-Operative Society of America

with the bona fide co-operative organizations that have been and are being organized all over the country. The Co-Operative Society of America, which is wholly dominated by a man named Harrison Parker and three or four others, has been having trouble in the courts for some time and is barred from doing business in quite a number of states because of "blue sky" laws that serve as a check on shady transactions. It is charged that Parker and his associates stung investors for upward of $11,000,000 in various undertakings, some of which are alleged to be clearly fraudulent while others may be only partial losses. It is unfortunate that they are scheming parasites who always succeed in feeding upon honest and bona fide movements by purloining a good name. Therefore, it behooves those who are interested in co-operation and who desire to join the movement to investigate the subject carefully before investing any funds. The All-American Co-Operative League, with headquarters in Washington, is a bona fide organization.

* * *

Union Labor Big Asset To Country

"Organized labor is America's greatest asset," declared Congressman James O'Connor, of New Orleans, in the course of a remarkable speech in the House of Representatives on the industrial situation. He said in part:

"I am for the Federation of Labor as an American who wishes to see his country remain the land of the free and the home of the brave—not an imperial autocracy with a few thousand financial, industrial and commercial nabobs in control of the destiny of the nation. The American Federation is the great instrumentality by which American men and women have been able to secure even an approach to their share of the wealth they help to create."

Discussing unemployment, Mr. O'Connor said:

"Ponder over this startling and mournful statement: The former national commander of the American Legion states that 200,000 men who were willing to go through hell to serve their country only a few years ago are without employment today, and that means, perhaps, without bread in the near future—and millions of their fellow workers walk the streets in our big cities, agonized and helpless, in the face of the most fearful calamity that has ever befallen our agricultural and business interests.

"What a tragic commentary on a civilization that can boast of the wonders that have been accomplished in the fields of art architecture, engineering and science."

Mr. O'Connor called attention to the fact that the repeal of the tax on excess profits would save hundreds of millions of dollars to those corporations which have profiteered during and since the war. These profiteers, he said, were conducting a nation-wide attack on Organized Labor, in order to divert public attention from their own misdeeds.

"In order to bolster up their cry for a reduction in the pay of wage workers, and in order to head off and confuse the public," he said, "these artful dodgers shouted 'stop thief'—stop union labor. Backed by a howling propaganda this ruse has been in a measure successful. But their triumph is only momentary.

"Soon or late the American people will determine that it is watered stock which is the thief, and not union labor; that the open shop cry is bunk and guff to throw the inquisitors off the track, and to beat down Organized Labor first, and all other labor subsequently, so that the wage earners of America shall be the servants and the hirelings of the rich and opulent."

* * *

Workers Educated In Co-Operation

The St. Paul Labor College, organized by the Trades and Labor Assembly of the Minnesota city, announces a course on Banks and Finance, including co-operative control of credit. Forty workers are already enrolled for the course, which will be given by a banker in sympathy with labor's ideals.

As the outcome of a course in co-operation in the Boston Labor College, the building trades unions have formed the Construction and Housing Company of Boston, with $100,000 capital, which is not only building homes for workers, but doing important construction work for outside parties. General courses in the principles of co-operation are now being provided for New York workers by the educational departments of two of the larger labor unions.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST
416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3536 Wyoming St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 Merchants National Bank Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

We are continuously having numerous complaints that members are not receiving our official Journal, "The Carpenter," and upon investigation we find that in most cases it arises from the fact that the only address submitted to the General Office is "General Delivery," and when sent this way, and not called for, the Postmaster sends same back to this General Office at quite an expense.

We must therefore insist that the Financial Secretaries of each and every Local get the correct street address of every member of his Local in good standing who does not receive the Journal, and submit same to the General Office

Financial Secretaries will also take into consideration that it is necessary to call attention on those same blanks to the names of members who are suspended and granted clearance so that their names can be erased from the mailing list in the town or city in which their Local is located. If sufficient blanks are not furnished at any time, our attention should be called to same and they will be promptly forwarded.

We must also insist that the Financial Secretaries obtain the same information from all members newly initiated and admitted on clearance, together with those who have changed their address, and forward same to the General Office on the blanks furnished for that purpose each and every month.

We also desire to call attention to the fact that it is not necessary to furnish each and every month a complete roster of your membership, and their addresses, only changes in same being necessary.

By carrying out the foregoing instructions you will not only assist this General Office in facilitating the delivery of our official Journal, "The Carpenter," but you will do a favor to the membership at large.

Convention Call of the American Federation of Labor

The Forty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at Cincinnati, O., beginning at 10:00 o'clock, Monday morning, June 12, 1922, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention is completed.

Representation in the Convention will be on the same basis as heretofore.

Questions of importance, will of necessity, occupy the attention of the Cincinnati Convention. Therefore, the importance of our movement, the duty of the hour and for the future, demand that our organization shall send its full quota of delegates.

The Convention will meet at the Armory and the Headquarters of the Executive Council will be at the Linton Hotel.

Convention Call of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor

The Fifteenth Convention of this Department will be held at Cincinnati, O., beginning at 10:00 o'clock Thursday morning, June 8, 1922, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention has been completed. Representation in the Convention will be on the same basis as heretofore.

The Headquarters of the President and Secretary will be at the Linton Hotel, where delegates should present their original credentials immediately upon their arrival in Cincinnati.

Landis Organized Baseball

Editor, "The Carpenter":

At a meeting of L. U. No. 13, held Thursday evening, March 23, 1922, I was on motion instructed to communicate with all the Local Unions in this district, asking them to request their members to refrain from attending Landis organized baseball, also to communicate with the General Office, asking them to have our request printed in our monthly Journal, "The Carpenter,"

With best wish I remain,

Fraternally yours,

L. U. No. 13. WM. R. DANIELS.

Endorsed by L. U. No. 10, No. 181, No. 504, No. 1784, No. 1367, No. 448, Chicago District Council,

Notice

The Chamber of Commerce of Philadelphia, Pa., are spreading broadcast through the daily press, notices asking for mechanics and leading them to believe that work has started on the Sesqui Centennial exhibition buildings. We are advised by our District Council of that city that this is not true, as they have not as yet broken ground, in fact there is very little work there for the men of that district and under the circumstances we would advise our members to take up the matter with W. T. Allen, Secretary-Treasurer of the District Council before making arrangements for going there to work.

Local Unions Chartered In March

Childers, Tex. Atlanta, Ga.
East San Diego, Cal. Boyle Heights, Cal.
Stanwood, Wash.
Total, 5 Local Unions.

Proceedings of the Second Quarterly Session, 1922, of the General Executive Board

During the interim between the first and second quarterly session of 1922, the following was acted upon by the Board by correspondence.

January 30, 1922.

Marion, Ind., L. U. 365.—Movement for the same scale of wages, 85c per hour, 8-hour day effective March 1, 1922. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considereed later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

March 20, 1922.

The second quarterly 1922 session of the General Executive Board was called to order by General President Hutcheson on the above date.

The reports of the General President, First and Second General Vice-Presidents were received and filed.

A general discussion took place relative to the good and welfare of the organization and the prospects for the coming year.

March 21, 1922.

Cleveland, O., District Council.—Full accounting of appropriations made to Cleveland District Council for relief of men locked out during the year 1921 received, accepted and filed. The General Executive Board appropriated the sum of $557.50 to reimburse the District Council overpaid.

Secretary Schwarzer and Business Agent Ruddy of the Cleveland District Council appeared before the Board relative to the present lockout brought about on account of the men refusing to accept a reduction in wages and other causes. After thorough consideration of the case the Board decided to financially assist the Cleveland District Council as detailed reports are made to the General Office.

Peru, Ill., L. U. No. 196.—Request for strike benefits. Not having supplied the General Office with the information asked for in accordance with the instructions of the General Executive Board at last meeting and not having followed out the advise given, the General Executive Board cannot grant financial aid,

Charlotte, N. C., L. U. No. 2146.—The sum of $200 was appropriated for organizing purposes to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

Knoxville, Tenn., L. U. No. 50.—An appropriation of $500 was made for organizing purposes to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

Oklahoma City, Okla., L. U. No. 276.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The General Executive Board referred request to the General President to inaugurate an organizing campaign.

Aurora, Ill., L. U. No. 916.—Request for an appropriation for the purpose of keeping their members in good standing. Request denied.

New Orleans, La., District Council.—Request for an appropriation of $2,000 for the purpose of maintaining a Business Agent. Request denied and the matter of organizing was referred to the General President.

Billings, Mont., L. U. No. 1172.—The sum of $500 was appropriated for organizing purposes to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

Rockford, Ill., L. U. No. 1523.—Request for an appropriation to be expended for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Omaha, Neb.—Twin City District Council.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Denied.

Great Falls, Mont., L. U. No. 286.—Protest against the suspension of G. A. Bosley from local Union by the General President for issuing a circular letter advocating the formation of "One Big Union." The General Executive Board concurred in the action of the General President.

An emblem for the Ladies' Auxiliary Unions, consisting of the official shield of our organization in the center surrounded by a white circle with the words: "Ladies' Auxiliary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America" as suggested by Ladies' Auxiliary No. 63 of Atlantic City, N. J., and submitted to the General Office by Brother R. C. Gaskill was adopted by the Board as the official emblem for Ladies' Auxiliary Unions.

Magna, Utah, L. U. No. 1894.—An appropriation of $24 was made for organizing purposes to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

Salt Lake City, Utah, L. U. No. 725.—An appropriation of $60 was made for organizing purposes to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

Toronto, Can., District Council.—Request for appropriation was denied.

President Jensen, Secretary-Treasurer Galvin and Business Agent Taylor, representing the Chicago District Council, appeared before the Board relative to conditions as they exist in Chicago at the present time, particularly the matters in court. These matters were referred to the General President for further information.

March 22, 1922.

St. Joseph County District Council, South Bend, Ind.—Request for an appropriation of $500 for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Muskegon and Muskegon Heights District Council, Muskegon, Mich.—Request for an appropriation to maintain a Business Agent. Request denied.

Augusta, Ga., L. U. No. 283.—The sum of $50 was appropriated for organizing work, to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

Salt Lake City, Utah, L. U. No. 184.—Three hundred dollars was appropriated for organizing work, to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

Cisco, Tex., L. U. 1410.—Request for an appropriation to make payment on Labor Temple Building. Request denied as the General Executive Board is not authorized to appropriate funds to assist in payments on Labor Temples or homes.

Appeal of L. U. No. 427, Omaha, Neb., from the decision rendered by the General President in the case of J. M. Hansen vs. L. U. No. 427. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Somersworth, N. H., L. U. No. 2429.—An appropriation of $432 was made for the relief of men locked out.

Bristol, Conn., L. U. No. 952.—An appropriation of $288 was made for the relief of men locked out.

Santa Rosa, Cal., L. U. No. 751.—An appropriation of $60 was made for the relief of men locked out.

Cleveland, O., District Council.—An appropriation of $2,310 was made for the relief of men locked out.

Sioux City, Iowa, L. U. No. 948.—An appropriation of $132 was made as the final payment of benefits for relief of men locked out.

Livermore Falls, Me., L. U. No. 1963.—Request of Local Union to circularize the Local Unions in the State of Maine for financial aid in their present lockout was approved by the General Executive Board.

Chillicothe, O., L. U. No. 1255.—Movement for same scale, 80c per hour, 8-hour day, effective June 1, 1922. Official sanction only granted.

Pembroke, Ont., Can., L. U. No. 2466.—Movement for minimum wage of 65c per hour and 9-hour day, effective June 1, 1922. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Stevens Point, Wis., L. U. No. 1919.—Movement for same scale of 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1922. Official sanction only granted.

Sheboygan, Wis., L. U. No. 657.—Movement for same scale, 82½c per hour, effective May 1, 1922. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Calgary, Alberta, Can., District Council.—Movement for same scale of wages, 90c per hour, effective April 1, 1922. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Appleton, Wis., Fox River Valley District Council.—Trade movement. The provision of Paragraph H, Section 58, of our General Laws not having been complied with, the matter is laid over.

Lebanon, Pa., L. U. No. 677.—Movement for same scale, 70c per hour, and 8-hour day, effective May 1, 1922. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Lower Anthracite Region District Council, Pa.—Movement for same scale of wages, 80c to 90c per hour, effective April 1, 1922. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Dawson Springs, Ky., L. U. No. 2124.—Movement for same scale of wages, 80c per hour, effective April 3, 1922. Official sanction only granted.

Jersey City, N. J., L. U. No. 1985. (Boxmakers and Sawyers.) Movement for increase in wages, effective May 1, 1922. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Evansville, Ind., L. U. No. 90.—Movement for an increase in wages from 86c to 92½c per hour, effective April 1, 1922. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

New Philadelphia, O., L. U. No. 1802.—Movement for same scale of wages, 87½c per hour, effective May 1, 1922. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Allentown, Pa., L. U. No. 1285.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour, effective May 1, 1922. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Eau Claire, Wis., L. U. No. 1074.—Movement for same scale of wages, 70c per hour, effective May 15, 1922. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Manitowoc, Wis., L. U. No. 849.—Movement for same scale of wages, 80c per hour, effective April 1, 1922. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Decatur, Ill., L. U. No. 742.—Movement for same scale of wages, 90c per hour, effective April 1, 1922. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Ottawa, Ill., L. U. No. 661.—Movement for same scale of wages, 87½c per hour, effective April 1, 1922. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Neenah, Wis., L. U. No. 630. (Millmen.) Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour, effective April 1, 1922. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Chester, W. Va., L. U. 435.—Movement for same scale, $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1922. Official sanction only granted.

Windsor, Ont., Can., L. U. No. 494.—Movement for same scale of wages, 90c per hour, effective April 1, 1922. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Kankakee, Ill., L. U. No. 496.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to 90c per hour, effective April 1, 1922. Official sanction only granted.

Chambersburg, Pa., L. U. No. 616.—Movement for same scale of wages, 60c per hour, effective May 1, 1922. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Rochester, Pa., L. U. No. 422.—Movement for same scale, $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1922. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Tipton, Ind., L. U. No. 358.—Movement for same scale, 75c per hour, effective March 1, 1922. Official sanction only granted.

Danville, Ill., L. U. No. 269.—Movement for same scale, 87½c per hour, effective April 1, 1922. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

York, Pa., L. U. No. 191.—Movement for same scale, 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1922. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Lawrence, Mass., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to 90c per hour, effective May 15, 1922. Movement sanctioned without financial aid.

Cornwall, Ont., Can., L. U. No. 2307—Movement for minimum wage of 55c per hour, and 9-hour day, effective May 15, 1922. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Kansas City, Mo., District Council.—Movement for same scale, $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1922. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

The certificate covering the bond of $50,000 on General Treasurer Neale was received and referred to the General President for safe keeping.

The certificate covering the bond of $2,000 on Harry R. Allen, bookkeeper, was received and referred to the General Secretary for safe keeping.

Taft, Cal., L. U. No. 1774.—Request to circulate an appeal to all Local Unions for financial assistance was denied.

The General Executive Board accepted the proposition of Coffield, Sanders & Company, certified public accountants, to make a quarterly audit of the books and accounts for a fee of $500 for the year 1922.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Request of F. W. Burgess, L. U. No. 8 and W. T. Allen, Secretary of the District Council, that the General Office open an account with the Producers and Consumers Bank of Philadelphia, Pa. Request denied.

The following accountings were received and filed by the General Executive Board covering strike and lockout appropriations:

Tonopah, Nev., L. U. No. 1417, during the month of January, 1922.

San Francisco, Cal., District Council., during the months of June and September, 1921.

Cincinnati, O., District Council, during the months of November, December, January, 1921 and 1922.

New York, N. Y., District Council, during the month of February, 1922.

Roswell, N. M., L. U. No. 511, during the months of December, 1921, January and February, 1922.

March 23, 1922.

Bethlehem, Pa., L. U. No. 406.—Request received from Local Union to hold in abeyance 1922 trade movements considered at the January, 1922, session of the General Executive Board, which was referred by that body to the

General President and member of the General Executive Board from Second District for investigation. General Executive Board complied with request.

Appeal of Clement Tarditi, L. U. No. 36, Oakland, Cal., from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim for disability donation. The General Executive Board sustained the decision as rendered by the General Treasurer on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. No. 157, Boston, Mass., in the disapproved claim for disability donation of Philip Bloomenfield. The decision of the General Executive Board rendered October 20, 1921, was reaffirmed by the Board.

Appeal of L. U. No. 1117, Oilton, Okla., from the decision of the General Treasurer, account disapproved claim of J. E. Fox for wife's funeral donation. The General Executive Board referred the matter back to the General Treasurer for further investigation.

Appeal of August Engelbrecht, L. U. No. 1055, Lincoln, Neb., from the decision as rendered by the General Treasurer in disapproving claim for wife's funeral donation. The decision as rendered by the General Treasurer was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Manchester, N. H., L. U. No. 2064.—An appropriation of $1,446 was made for the relief of men on strike.

The regular quarterly audit of the books and accounts was taken up at this time and continued throughout the day.

March 24, 1922.

The audit of books and accounts continued.

There being no further business to come before the Board, the minutes were read and the session was adjourned. The next meeting to be held commencing Monday, June 19, 1922.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

Women Will Organize Auxiliary To Local Carpenters' Union

Tulsa, Okla., carpenters and their wives and families had a big "housewarming" social affair in the new Labor Temple recently. Plans had been made for a general good time which everyone enjoyed from the old folks down to the kids.

But the music, dancing and games were not the main features of the program. The women in the families are preparing to organize a Ladies' Auxiliary to the local Carpenters Union. More than 5,000 women in Tulsa are eligible to membership in the new organization, it is stated by officers. Not only the wives, but the sisters, daughters and others will be included in the roll.

The entertainment was in charge of W. M. Michaels, Ted Rau and W. E. Carr. Some of the older members of the union demonstrated the dancing steps of 1881 which were danced when the carpenters first united as a labor body. The meeting hall in the new temple affords ample facilities for large gatherings and all kinds of entertainment.

Union Pen Signs Treaties

A trade union pen was used by Secretary of State Hughes in signing the treaties resulting from the International Conference on the Limitation of Armament.

The pen was made by David Fairbanks, 111 Throop St., Chicago, member of the Painters' Union. It was presented to Secretary Hughes on December 21 by Mr. Fairbanks and President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor.

Wood from twenty-eight states was used in making the pen. It was mounted with a gold eagle and had a gold point. From the staff fluttered twenty-eight flags, each attached by a silken cord.

The pen will be preserved by the Daughters of the American Revolution, in Colonial Hall where the treaties were signed.

Owed To a Restaurant

'Twas in a restaurant they met—
One Romeo, one Juliet;
'Twas there he first fell into debt,
For Romeo-d what Juli-et.

If We Only Understood

If we knew the care and trials,
Knew the efforts all in vain,
And the bitter disappointment,
Understood the loss and gain—
Should we help where now we hinder?
Should we pity where we blame?

Ah! we judge each other harshly,
Knowing not Life's hidden force—
Knowing not the fount of action
Is less turbid at its source.
Seeing not amid the evil
All the golden grains of good;
And we'd love each other better
If we only understood.

Could we judge all deeds by motives
That surround each other's lives,
See the naked heart and spirit,
Know what spur the action gives,
Often we would find it better,
Purer than we judge we should,
We should love each other better
If we only understood.

Could we judge all deeds by motives,
See the good and bad within,
Often we should love the sinner
All the while we loathe the sin;
Could we know the powers working
To o'erthrow integrity,
We should judge each other's errors,
More with patient charity.

—Exchange.

If you are acquainted with happiness introduce him to your neighbor.

Correspondence

A Few Notes From L. U. No. 89

Editor, "The Carpenter":

All things considered, the members of L. U. No. 89 have good reason for being thankful for the manner in which the work of the Local is going on. We have had a goodly number of members falling off, but are also recruiting new members right along. The members are receiving the scale here despite the fact that the carpenters — so-called — are working at anything being offered to them. Work is scarce and most of the members have been working for "Hunter & Walk." We have had a mild winter thus far and this has been a real God-send.

L. U. No. 89 is actively assisting in helping to take care of the unemployed and has done what it could in supporting the "New Hope Committee" work. This is an organization which has formed after the Central Trades Council here protested against the unemployed being deported by the truck load and also being fined and sentenced by the judges to work the roads in convict uniform. We aim to keep in touch with the cases as they are called in court and take care of the men who have union cards by placing them in the New Hope Committee Home where they have shelter and a bed with plain food until they can earn a few dollars by doing odd jobs.

Brother Charles H. Franck was elected President of the Mobile Central Trades Council and L. U. No. 89 holds the best record for attendance at the Trades Council meetings.

Under the active direction of L. U. No. 89 steps are now being taken to consolidate under one charter the different Local Unions of the United Brotherhood and this move when completed will be of no small benefit to the movement in this district.

Members of the United Brotherhood and their friends will save themselves a lot of time, money and trouble by staying away from this coast country, and especially from the much written about Mussels Shoals project.

The saw-mills offer the only real field for employment and they are over-supplied with wages ranging from 75c to $2 a day for ten and eleven hours' work, compulsory trading at the company commisaries, hovels to live in and a gunman ready to shoot your head off off if you even whisper anything about unions. So-stay away from the mills and camps of the South. Organizers trying to get the men in the timber industry organized are kidnapped—beaten to a pulp— shot and even killed. This is in America in the year A. D. 1922 after the world was made safe for democracy, that is, for everybody everywhere, except in the sunny southland of the U. S. A.

While thousands of men are out of work along this coast, the United States Shipping Board has hundreds of ships of all descriptions laid up in the "boneyard" here. These ships are being placed in commission. It would be a saving of many tens of thousands of dollars to the taxpayers of this country if the Shipping Board would keep these ships in repair, doing the work themselves, thus saving many, many thousands of dollars in profits which now go into the pockets of the dollar a day patriots and the work would put hundreds of skilled mechanics at work. Why not have the Brotherhood Local Unions agitate this matter and get in touch with our Congressmen and Senators demanding that the Government's property be protected and safeguarded.

THOMAS J. O'CONNOR.
Secretary L. U. No. 89, Mobile, Ala.

Every Little Bit Helps

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Just a little corner in our Journal, to show the brothers what labor can do, when everyone puts his shoulders to the wheel.

At the city election, held in Clovis this week, we entered the race with three labor candidates for city commissioners, and had the satisfaction of electing all three of them with a majority of 532 votes, or practically 2 to 1.

One of the newly elected commissioners is a member of our Local. Our wo-

men stood side by side with our men, and to them is due much of the credit for our victory.

It was the hardest battle ever waged at the Clovis polls, and the victory will do much to stimulate unionism in Clovis.

Fraternally yours,

JAKE LAAN.

L. U. No. 671. Clovis, N. M.

An Inquiry

Editor, "The Carpenter":

May I ask through your columns a few questions of your trap-nest, brother? The way he has written about the trap-nest we hardly know whether he is making a joke of the trap-nest or whether he really has something good. We have to read between lines of what he has written.

Now, if we understand his scheme, it would be to have a trap-nest for each hen, which would cost from $3 to $5 each. The hen would go in the nest at her leisure and would be trapped there, then she would lay her egg and stay there until such a time as the owner sees fit to come and take her number and let her out.

Now, I am interested in chickens, and am open for new inventions, but I always look at the financial points first, but if our brother can make his invention plainer and show it is a paying investment, we are there to invest.

Fraternally yours,

D. C. PINGREY.

L. U. No. 2431. Chico, Cal.

Protecting His Tool Box

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Did you ever hear of a man being hoisted by his own petard or something like that? Well, that is what happened to me.

Some years ago I invented a burglar alarm, but never done much with it. It consists of a tube to put in a blank cartridge, in which, when a spring is released, sends the cartridge off with a bang.

A few days ago I put this on my tool box, and connected same with a string. When I arrived at work I released the string and opened the box all right until Saturday morning.

When I came on the job I opened the box without thinking of releasing the string and the cartridge went off with a great bang.

This idea of protecting a tool box occurred to me a few years ago. There were a lot of tool boxes being broken open, and I conceived the idea of placing a metal flask loaded with red pepper in the box and attaching a chain so that in case the box was broken open and cover lifted, contents would fly up in the thief's face.

Just at present I am in correspondence with one of the clock companies in reference to an alarm.

There are many ways in which a carpenter can devise schemes to protect his tool box from being broken open. When it is generally understood that boxes are protected in a manner known only to their owners the art of breaking open boxes will become a lost one.

WM. J. KELLY.

4 Magnolia Ave. Jersey City, N. J.

An Expression From Rome

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Employers don't care whether they employ union or non-union men, as long as they get them cheap enough. There is always more building going on with us when wages are high, profits large and workers scarce, than when wages are low, materials cheap, and labor plentiful. The only way I see to bring such a condition and make it permanent is to tax land values only, by abolishing all other taxes. Such a tax, if high enough to secure enough revenue, would prevent land from being held out of use, and labor could more readily secure land at a nominal price or for nothing at all.

This would relieve the labor market and these men using land would produce without having to pay profits to others and this would cause a demand for other products, and eventually all laborers would be as well off as if they worked for themselves.

Labor unions should study this, for there is absolutely no other remedy and labor unions can only take intelligent initiative when they realize this and insist on it. It is up to us to be superior to our employers, intellectually, for unless we are, we founder. Desiring that you publish this as an expression of the views of many members of L. U. No. 1977, U. B. of C. & J. of A., Rome, Ga.

Yours faithfully,

T. COLEGATE, R. S.

103 Myrtle St. Rome, Ga.

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EVERY day in your work you get up-against new proble... sometimes it is only some old 'sticker' coming in a new... Just the same though it takes a lot of time to figure the... **Don't do it.** Here's everything worked out for you. Every ... lem big or little that you will meet in a day's work. Hundr... new ideas and better ways of doing things. Hundreds of wa... other fellows are making money. Hundreds of ways **you** can ... more out of the same work you are doing now.

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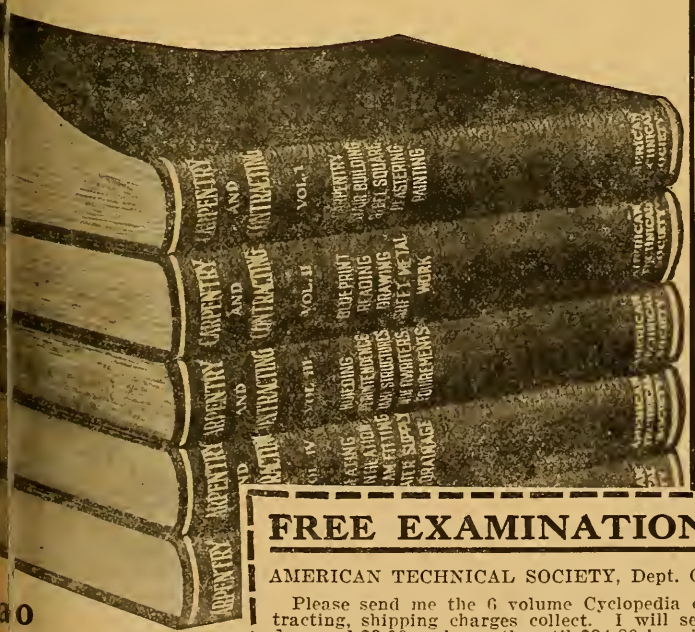

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Without Co-Operation We Stand Alone

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Co-operation is a long felt need in unionism, but it is not adhered to by every union man. It is our desire to call to every man's attention the benefit that would be derived from co-operation and how it can be applied.

We have the power to create demand for union-made goods, by purchasing only such goods as are of union make and bear the union stamp.

It is probably a daily occurrence with a large number of unionists to overlook, or possible forget, to inquire as to whether their daily purchases are of union make.

If each and every one of us would stop to appreciate the assistance we would be rendering our own cause by purchasing only union made goods, we could readily see the result and effect it would have on non-union made goods.

It is in union-made products that we are most interested and it should therefore receive our first consideration when purchasing.

The Cigar Box Makers' Local Union No. 2103 of Chicago, Ill., U. B. of C. & J. of A., have long impressed this upon its members, with 100 per cent success, and therefore urge every union man when purchasing his cigar to ascertain whether it bears the Union Label of the Brotherhood on the cigar box and to further promote the sale of union-made cigars and cigar boxes.

Fraternally yours,
RICHARD FEISTEL, R. S.

Real Brotherhood

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am enclosing to you a clipping from the Edmonton Journal, illustrating to you the spirit of L. U. Nos. 1325 and 2607.

There are many of them out of employment, so that when the Home Builders' Exposition asked the carpenters for a donation, they offered to build their bungalows for them at the rate of 85c and to donate 40 per cent, which was accepted. The men registering got three days each.

Everything worked out satisfactory and to the credit of the members and the Locals.

Yours fraternally,
JOHN LIDSTONE.
L. U. No. 1325. Edmonton, Alta., Can.

"Happening over at the Home Buil ing Exposition at the noon hour, I sa one of the carpenters packing up hi tools, and he remarked, 'I have done m bit, now I will let the other fellow hav a show.'

"I noticed that the same men hav not been on the job on the different oc casions I have been around, and fro the remarks passed I came to the con clusion that the carpenters are sharin up the work among them. I thought a the time that if the originator of th idea had been present and heard the re marks it would have done his heart goo Ministers of the Gospel who have bee bewailing the selfishness that exists i the world would do well to come an see real brotherhood and unselfishness.

"The minister of labor states tha there are 200,000 men idle in Canad and also that this state of affairs shoul not be in a country like Canada. would like to add that it need not be i any other country, either, if peopl would follow the example of the carpen ters of this city. Though I am not member of the union at present, I believ that if the union shows that it intend to carry out this policy on other wor there is no doubt that a larger numbe of the men of principles and good trades men who are outside of the unions a present will join, as a great many hav been under the impression that wher there was work a few of the friends al ways got it.

"There should also be a proper systen for the operation of the idea so that ther would be no misunderstanding. I wis the carpenters the best of success if they are trying to work out this most un selfish system. For all must live, an all must work."

Short and To the Point

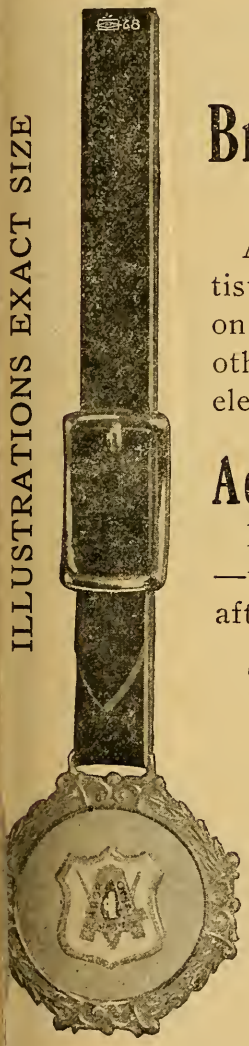
Editor, "The Carpenter":

We saw in the March issue of "The Carpenter" a report from Ladies' Aux iliary No. 63, and would like to send a few lines in regard to our Union, No. 69 We were chartered September 2, 1921 with a membership of 14 and have been reading and studying unionism ever since and stand ready to assist the union in every way at any time.

We have a delegate to the Building Trades Council at Vesaha every month. Our meetings are on the first and third Friday of each month. March 31st we held an old-fashioned box social and en-

WEAR The UNIQUE And HANDY

ILLUSTRATIONS EXACT SIZE



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FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan St.,
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tertainment, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all who attended.

We are doing community work with the money from our social fund. Trusting to hear through the columns of your Journal from other Ladies' Auxiliaries, I am,

Fraternally yours,
Tulare, Cal. PEARL GADD, R. S.

Discusses Henry Ford's Activities

Editor, "The Carpenter":

New Kensington L. U. No. 333 of the U. B. of C. & J. of A., in one of their usual interesting meetings were favored by several of the brothers discussing the plan of Henry Ford's activities regarding Muscle Shoals. Speakers seemed to be of one opinion, that it was one of the greatest economical moves of the day, full of wonderful possibilities to the workers, both in an industrial and agricultural sense. And decided to use their influence, individually and collectively with the Congressman, urging their support of Henry Ford's purchase of Muscle Shoals, also to ask the Boards of Commerce of our vicinity to join us in our move.

And we hope other Local Unions will lend their support toward the same end.

We are trying to be progressive to advance our welfare as workers in all manner and ways we can.

Yours respectfully,
BERT POWELL, Rec. Sec.
Springdale, Pa.

An Inquiry

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Will some of your mathematical readers kindly give me working rules showing:

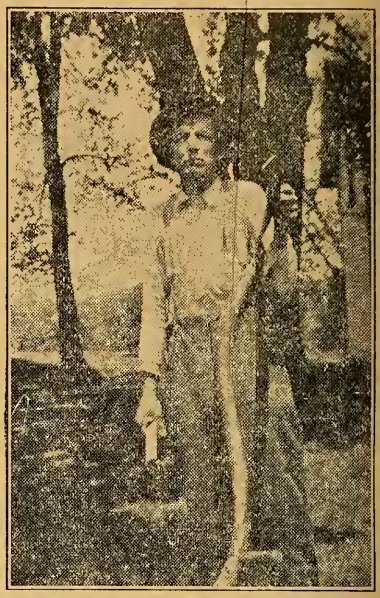
7. How to find the most economical form of box or tank without a top to contain any given capacity, say 200 cu. ft.

2. How to find the form of a gutter made of three 10 in. boards (neglecting the thickness), to give its greatest capacity.

Yours fraternally,
L. U. No. 61. WILL JOHNSON.

Information Wanted

Ira H. Sumner, who is shown in the accompanying cut, disappeared from his home March 27th. He is 5 ft. 8 in. high, weighs 120 pounds, blue eyes, fair complexion and hair black, graying. Any one knowing of his whereabouts,



kindly communicate with Mrs. I. H. Sumner, Pinckneyville, Ill.

* * *

Charles V. Turley, who is shown in the accompanying photograph, was last heard from in Denver, Colo., some two

years ago. Any one knowing of his whereabouts will kindly address Daniel Turley, 2900 Stewart St., McKeesport, Pa.

An Irishman was gazing in the window of an Indiana book store and the following sign caught his eye:

Dickens Works
All This Week for
Only $4.

"The divil he does!" exclaimed Pat in disgust. "The dirty scab!"

Casual Comment

If all the working people were organized, the unions could wipe out the open shop system tomorrow. Another reason for that 500,000.

* * *

The need of the moment is not so much for the formation of new unions as for new members in those unions already formed.

* * *

Under the contract piecework system the railroad slogan "Safety First" is a call to the traveler to use any other available means of transit than the railroad working upon that basis.

* * *

The relativity of labor, both mentally and physically, permeates every atom and electron of the social, political and economic life of mankind.

* * *

The public has had a sorry experience in trying to protect itself from the extortion of monopolies and with every form of social legislation. Child labor laws, women's protective laws, anti-trust laws and labor laws have fallen under the blight of the one lone individual of the court who makes up a bare majority.

* * *

We wonder what the press agents of the wage-reducing class mean when they harp on falling living costs. Official figures do not sustain their statements as the latest bulletin issued by the Government shows a total increase in living costs from December, 1914, to December, 1921.

* * *

Attorney General Dougherty has again had the riot act against greedy retail merchants, but his warning has evidently not been heard by the profit-ears.

* * *

Keeping the home fires burning is not as easy to do as it once was, thanks to the coal profiteers, who doesn't seem to know that the war is over.

* * *

President Harding and his associates in the conference are to be congratulated on the substantial achievements accomplished at the conference. But congratulations should not provide any excuse for complacency.

We wonder what the "Citizens' Committee" of Chicago had to do with Judge Landis' resignation?

* * *

We are indebted to Federal Judge Learned Hand of New York for the judgment that there "is no such thing as natural rights." If recent decisions of judges are to be taken at face value, there are no other rights — natural or otherwise—that the judiciary is bound to respect.

* * *

We wonder why it is called the "agricultural" bloc when from what we learn it is composed of 14 lawyers, 1 farmer, 2 live stock industry, 1 insurance, 1 writer, 1 agricultural college President, 1 well driller and 1 editor?

* * *

If you believe the dangers of industrial bondage are remote, it may interest you to learn that recommendations requiring the incorporation of labor organizations have been submitted to the United States Senate by Senators Phipps of Colorado, Warren of Wyoming and Sterling of South Dakota.

* * *

Senator LaFollette addressing the Senate recently said: "The American worker is today receiving less wages than before the war. Instead of being a profiteer he is gradually being forced into a condition of abject poverty through conspiracy of large employers and the National Government." We note the daily press failed to print the Senator's speech.

* * *

"There is no shortage of lumber, but prices will not be reduced," said J. H. Burton, President of the American Wholesale Lumber Association. This prediction is made at a time when wages in the lumber industry have been slashed below pre-war rates, and hours have been lengthened.

* * *

We read and hear a great deal about the "public." The question is who are the public? After you eliminate those who labor and those who employ labor, there "ain't no such animals" as the public, except perhaps a few people in the old ladies' home or other institutions.

Trade Notes

L. U. No. 1023, Alliance, O., have signed an agreement with the contractors for a wage scale of 85c per hour.

* * *

L. U. No. 1829, Ravenna, O., advises that they have signed up for the coming year with a scale of 75c an hour, 8-hour day and 48-hour week, no trouble whatever, and all signed up for a closed shop.

* * *

Carpenters' District Council of of Indianapolis, Ind., reports that agreement has been reached with Contractors' Association as to wages and practically all working conditions. Present wages, 92½c per hour, and working conditions to continue.

* * *

District Council of Pottsville, Pa., advises they have renewed their agreement for another year with the builders with the same wages, 80c an hour, and 44-hour week and all other conditions as before.

* * *

L. U. No. 314 of Madison, Wis., advises that they have signed an agreement with the local Contractors' Association and will receive the same scale of wages for the coming year, of 90c an hour, as heretofore.

* * *

After serving 21 years as President of the California State Building Trades Council, P. H. McCarthy declined a renomination at the Annual Convention and was succeeded by First Vice-President MacDonald. By unanimous vote the Convention elected McCarthy Past General Adviser.

* * *

Secretary-Treasurer Tveitmoe who also served for 21 years, retired because of ill health. The Convention agreed to plans for a state-wide organization campaign and an aggressive fight against the anti-union "American" shop.

* * *

We have just been advised by L. U. No. 1753, Lockport, Ill., that the carpenters of that district have at last won a hard fought battle and have signed an agreement with the Contractors' Association after having been locked out for over a year. The agreement is for closed shop and $1 an hour.

Foreign Trade Notes

Engineering and carpentry will be taught the natives of New Guinea soon. The New Guinea Central Labor Administration plans to equip the islands with skilled native labor and eventually hopes to train natives in every trade.

* * *

Through the British Council General the Seamen's Union has submitted a revised scale of wages as a preliminary to the settlement of the Hong Kong strike.

* * *

The average German workers among the better paid classes, are actually earning less than Chinese coolies, hitherto considered the lowest paid workers in the world.

* * *

A general strike has been proclaimed in Italy in all the ports of the Kingdom as an act of solidarity to support workers at Naples. The strike at Naples was precipitated by the refusal of workers to allow non-union members to be employed on the docks.

* * *

Labor unions embracing every class of workers in Argentina have just been unified under a federation known as the Argentine Regional Labor Union.

* * *

A lockout in Denmark which was declared recently affects members of nearly all industries, including the harbor workers in most of the ports, but not the seamen, affecting about 150,000 employes.

* * *

The Swiss natioinal council, after a long and violent debate, adopted a bill providing that fomenters of revolution or of general strikes henceforth shall be punished with imprisonment.

* * *

In the Scandinavian countries women are invading every field of human endeavor, including dentistry and civil engineering. They are also establishing their own newspapers, and entering pulpits for which men can not be obtained.

Craft Problems

How To Frame a Gambrel Roof

(Reprint From A Practical Course In Roof Framing, Published By F. J. Drake & Co.)

(By R. M. Van Gaasbeek.)

(Concluded)

To Lay Out Valley Rafters.—Valley rafters of an equal pitch roof cross the plate at an angle of 45 degrees or the diagonal of a square, therefore, the unit to use in laying out the valley is the diagonal of 12 in. and 12 in., this being the constant unit used in laying out the common and jack rafters, or 17 in. The rise remains the same as for the common rafters 20½ in. Set the fence and square at 20½ in. rise on the blade and 17 in. run on the tongue, or for convenience these figures can be divided by 2, or 10¼ in. rise on the blade and 2½ in. rise on the tongue. Mark on the blade for all plumb cuts and on the tongue for all level cuts. Take the run from the layout, Fig. 1, measuring on the center line of the valley from the facia line to where it intersects the corner of the inner wall line, or $\frac{6\frac{1}{8}}{12}$. Press the fence firmly against the top edge of the stock to be used for the valley and produce the facia line or the first plumb line to the extreme left, A, Fig. 6. Slide the square to the right, and measure in on a level line from the facia line the run of the valley $\frac{6\frac{1}{8}}{12}$ and produce the plumb cut against the upper plate, giving the extreme length of the lower valley rafter. No deductions are to be made from this length, but the corners must be beveled to fit into the corner formed by the intersection of the return and main plates. To lay out the top cuts so that the valley will fit into the corner, square line Y across the top edge of the rafter and locate the center point. From plumb line Y, measure forward on a level line a distance equal to one-half the thickness of the stock used for the valley or ⅜ in. (the thickness of stock specified being ¾ in.) and produce plumb line 5. Square this line across the top edge of the rafter and connect the outside points with the center as shown at 6, top view, Fig. 6.

This top cut can also be laid out with the steel square by using 13¼ in. (one-half the bridge measure of the run 17 in. and the rise 20½ in.) on the blade and 8½ in., (one-half the unit for the run 17 in.) on the tongue. Mark on the blade for the top cut. To complete the layout of the lower end of the rafter square facia line A across the top edge of the rafter and locate the center point. To make the return on the facia line, measure back on a level line from facia line A, a distance equal to one-half the thickness of the stock used, ⅜ in., and produce plumb line 3, Fig. 6, on the side of the rafter. Connect plumb line 3 through the center point on the top edge, as shown in the top view. This top cut being the same cut as that previously described for laying out the top end. The valley crosses the projection at an angle of 45 degrees, therefore, the distance to be measured in locating the wall line is the diagonal of 1½ in. and 1½ in., the width of the projection, or $\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{12}$. To lay out the birdsmouth, measure in on a level line from facia line A, $\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{12}$ the diagonal of the projection and produce wall line B. Measure down on facia line A from the top edge of the rafter, ⅝ in., the width of the facia and produce plancher level F. Measure up from plancher F, on a plumb line 2¼ in., locating plate level G. To make a fit against the side of the plate, square wall line B across the bottom edge of the rafter and locate the center point.

Measure back on a level line from plumb line B, on the side of the valley a distance equal to one-half the thickness of the stock used for the valley or ⅜ in.

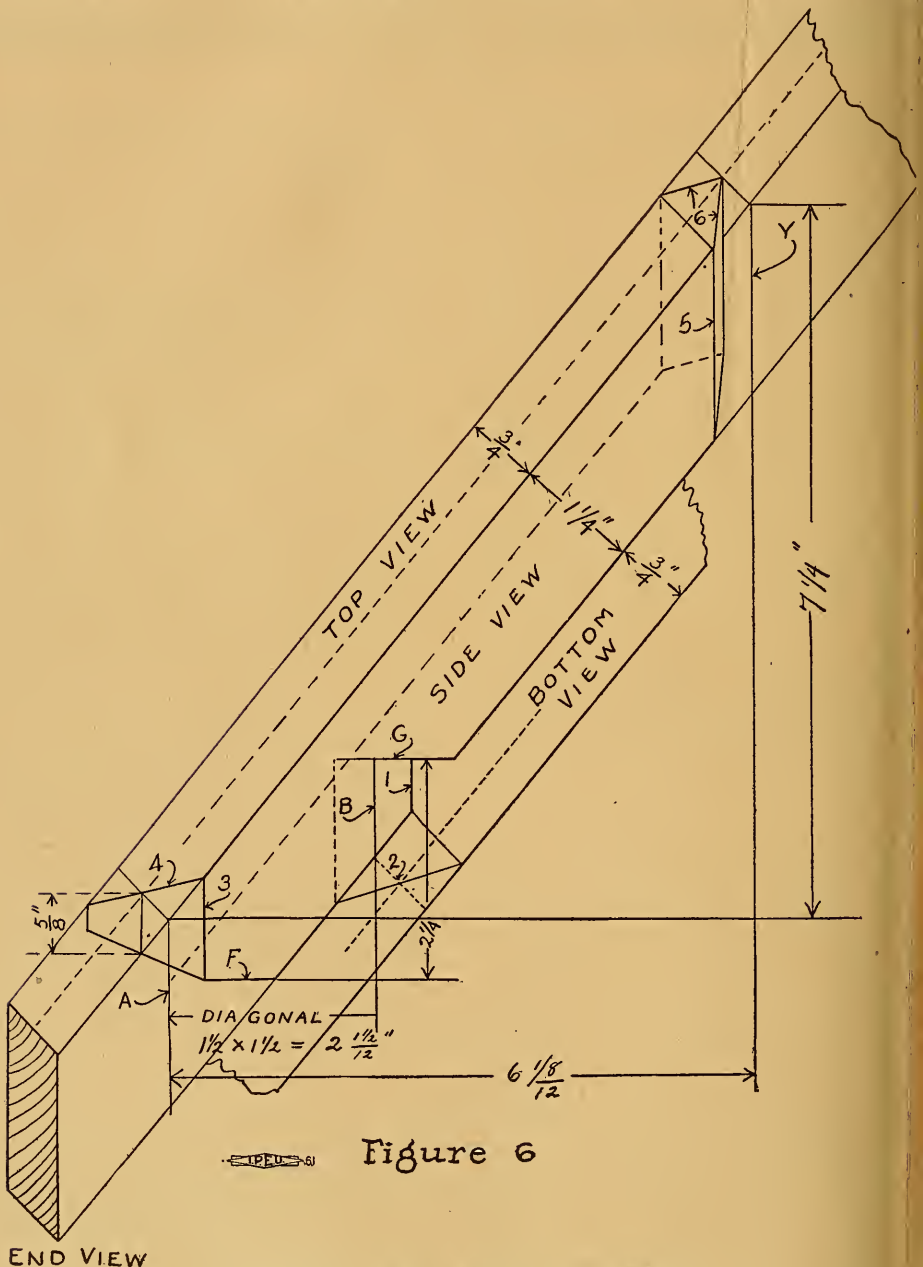


Figure 6

6—Developed length of lower valley rafter B.

and produce plumb line 1. Square this line across the bottom edge and connect through the center point as shown at 2, on the bottom view, Fig. 6. Cut on plumb line 3, on bevel 4 for the facia, on line F for the plancher level, on line G make a square cut and on plumb line 1, on bevel 2, cut for the birdsmouth and on bevels 6 on plumb line 5 for the fi against the walls. Cut two valleys th same length in pairs.

To Lay Out Upper Common Rafter:

—Before setting the square, the rise in inches per foot must be determined. The run 12 in., a constant unit, remains unchanged. The run of common rafter No. 1, measured on the layout, Fig. 1, measuring from the inner plate or upper wall line to the center of the ridge is 7¼ in. (see development, Fig. 2). The total height from the top of the plate to the top of the ridge is 4¼ in. Thus with a total rise of 4¼ in. and a total run of 7¼ in., find the rise in inches per foot.

$$\frac{\text{Rise}}{\text{Run}} \times \frac{12}{1} = \text{equals rise in inches per foot.}$$

$$\frac{4\frac{1}{4}}{7\frac{1}{4}} \times \frac{12}{1} = \text{equals 7 in. rise in inches per}$$

Solution:

$$12 \times 4\tfrac{1}{4} = 3\,48 = 51$$

51 divided by $\frac{29}{4}$ equals 51 times $\frac{4}{29}$ equals 7 in.

$$\begin{array}{r} 51 \\ \times\ 4 \\ \hline 29)\,204\,(7\text{ in.} \\ \underline{203} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

Set the fence and square at 7 in. rise on the tongue and 12 in. run on the blade. Mark on the tongue for all plumb cuts and on the blade for all level cuts.

Press the fence firmly against the top edge of the stock to be used for the valley rafter and produce the wall line or first plumb line to the extreme left, A, Fig. 7. Slide the square to the right, and measure on a level line from the wall line A, the run of the valley, 7¼ in. and produce line T, the extreme length to the center of the ridge. From this length deduct one-half the thickness 3-16 in. (the thickness of stock specified being ⅜ in.) of the ridge and produce plumb line D, Fig. 7, the cutting length of the rafter against the ridge. To form the notch over the upper plate, measure in on a level line from plumb line A, the width of the upper plate, ⅞ in., and produce plumb line B. From where plumb line A intersects the top edge of the valley, produce a level line until it meets plumb line B, as at G. Cut on lines G and B for the notch over the upper plate and on line D for the cut against the ridge.

To Lay Out Upper Jack Rafters.—The length of jack rafter Nos. 2, 3 and 4 are determined in the same manner as the preceding common rafter No. 1, as they are a part of the length of it. Take the runs from the layout, Fig. 1, measuring from the center of the valley rafter to the center of the ridge. The three rafters are shown developed on the side of a single rafter, Fig. 8. In practice these would be laid out separately and are laid out over one another to save space and to avoid repetition. Press the fence firmly against the top edge of the rafter stock, using the same figures on the square as before and produce the firm plumb line to the extreme right, T, Fig. 8, working from the ridge end of the rafter instead of from the facia line. Slide the square to the left and measure on a level line, from the ridge line, T, the run of rafter No. 2, 6 in., the run of rafter No. 3, 4 in., and the run of rafter No. 4, 2 in., and produce plumb line C, giving the extreme length of the upper jack rafters. From the ridge end of the rafter measure forward on a level line one-half the thickness of the ridge, 3-16 in., from plumb line T and produce plumb line D, the cutting length of the jacks.

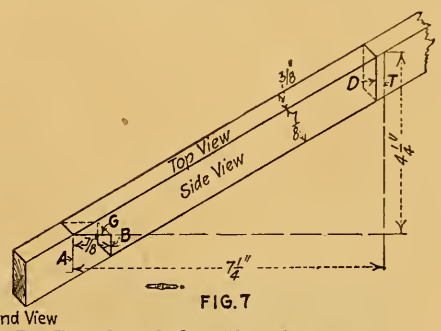


FIG. 7

7—Developed length of upper common rafter No. 1.

The lower end of the rafters are beveled to make a fit against the side of the valley rafter. From the extreme length obtained with the fence and square, which is to the center line of the valley

rafter, must be deducted one-half the thickness of the valley measured on the line of the jack rafters, or one-half the diagonal thickness of the valley which is ½ in. full. Measure back on a level line from plumb line C, Fig. 8, this diagonal thickness, ½ in. full, and produce another plumb line as at D. Square this line across the top edge of the rafter and locate the center. To lay out the top cut so that the jack rafters will fit against the side of the valley rafter at the proper angle, measure forward on a level line from plumb line D, a distance equal to one-half the thickness of the stock used for the jack rafter, 3-16 in., and produce plumb line 1.

Connect plumb line 1 through plumb line D, on the center line as shown at 2, top view, Fig. 8. This top cut can also be laid out with the steel square by using the length, 13⅞ in. (bridge measure of the run, 12 in. and the rise 7 in.) on the blade and the run, 12 in., on the tongue. Mark on the blade for the top cut. Cut on plumb line 1, on bevel 2, for the cheek and side cut against the valley and on line D for the cut against the ridge.

To Lay Out Upper Valley Rafter.—The rise of the valley 7 in. remains the same as for the common and jack rafters, the constant unit for the run changes to 17 in., the diagonal of 12 in. and 12 in. Set the fence and square at 7 in. rise on the tongue and 17 in. run on the blade. Mark on the tongue for all plumb cuts and on the blade for all level cuts. Take the run from the layout, Fig. 1, measuring on the center line of the valley rafter from the upper wall line to the ridge, or 10¼ in. Press the fence firmly against the top edge of the

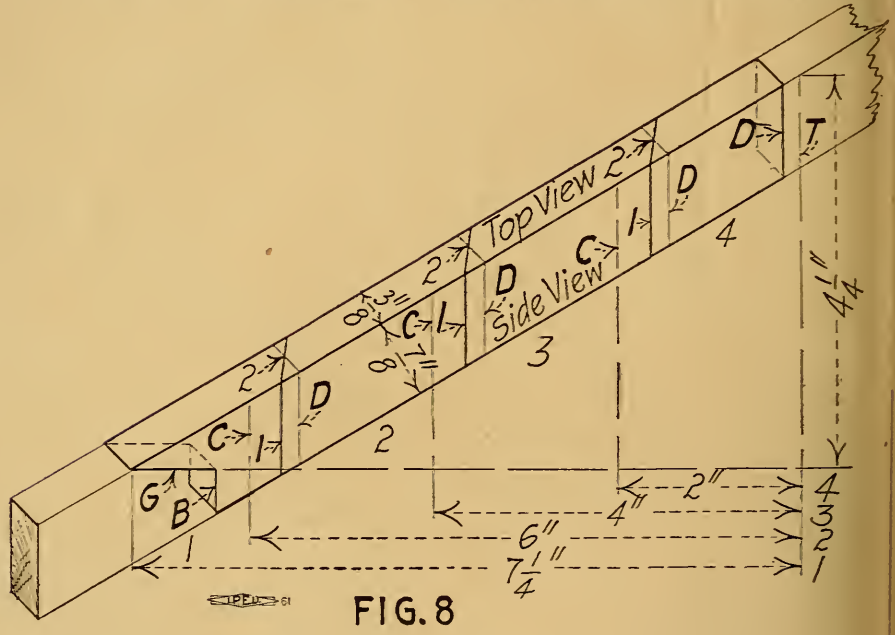


FIG. 8

8—Developed length of upper jack rafters Nos. 2, 3 and 4.

stock to be used for the valley and produce a plumb line A, at the extreme left, Fig. 9.

Slide the square to the right and measure in on a level line from plumb line A, the run of the valley 10¼ in., and produce plumb line T, giving the extreme length of the upper valley to the center of the ridge. It will be better construction to butt ridge D against ridge C and fit the valley into the corner formed by the intersection of the two ridges. To determine the cutting length of the valley deduct from the upper end of the rafter one-half the thickness of the ridge measured on the line of the valley or one-half the diagonal thickness of the ridge. ¼ in.

Measure forward on a level line from plumb line T, Fig. 9, ¼ in. and produce plumb line D. Square line D across the

op edge of the rafter and locate the enter point. To lay out the top cut so ridges, measure forward on a level line, a distance equal to one-half the thick-

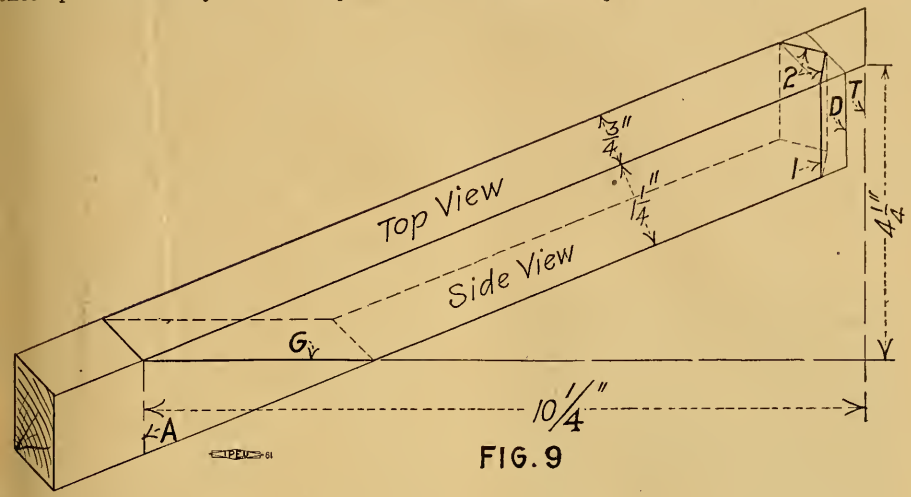
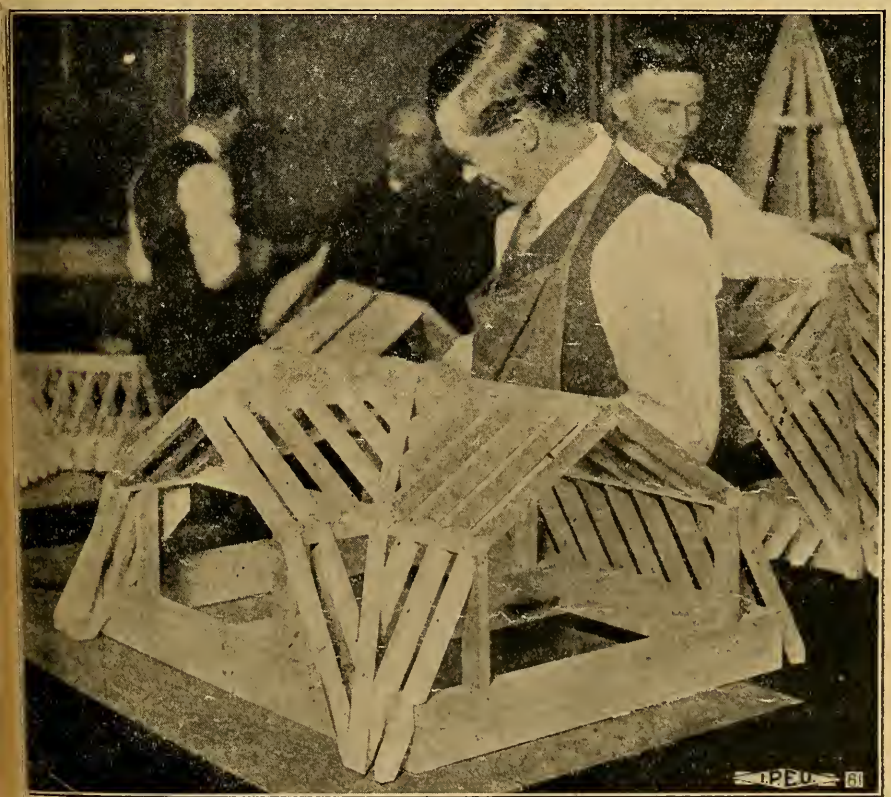


FIG. 9

nd View

9—Developed length of upper valley rafters A.

at the valley will fit into the angle rmed by the intersection of the two ness of the stock used for the valley, ⅜ in., and produce plumb line 1. Square



10—Elevation of gambrel roof showing how the rafters are assembled.

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this line across the top edge of the rafter and connect the outside points with the center as shown at 2, top view, Fig. 9. This top cut can also be laid out with the steel square by using 9⅛ in. (one-half the bridge measure of the run 17 in. and the rise 7 in.) on the blade and 8½ in. on the tongue. Mark on the blade for the top cut. To complete the layout of the lower end of the valley produce a level line G, from the intersection of the top edge of the rafter and plumb line A, locating the plate level. Cut on line G for the plate level, on plumb line 1 and top cut 2 for the ridge cut.

To Lay Out the Ridges.—The run of the ridges is taken from the layout, Fig. 1. For ridge C, measure the extreme length of the roof from wall to wall, or 2 ft. 8 in. For ridge D, measure from the center of ridge C to the facia line, or 11½ in. From this length deduct one-half the thickness of ridge C, or 3-16 in., making the net length of ridge D, 11 5-16 in.

To Assemble the Roof.—Assemble the rafters as shown in the elevation, Fig. 10. Set up ridges C and D first, securing them in place with the common rafters. Fasten the valleys in next, keeping the center lines in alinement from the facia line to the ridges, fastening the jack rafters in last.

Runs and Lengths of Rafters.—The following table is prepared to assist the student in checking up his work. It is intended that the framer will take his runs from the layout and develop the lengths with the steel square and fence, using the table only as a matter of information and assurance given that he has taken the proper run and determined the correct length of the rafters. The measurements listed in the table are extreme lengths on the center lines. Make allowances where rafters intersect a ridge or valley or hip rafter for the cutting lengths. It is suggested that the student make a model of the roof for practice, building it on the same scale as the layout 1 in. to the foot. In using the table read feet as inches, for example, rafter 1, the run would read $7\frac{3}{12}$ and the length $8\frac{4\frac{3}{4}}{12}$. The square being

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id out in twelfths of an inch, it is an isy matter to check up the work ac-irately.

I could hear Joe thundering away and imagined I could see his lightning, I knew he was worried, but I was too busy with my work to bother with him, so I worked on, but finally Joe says, "Dwight, come here, I will admit I am all balled up." Now, I mention all this to show how there are times when the very best mechanics have so much on their minds they get all mixed up, especially if they try to do a lot of figuring on a dark, dreary day. I said, "Joe, what is it?" He says, "there are 12 treads from the landing," so I put my square on 12 and "they are 8¾ inches," so I put my other edge of my square on 8¾ as you will see, he asked "how far it would be to the header" I said 8 ft. and 9 in., don't you see it there on the

RUNS AND LENGTHS OF RAFTERS USED IN FRAMING GAMBREL ROOF

o. of afters	Quantity of Rafters	Runs	Lengths	Name of Rafters
1	33	7' 3"	8' 4¾"	Upper Common Rafter
2	2 pair	6' 0"	6' 11⅜"	Upper Jack Rafter
3	2 pair	4' 0"	4' 7⅝"	Upper Jack Rafter
4	2 pair	2' 0"	2' 3¾"	Upper Jack Rafter
A	1 pair	10' 3"	11' 1⅛"	Upper Valley Rafter
5	23	4' 3"	8' 5"	Lower Common Rafters
6	1 pair	4' 3"	8' 5"	Lower Jack Rafters
7	2 pair	2' 9"	5' 5⅝"	Lower Jack Rafters
8	2 pair	0' 9"	1' 5⅞"	Lower Jack Rafters
B	1 pair	6' 0⅛"	9' 5⅛"	Lower Valley Rafters
C	1	2' 8"	2' 8"	Ridge
D	1	0' 11½"	0' 11½"	Ridge

Every Day Use of the Steel Square

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

I have written so much on the subject ad fully intended to give the members rest, but after reading Brother Row-d Hill's article in the September issue ich I consider one of the most timely r written, especially when he said quare root—forget it."

I was helping Brother Joe Mock build home the other day, now Joe and I ve been together for about a third of a tury. I know him not only as a fine low, but an exceptionally fine me-anic, he is an expert with the steel are on roof framing, but in putting stairs up in the attic I talked him out a winder and then his wife talked him o another change. It was rainy and agreeable weather, he had many other ngs on his mind that was worrying n and while it was threatening thun-, lightning and rain, I kept busy put-g on siding to get as much on as ssible before the shower came up.

square? I trust all the readers can, for it surely is as plain as print, much plainer than lead pencil.

He said it only lacked about an eighth of an inch of being 9 ft. 3 in. high. When he saw me put my square down with the twelfth side up he said 2-12, and there were 14 risers, so when I had my square at the height and number I brought it back, as you will see, to 1 ft., and it shows the risers would be 7 11-12. Joe, a far better stair builder than I, had spent an hour and used language I am not going to put in print, and got nowhere, only all mixed up, but my old square, as usual, instantly told the truth so plain there was no argument. The day cleared and the sun was soon shining.

Now when he goes to put up his balisters if the newels are 8 ft. apart and he wants to use about two dozen (or two dozen spaces, you will note there is always one more space than balisters) the old square will show you that as 24 is

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After several years suffering and an operation a Chicago patron says our appliance has done more than all other treatments: "I have been using your Thermalaid appliance for several weeks and already note a vast improvement. I suffered several years with prostatic trouble, and had an operation some time ago, but your appliance has done more for me in the short time that I have been using it than all the other treatments I have undergone."

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o 8, so is 12 to 4, or in other words, paced every 4 inches, (not 4 between, out from center to center or edge to edge he way we generally get it, some may ay, "Well, that will work when it hap-ens to come in even feet that way, but hen I don't want to get them on the evel, I want to measure up the stair." o I will say my stair at home, meas-ring up the stair, is 11 ft. 5 in. I have 1 balisters, 22 spaces, as 22 is to 11-5 o is 12 to 6¼ distance of my own.

Note by the illustration as we space om further edge to further edge it is est to make your measurement accord-ngly, or in other words, measure the ize of your thickness of one balister ore than the exact distance between ie newels. We may have been used o figure the thickness of the balister, make the spacing come out a different ay, but to me that's the handiest way have ever done picket fence, siding, ingles, and hundreds of other things ndled the same way.

queaky Floors and Doors; Also Creaky Stairs

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

This is what a creak is, namely "a odification of crack." "To make a irsh grating sound, as by the friction hard substances."

Now, let us get down to some prac-al facts as to what causes squeaky id creaky floors, stairs, etc. Apart om all the theory as to their setting id laying out, which is lost time, if ey be not afterwards built in a good, und, permanent and workmanlike anner. Now, floors are not properly id nor stairs fixidly and thoroughly ilt if they make noises, creak or bend ien walked upon, indicating that there some deficiency, either in the material mechanical workmanship, so let us oceed to consider what these may per-ps be.

To many causes squeakings and eakings may be attributed, first of nich might be the introduction of un-isoned timber and woodwork into the istruction of buildings, even in the rders and floor beams, because if these wet or full of sap they will in the ocess of seasoning, when covered, rp and shrink in the direction of, or oss in their width, thus forming a ace between the under sides of the oring boards and the top edges of the or beams, so that when pressure or

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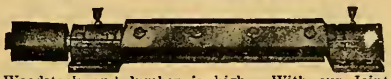

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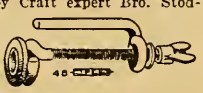

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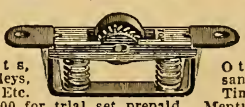

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weight, such as a person walking on the upper surface is placed upon one or several pieces, they will subside or sink, and spring up again, and in doing this the longitudinal joints will emit a squeaky or creaking sound, which is both disagreeable and disturbing to nerves, especially in the silence of the night, when persons are asleep or ill.

In many single thicknesses these noises are often audible and often times too, in those of double thickness and should not be if the floor laying was properly done so that seasoned timber and wood are the first essentials to prevent too prevalent defects in our modern homes, notably of the smaller variety, in which most of us live.

We note now different thickness of boards, especially on the "heading" or "butt" joints, likewise insufficient or imperfect nailing, many carpenters driving in the nails with too flat a slope so that they split the edges and do not go into the edges of the beams underneath. Were they placed at an angle of not more than 45 degrees they would hold each board securely down on the tongued edge and prevent its springing down and up when trodden upon. Again, nails are very often set too far apart, 12 in. should be the farthest limit for secure nailing and less spliting should be done, all of which is caused by working very rapidly or through haste, due to saving time. Double floors ought to have a layer of building paper between each thickness to obviate creaky or subsidence, and to level up joints, and all heading joints be planed level and smooth.

As to stairs which creak, what shall we say of this bugbear of every small householder or occupant, and where are they not? How could any novelist, fiction writer or story teller indite a yarn without them for none can complete one without mentioning a creaking stair step or floor board betraying, etc.

In stairs we might state that the wood itself is often responsible for faults. It protests by creaks and squeaks against being trod on, pressed down and weighted because it is out of shape, by being warped, by being loose through not being fastened and nailed or in bending down by not having sufficient support from below or under its bottom side in the form of good, stiff carriages and brackets. Carriage timbers under stairs should be of 3x6 timbers at least and have the 1½ in. or 2 in. brackets nailed on opposite sides close up against th under side of each step or tread an should any tread be warped each bracke ought to be scribed to fit closely u against the bottom side, all nailing mus be thorough, using cut ironnails whe possible.

We protest against the laying o floors before the roof is covered in, as rain shower will surely swell up th flooring boards, causing them to shrin back again, warp up and bend when th roof is on, the walls covered in, then th heat, steam heat especially, will shrin them still more. This will cause floor to squeak and creak when trod upo which should not be. Again, tongue should fit closely into grooves, but n too tight. Floor brads give a better jo with less splitting than nails with head yet iron flat floor nails are better sti for a close, permanent job, so let u carpenters try to offset these too pr valent faults.

Doors too often squeak by rubbin on saddles or through rusty hinges locks. A little oil applied to hinges an locks in damp weather will easily an quickly remedy this, but all doors shoul be fitted to a nicety and if the hous settles, planed off and refitted to swin clear without touching. Let us make a our work permanent and noiseless as f as possible, by good and thorough craft manship.

Square Root

(By G. D. Mills, L. U. No. 919, St. John, N. B., Can.)

In continuing the subject of squa root investigation, and referring to m last article on this subject, I might sa that this present analysis, is derived e tirely from Proposition 47 of the fir book of Euclid, as expressed in Todhun er's "Elements of Euclid" while in t last article, apart of the analysis was d rived from this proposition. It was al stated before that the analysis of Prop sition 47 of the first book was not th expressed in the first book, but serv equally as well, and as the true analys as expressed in the first book is essenti since the square root is derived from a condensed version will therefore necessary in conjunction with Fig. adjoining, which describes the line dra ing for the analysis.

The analysis goes to show that t line "A-e," from the appex of the rig angle "B-A-C," is a mean proportion

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and divides the square "B-C-g-f," on the hypotenuse "B-C," into two rectangles; "B-d-e-f," which is equal to the square on "A-B," and "C-d-e-g" which is equal

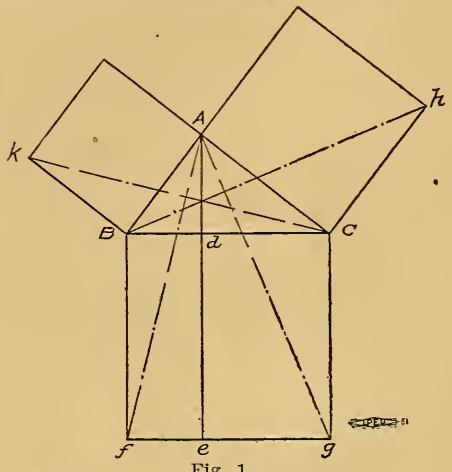


Fig. 1.

to the square on "A-C," this is obtained as follows: The triangle "A-B-f" can be shown to be equal to the triangle "K-B-C," because the angle of the large square 90 degrees at "B," plus the angle of the right angle "A-B-C," at "B" is equal to the angle of the square "A-B" 90 degrees, at "B," plus the angle of the right angle "A-B-C" at "B," thus the included angle for one triangle is equal to the included angle of the other and the sides of the triangles are also equal, each to each, "K-B" is equal to "A-B," and "B-C" is equal to "B-f" they are therefore equal, and have the same inclination or altitude, because of the equal included angles, which is in accordance with Proposition 38 of the first book of Euclid "Triangles on equal bases, and between the same parallels, are equal to one another" and the truth of this proposition is manifested in the first book of Euclid, Proposition 35, which reads: "Parallelograms on the same base, and between the same parallels, are equal to one another." A parallelogram can be defined, as a four-sided figure, which has its opposite sides equal, and parallel, therefore a square is a parallelogram, so also is a rectangle. Fig. 2 describes a condition of this proposition.

The square "A-B-C-D," is equal to the parallelogram "D-B-C-F," because the diagonal "B-D" divides the square equally in accordance with Proposition 34 of the first book of Euclid, so also does the diagonal "D-C" divide the parallelogram "D-B-C-F" equally, and the equality of the triangles thus obtained, are apparent without further analysis.

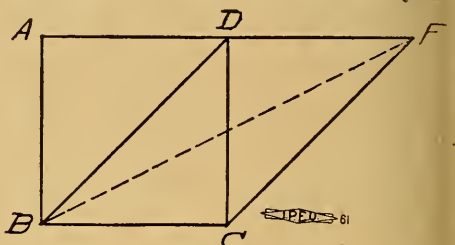


Fig. 2.

Nevertheless, if a line be drawn from "F" to "B" which is shown dotted, the parallelogram would again be divided equally in accordance with Proposition 34 of the first book "The diameter bisects and divides it into two equal parts" and the triangle "F-C-B" would be equal to the triangle "D-C-B" which equality is not apparent without analysis.

The preceding goes to establish the truth expressed in Proposition 41 of the first book of Euclid, which reads: "If a parallelogram and a triangle be on the same base, and between the same parallels, the parallelogram shall be double of the triangle." Then because the tirangle "K-B-C," standing on the base "K-B," which has been shown to be equal to one-half of the parallelogram of equal altitude on the base "K-B," which is the square on "A-B," and because the equal triangle "A-B-f," standing on the base "B-f," has also been shown to be equal to one-half of the parallelogram of equal altitude standing on the base "B-f," which is the rectangle "B-d-e-f," one triangle is equal to one-half of the square on "A-B," and the other is equal to one-half of the rectangle "B-d-e-f," therefore because the two triangles are equal, the square on "A-B" must also be equal to the rectangle "B-d-e-f," and the line "A-B" is the square root of the rectangle "B-d-e-f." A similar analysis with respect to the triangles "A-C-g" and "h-C-B" will show that the square on "A-C" is equal to the rectangle "C-d-e-g" and that "A-C" is the square root of the rectangle "C-d-e-g."

This completes the analysis for Proposition 47 of the first book of Euclid which tradition ascribes to the ancient Greek mathematician "Pythagoras" instead of "Euclid." This celebrated proposition has been widely demonstrated, and is deservedly popular, because of the many useful purposes it can be used for.

Referring to Brother John Upton's article in the July issue of "The Carpenter" in which he uses the numbers 3, 4, and 5 in demonstrating this celebrated proposition, and these numbers are the only even numbers, in their lowest terms, that can be used for the purpose. We shall refer to Fig. 3, which describes this arrangement as usually set forth in arithmetics.

The square on the hypotenuse "5" is equal to the sum of the squares on the legs of the right angle 3 and 4 or 9 plus 16; these even numbers 3, 4, and

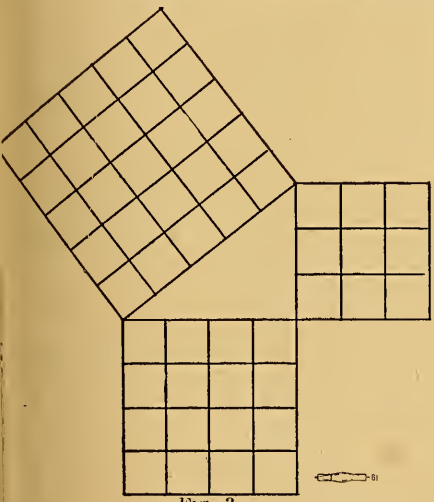


Fig. 3.

, can be multiplied by any one number, increase the respective lengths when such an operation is necessary, indeed the last foundation I squared I used the numbers 18, 24, and 30, multiplying each number by 6, an operation which may nwith a tape can perform with great accuracy, even greater than the instrument, because in squaring with the instrument, the target must be held exactly plumb, in order to secure correct results.

All the preceding with respect to proposition 47 of the first book of Euclid has been both instructive and useful, but the method of measuring the square not with a steel square is yet to be described, it is however, quite similar to that described in my last article, except the former method, the rectangle was laid out in two adjoining parts on a straight line, while in this method, the two parts of the rectangle are folded over, one on the other, thus the rectangle "a-d-e-f" is the rectangle "C-B—B-d" and its square root is the line "A-B," so also is the rectangle "C-d-e-g" the rectangle "B-C—C-a, and its square root is the line "A-C." In order to apply the square it will be necessary after squaring up at the dividing point "d" to hold the square on points "B" and "C" so that its appex will just coincide with the right angle line from "d" and the point "A" can then be marked.

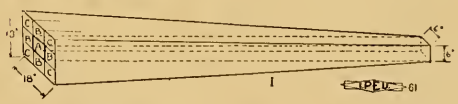
Comparing this operation with that described in my last article, in which the square root of 48 was desired, we made 6 and 8 on a straight line adjoining, while here "B-C" would be 8 in., and "C-d" 6 in., and the square root or distance to be measured, would be the "A-C." Similarly if we desired one part of the rectangle to be known as "I" we would lay out the distance "C-B" for the number "B-a" would represent "1" and the square root would then be the length of the line "A-B."

Commenting on the two methods, the method described in my article, may seem to be more readily applied and understood, but the method herein described requires less space, and the carpenter can judge for himself which is the most desirable.

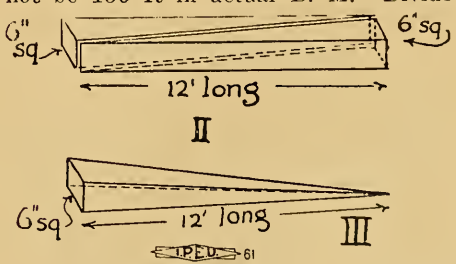
Answering the Timber Problem

In answer to Brother McDonald's problem, will say that the stick of timber 18 in. square at one end, 6 in. at the other end, and 12 ft. long, has "in one piece" the volume of 156 feet B. M.

However, if cut into "what we now call" inch lumber there would be a loss, from the fact that a number of the



boards at one end would run to a wedge point. As these points could not be considered as board lumber, there would not be 156 ft in actual B. M. Divide



timber into 9 parts, getting A center part 6 in square, 12 ft. long; four parts B each 6 in. square at one end running

to a wedge point 12 ft. long; four parts C each 6 in. square at one end running to a pyramidical point 12 ft: long. A equals 36 ft. B. M. Place two "B" wedges together as in Fig. 2 and get a stick equal to A. Four parts B equal to 72 ft. B. M. C having a base 6 in. square gives an area of 36 sq. in., and this multiplied by one-third of the altitude. or length which is 48 in., gives 36x48 equals 1.728 cu. in. or 1 cu. ft. One cu. ft. equals 12 ft. B. M. Four parts C equal 48 ft. B. M. Then:

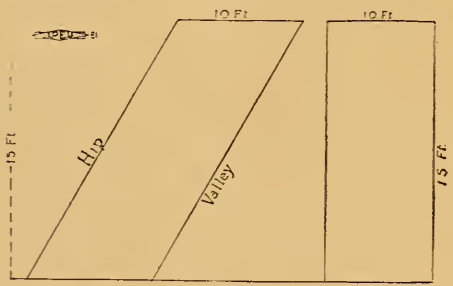
1 part A equals.... 36 ft. B. M.
4 parts B equals.... 72 ft. B. M.
4 parts C equals.... 48 ft. B. M.

Total.....156 ft. B. M.

Yours fraternally,
A. E. BEECHEY.
L. U. No. 63. Bloomington, Ill.

Another Puzzler

The accompanying sketch shows two sides of a roof to be shingled and the question arises as to which side will require the most shingles or whether the same amount will be required for each, the shingles being laid 4½ to the weather.



H. CARDIN.
L. U. No. 2406. Brookton, Minn.

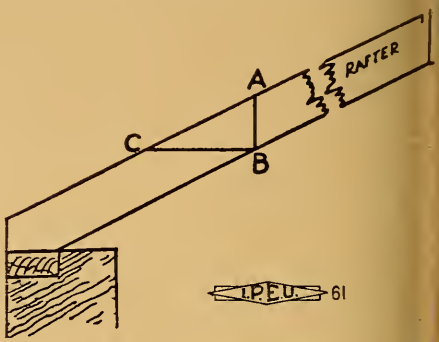
How To Get the Cuts for Purlins On Roofs of Equal Pitch

(By G. C. Hooper.)

On the side of a rafter that is in the desired position mark a plumb line A-B.

At right angles to this line mark another line so that it intersects the plumb line at the bottom C-B.

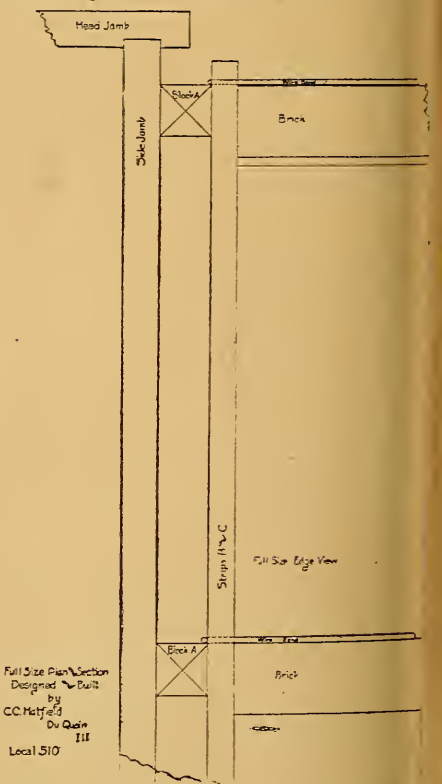
Take the distance C-A on the blade of your square and the distance C-B on tongue, now, by marking along the tongue you have the face cut. To get the mitre cut you take the distance C-A on the blade and the distance A-B on



the tongue and mark along the tongue should the purlins be laid on steel trusses and it is not convenient to mark on the trusses the above can be laid out on board.

An Original Door Frame

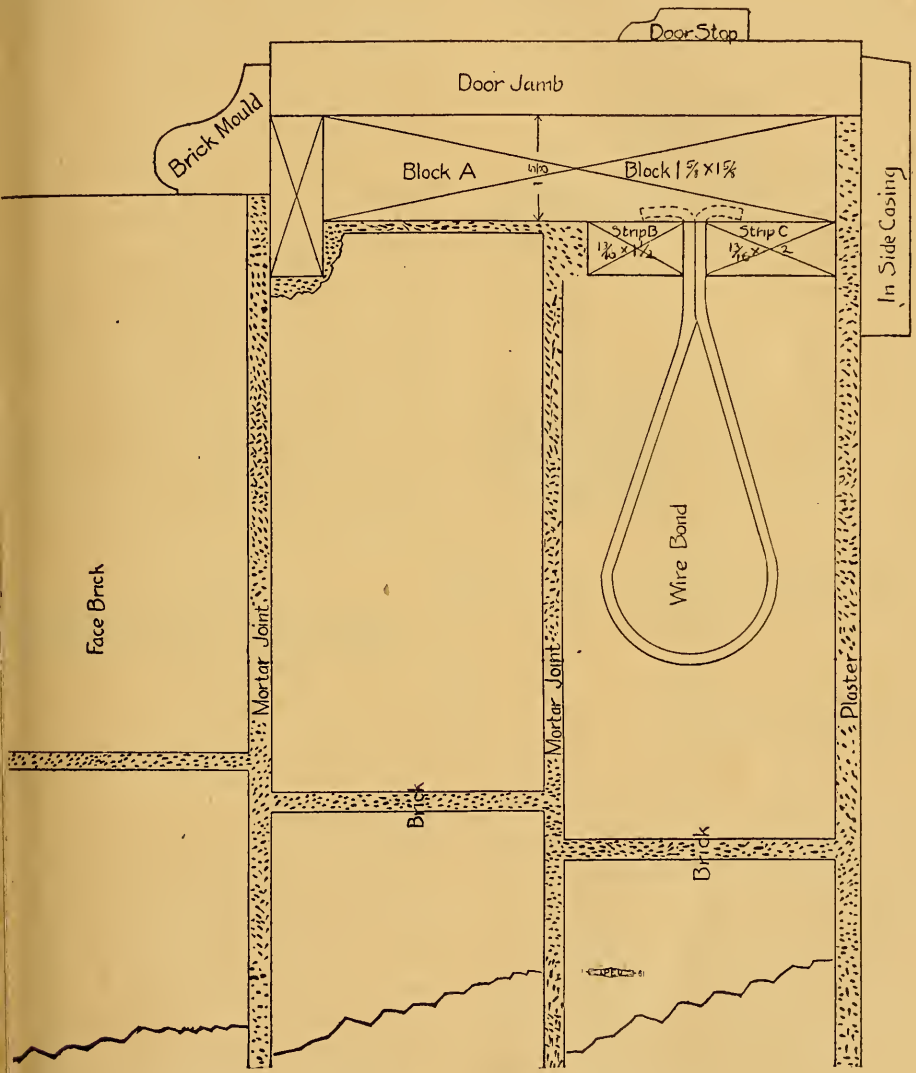
I think the matter of members sending to "The Carpenter" something new and original is worth while.



We dish out brains to every other craft that comes on the job. Why not for each other?

Am showing here a drawing of a door rame that is original with me and has been used by both masons and carpenters who pronounce it a success.

efit to the membership I have other things I have learned in my 48 years of experience as carpenter and builder which may be of interest.



The strip C gives a nailing surface full ngth of the frame, and is a guage for e brick mason to line up at this point. Should this effort prove to be of ben-

Yours truly,

C. C. HATFIELD.

L. U. No. 510. Du Quoin, Ill.

Two Paradoxes of Science Explained

Is a cubical building the same width the top as at the base? Is a level wall raight? Yes, one would answer, if he id not considered the laws of physics. o, replies the man of science. A para-ox? Read what H. Winifield Secor writes of this in "Science and Invention" (New York.)

When we build a house or other building we might expect to find, upon accurate measurement, that the four walls measure exactly the same distance apart at the base of the building as at the

top, he writes. But such is not the case, however, as physics proves to us, for upon a little reflection it is evident to any one that this is impossible, especially when Fig. 1 is examined. Where only the usual methods of construction are applied, i. e., plumbing the walls with

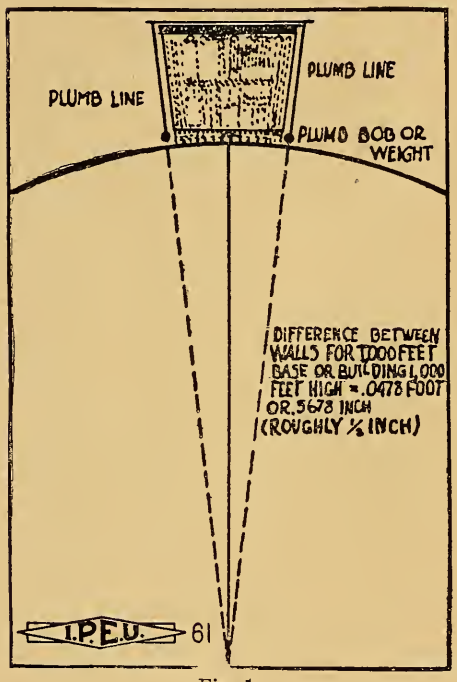

PLUMB LINE
PLUMB LINE
PLUMB BOB OR WEIGHT
DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WALLS FOR 1000 FEET BASE OR BUILDING 1,000 FEET HIGH = .0478 FOOT OR .5678 INCH (ROUGHLY ½ INCH)
I.P.E.U. 61

Fig. 1.

the usual plumb line and weight, or bob, it is not possible for either the side walls or the front and rear walls to be parallel to each other, or the same distance apart at the top and bottom, except from inaccuracy of construction.

They must be further apart at the top than at the bottom, as each individual wall will, if lined up with plumb bob, be on a different radial line from the center of the earth; and the chord of the angle subtended between two radial lines, as shown in the drawing, will increase propressively as we move outward from the center of the earth.

Building constructors, architects and engineers are familiar with this fact, and in large buildings or other constructional operations this fact is taken into consideration.

It has been computed that for a building 1,000 ft. long and 1,000 ft. high the walls, if simply plumbed with a plumb and bob, would be ½ in. further apart at the top than at the base. As the height increases, so does the difference in the chords or distance between top and bottom walls. Further as the distance between the two walls increases, the difference of chords at top and bottom of the walls will likewise be augmented.

When it comes to building long concrete walls, dams and other constructional projects a mile or more in extent, we once again bump unconsciously into the inexorable laws of nature, and for once in our lives find that a level wall is not straight, by any means! The truth of the matter is that such a wall is curved and actually follows the curvature of the earth. The writer remembers hearing this point argued many times, and it makes an interesting point for debate, you can well believe.

Fig. 2 demonstrates that a straight wall cannot be constructed by leveling—that is, by levelling in the ordinary manner—for the reason that the level will act the same as the plumb bob, and it

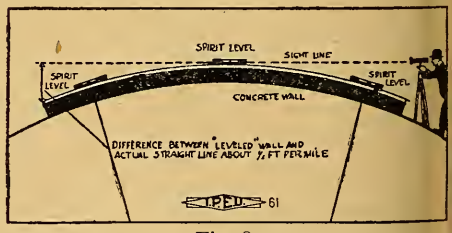


Fig. 2.

simply indicates that the bottom of the level is at right angles to a radial line pointing to the center of the earth, and at that particular point only. As soon as you move the level to a new point, even if only a few feet away, and providing you had instruments sufficiently accurate to measure the difference, you would find that the level has indicated a tangential point on the earth's surface for that particular radial line only.

It has been computed that, when building a wall one mile long, the difference between the actual wall as constructed by levelling with spirit levels and a dead straight line (sighted across the top of the wall by using a levelling telescope or surveyor's instrument) is ½ ft. In other words, if the wall was constructed two miles long by levelling, the top of it would curve upward in the center, so that if a perfectly straight line or chord were drawn across the top of the wall there would be ½ ft. differ-

ice between the line and the top of the all at either end. For longer walls this fference increases, of course, and de- eases as the wall becomes shorter.

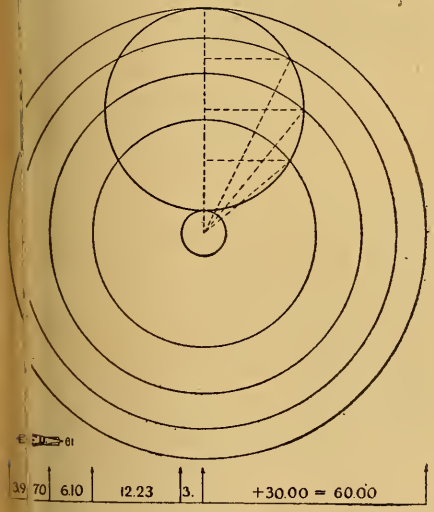
Note—The foregoing facts are not vel, having been familiar to architects, gineers and highly skilled building echanics as carpenters and masons for ny years. Still they are exact. Prac- al bricklayers and masons regard the ference so infinitesimal as to ignore it applying plumb rules, although they ually tend to "draw in" when building gh walls, chimneys, etc.

OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

Shorter Solution to the Grindstone Problem

In answer to Brother Geo. A. Turner's quest for a shorter and practical solu- tion on Brother Marker's grindstone blem than the one he has worked out square root in the March issue.

First make the 60 in. circle then the 0 in. circle in the center, form a circle in

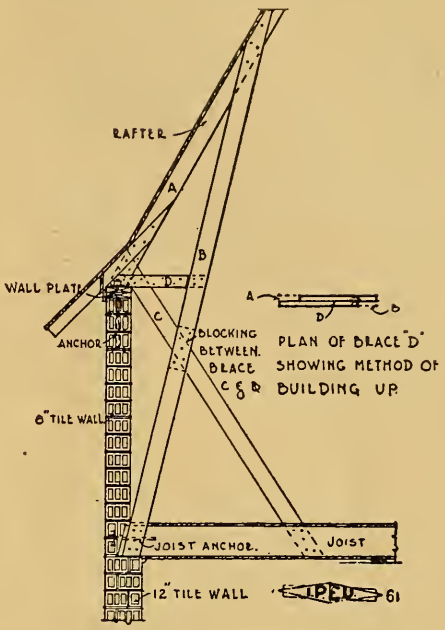


the space between, divide the diameter of his circle just found in four parts, square across, and where the square touches the circle it will give the division point for each man's part.

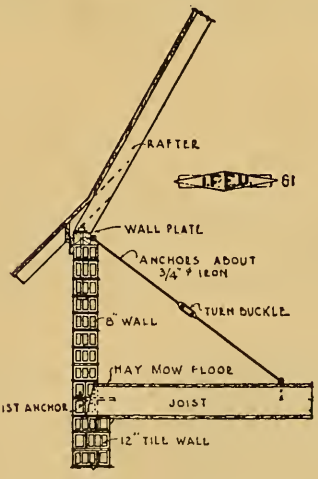
Fraternally yours,

C. C. WINGATE.

21 N. Smallwood St. Baltimore, Md.
L. U. No. 100.



A practical method of tying rafters and floor joist together. These braces will relieve the upper portion of walls against outward thrust from the roof.



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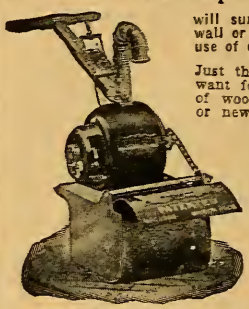

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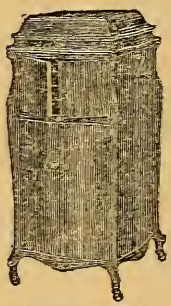

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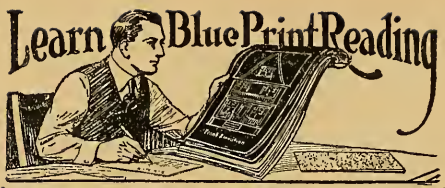

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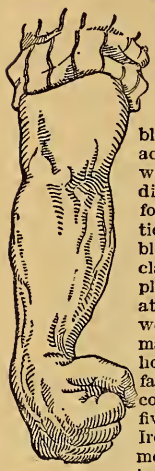

One dose often helps commence to enrich your blood and revitalize your worn-out exhausted nerves—Nuxated Iron is organic iron, like the iron in your blood and like the iron in spinach. It is so prepared that it will not injure the teeth nor disturb the stomach. It is ready for almost immediate absorption and assimilation by the blood while some physicians claim metallic iron which people usually take is not absorbed at all. If you are not strong or well you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of Nuxated Iron—three times per day, after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see how much you have gained. Your money will be refunded by the manufacturers if you do not obtain perfectly satisfactory results. At all druggists.

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We want **an agent** in every community to use and introduce these wonderful tires at our astonishingly low prices to all motor car owners.

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6-Piece Library Set

New Set with Large Roomy Divan

Only $1.00 with the coupon below brings this sensational furniture bargain to your home on 30 days trial. Complete 6 piece set of fumed solid oak living room furniture *including a wonderfully comfortable and roomy divan.* Only $29.85 for the complete set on this offer—on easy payments, too. $40 was the former price for a set like this—a special factory sacrifice makes this slash in price possible now. Seize this opportunity on our special approval offer—we take the risk.

30 Days Trial

When you get this magnificent 6-piece library set, put it in your living room or library and use it freely for 30 days. Note the massive, solid construction—the beautiful finish—the fine upholstery and graceful lines. Compare it with anything you can buy locally at anywhere near same price—**even for spot cash.** Then if not satisfied for any reason, urn the set at our expense and we will refund your $1.00 at once, plus y freight charges you paid.

New 6-Piece Set

Fumed Solid Oak

This superb 6-piece set is made of selected solid oak throughout, finished in rich, dull waxed, brown fumed oak. All the four chairs are padded; seats upholstered with brown Delavan Spanish leather, the best imitation of genuine Spanish leather known. The upholstering is a rich brown color.

Large Divan provides extra seating capacity. It is an unusually massive, comfortable piece with beautifully designed back. Arms are broad and comfortable. Measures 46 inches wide outside and 36 inches long inside. Thickly padded seat is 19 inches deep. Height of back is 22 inches. Posts are extra massive.

Arm Chair is a roomy, dignified piece of furniture, comfortable and big enough for a very large person while not seeming too large for the ordinary occupant. Seat 19 x 17 1-2 in., height 36 in.

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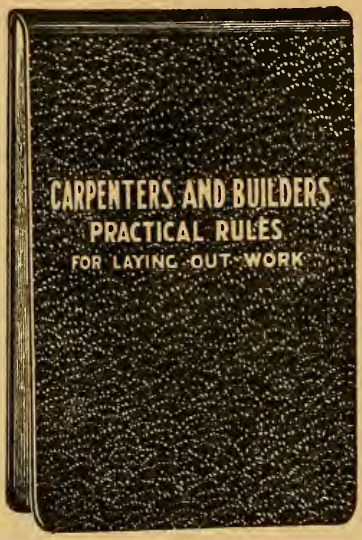

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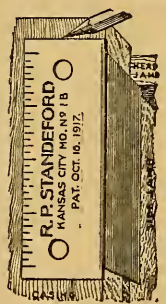

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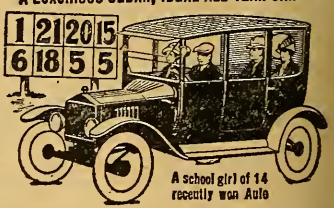

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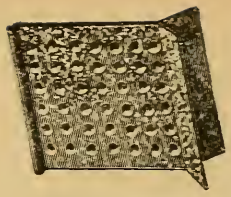

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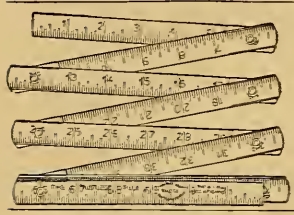

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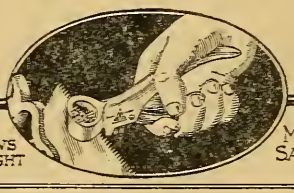

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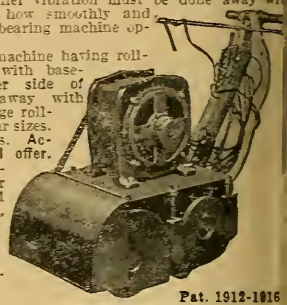

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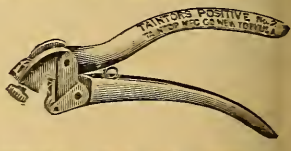

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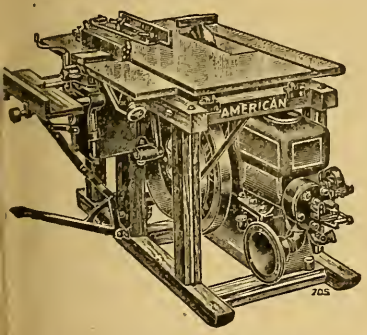

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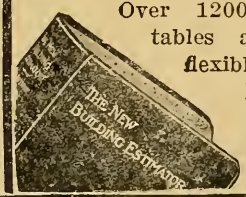

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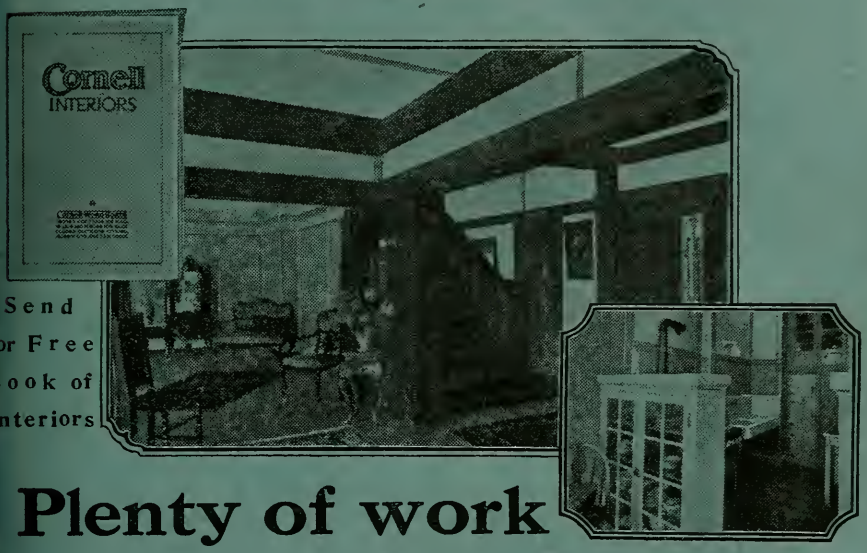

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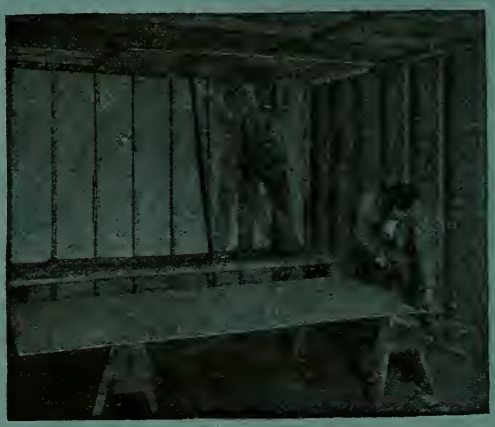

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The Safety Rule Pocket keeps your rule where you put it.

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The Nail and Tool Pockets keep just what you need on the job with you.

The Fulness in the garment prevents binding and pinching when you stoop.

The Double Knees double the life of your overall.

The White Boatsail drill lasts longer than any other color —no dye to rot the cloth.

UNION MADE

AREN'T THESE ENOUGH REASONS WHY YOU TOO

should insist on your merchant ordering you a pair, or send us $2.25 for a pair prepaid. We'll return your money if for any reason, you don't like them.

Sherman Overall Mfg. Co.
SHERMAN, TEXAS
We Make Every Pair Make Good

How many

GOOD WOODWORKERS

are there who follow good advice?

It pays us to make—— as it pays them to ask for the best Sandpapers by their brand-names:

BEHR'S Garnet & Brooklyn Flint

Your dealer will be glad to get you what you want

HERMAN BEHR & CO., INC.

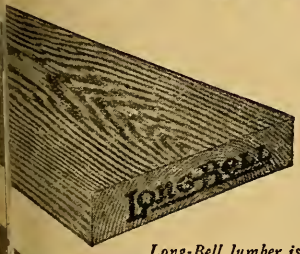
Brooklyn, New York

1872—Makers of Good Sandpaper for Fifty Years—1922

LONG-BELL

TRADE-MARKED

LUMBER and TIMBERS



Long-Bell lumber is branded mechanically on one end, just after it passes the trimmer.

Long-Bell timbers are branded on one end by meaus of a stencil.

Bell Forked Leaf oring is branded ically on the back asses through the ng machines. The brand is indented

WHY a Name On Lumber?

The Long-Bell Lumber Company trade-marks its lumber and lumber products for the same reason the manufacturer of good merchandise stamps his brand on his shoes, or hats, or plumbing, or labels his paint or hardware.

Trade-marked goods are known as reliable merchandise. The manufacturer of a good product takes pride in it and naturally wants to be given credit for the goodness he builds into it.

The Long-Bell Lumber Company believes that the buyer of lumber and lumber products is entitled to the same protection that he gets on other merchandise—hence the Long-Bell brand on Long-Bell products.

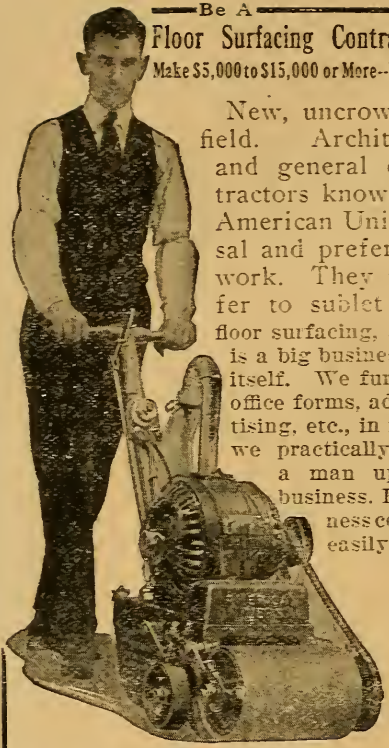
The Long-Bell Lumber Company
R. A. LONG BUILDING Lumbermen since 1875 KANSAS CITY, MO.

Southern Pine Lumber and Timbers; Creosoted Lumber, Timbers, Posts, Poles, Ties, Piling, Wood Blocks; California White Pine Lumber; Sash and Doors, Standardized Woodwork; Gum and Oak Lumber; Oak Flooring.

Be A

Floor Surfacing Contractor

Make $5,000 to $15,000 or More--Yearly



New, uncrowded field. Architects and general contractors know the American Universal and prefer its work. They prefer to sublet the floor surfacing, as it is a big business in itself. We furnish office forms, advertising, etc., in fact, we practically set a man up in business. Business comes easily.

Big Building Boom is Here

Building is starting all over the country. There are innumerable opportunities for those equipped to handle the work of floor surfacing. The American Universal Machine is essential to hustlers. Get in on the ground floor—get the machine now.

Re-Surface Old Floors

Every building, large or small, is a prospect. Hundreds of floors right in your own vicinity need re-surfacing. The owners will be glad to have you do it when you show them how easily and quickly the work can be done with the American Universal Electric Machine. You can make old floors like new, new floors perfect, with this machine.

Don't ever get caught out of work again—get into a big, paying business of your own. Floor Surfacing Contractors pay for machines first month and make big profit besides. Write today for full information. Say whether you are a building contractor.

Seize this opportunity to get into a Business of your own. Write today for complete literature.

The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co.

Originators of Floor Surfacing Machines

522 So. St. Clair Street, Toledo Ohio, U. S. A.

Save Time with Sargent Framing Squa

Don't waste valuable time figuring lengths and cuts of hip, valley, jack and common rafters. All the necessary tables are right on the Sargent Framing Square. Simply measure and read.

Sargent Framing Squares prevent mistakes too. They are made of light grade tool steel and carefully tested for accuracy. There are nine finishes from which to choose.

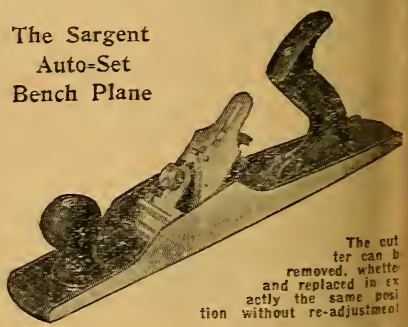
The Sargent Steel Square Booklet containing full particulars of these and other Sargent Squares will be sent free on request.

SARGENT & COMPANY

Hardware Manufacturers

55 Water Street New Haven, Conn.

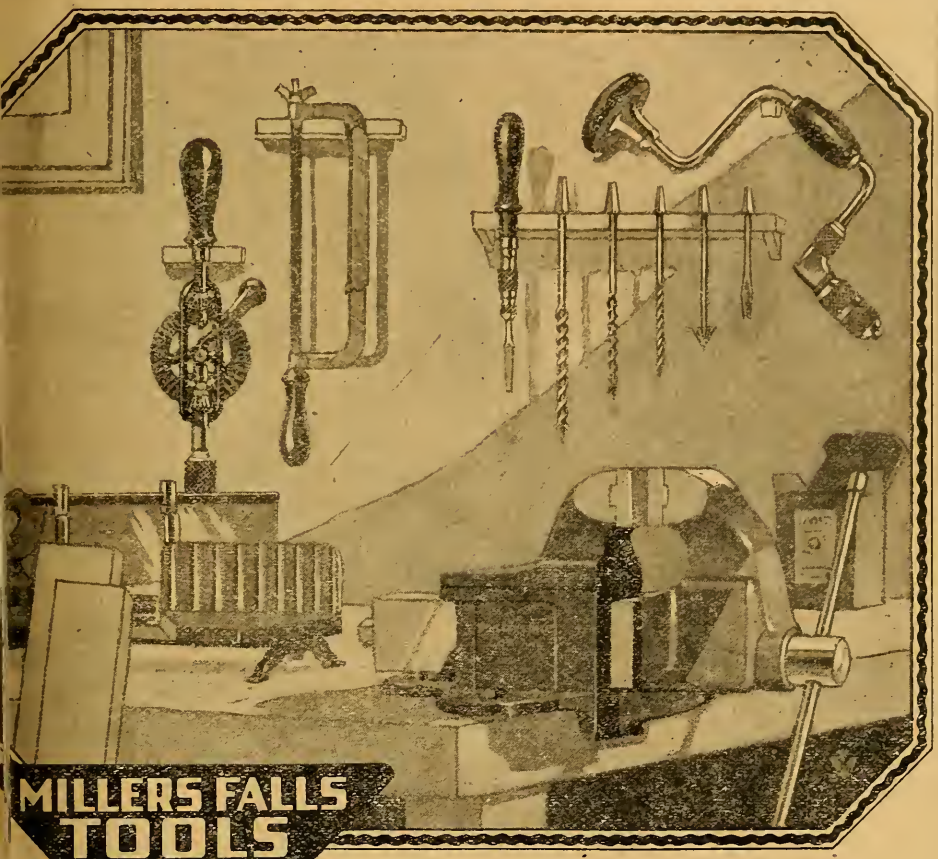
The Sargent Auto-Set Bench Plane



The cut ter can b removed, whette and replaced in ex actly the same posi tion without re-adjustmen

SARGENT

LOCKS AND HARDWAR



Millers Falls Carpenters' Tools

FINE workmanship is a fine art that demands fine tools. Millers Falls Tools have been favorites with the best carpenters and mechanics since 1868.

Should you visit the Millers Falls factories in the Berkshire Hills of New England, you would then realize why Millers Falls tools are *worthy* tools—*workmanlike* tools.

Two generations of Yankee inventive genius and patient skill have gone to the making of Millers Falls Tools, with a generous allowance of New England conscience thrown in for good measure.

No wonder Millers Falls tools are *good* tools—through and through.

Write us for the Millers Falls Handbook for Carpenters and Mechanics.

MILLERS FALLS COMPANY, Millers Falls, Mass.

Send For This Book

Frequently you are called upon to exercise your judgment in regard to the *best* insect screen cloth for window, door, or porch screens.

Jersey Copper Screen Cloth has lasting qualities greater than iron or steel screen cloth and unlike bronze or alloy screen cloth, every wire is uniform in composition. The very nature of copper, 99.8% pure, of which Jersey Copper Screen Cloth is made by a special Roebling process insures this as well as strength and stiffness, hence it can be relied upon for long life.

We will gladly send you "A Matter of Health and Comfort" — an illustrated booklet which tells in detail about Jersey Copper Screen Cloth. It also shows the importance of the right kind of screens to use as a health measure as suggested by the United States Public Health Service. It gives the Screen Cloth specified by various departments of the Government and interesting information which you can use to your advantage when you are called upon for recommendations. Jersey Copper Screen Cloth can be recommended unqualifiedly.

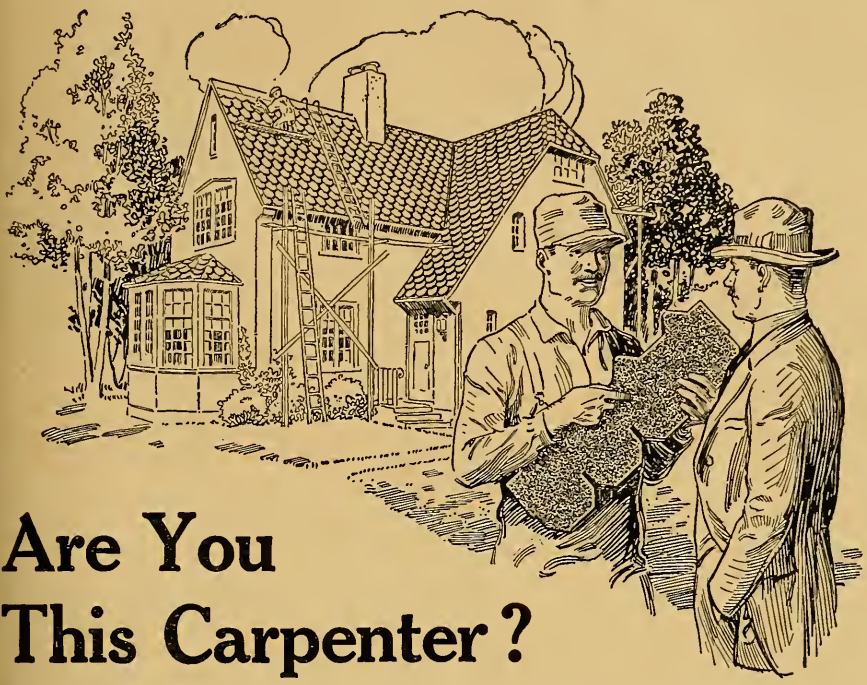
JERSEY
COPPER
Screen Cloth

TRADE JERSEY MARK

Many merchants carry it in stock; if you cannot obtain it in your locality, write us (main office given below) and we will inform you how to get it. Stores and agencies in many cities.

THE NEW JERSEY WIRE CLOTH COMPANY
618 South Broad Street
Trenton New Jersey

522 So.



Are You This Carpenter?

"Do you see the extra thickness of this shingle? It's in the felt and coating. That's why Ruberoid Strip-shingles won't curl or warp. Their unusual ruggedness and their octagon shape prevent this.

"I have laid Ruberoid Strip-shingles on your roof because I know you wanted the best. Ruberoid Shingles are not an experiment, they are backed by a successful record of thirty years."

Thousands of carpenters are telling this story every day to their customers. They *know* Ruberoid Strip-shingles permanently satisfy. There is a design to meet every artistic taste. Write for the Ruberoid Strip-shingle booklet that illustrates these designs in colors. It will be sent upon request.

The RUBEROID Co.
95 Madison Avenue, New York
Chicago Boston

RU-BER-OID
SHINGLES AND ROOFING

Real Hardwood
(plywood)

WALLBOARD

"Casco-made"—Waterproof

for interior and exterior finish, cabinet work, etc.

Standard Sizes—$\frac{1}{4}$" thick.

24"x60"	30"x60"	36"x60"
24"x66"	30"x66"	36"x66"
24"x72"	30"x72"	36"x72"

We carry panels as thin as 3-32" and up to 3-4"

In Birch, Mahogany, Oregon Fir, Walnut, Plain Oak, Quartered Oak, Quartered Walnut, Figured Gum, Unselected Gum, etc.

Owing to our enormous production, we are able to quote surprisingly low figures on panels for immediate shipment from our warehouse stocks.

Write for Samples and Price List

These panels are manufactured with the wonderful "CASCO" Waterproof Glue, used by the United States Army and Navy, producing a panel which is impervious to heat or moisture.

All the bulkheads, partitions and door panels used in re-fitting the U. S. S. LEVIATHAN are of "Casco-made" plywood supplied by the U. S. Plywood Co., Inc.

U. S. Plywood Co., Inc.
1 West 14th Street, New York City

$20 Or More Per Day!

Any wide-awake carpenter can make big money taking orders for the Rite-Way Garment Fixture. Every home, school, store, office needs one to a dozen. Fat profit for you.

Keeps Clothes Shapely

No Crushing of Gowns

RITE-WAY
GARMENT FIXTURE

Folds like telescope. Quickly put up with screwdriver in any closet. Keeps clothes snappy and well pressed. A place for every garment. Everybody wants it. Agents making $10 to $30 a day. No limit to what you can do.

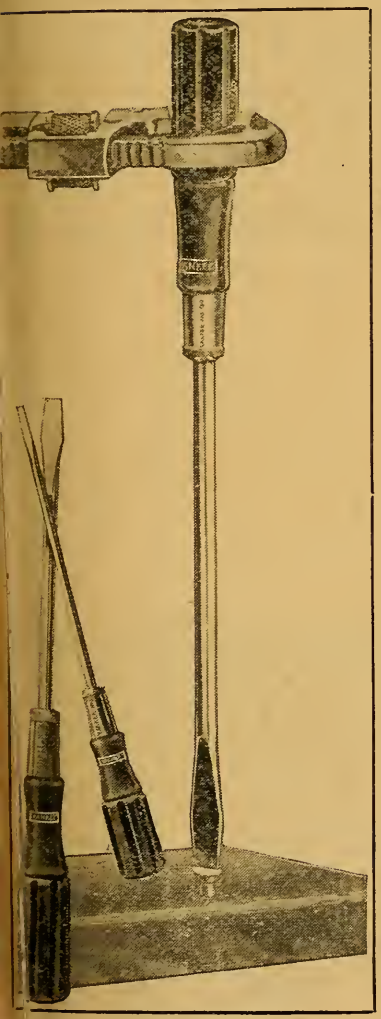
Doubles Closet Space

Just pull out and whole rod slides out. Our floor plans show how Rite-Way saves hundreds of dollars on new buildings or remodeling jobs. Handsomely nickeled, a real ornament.

Here's your big chance to get more money than you'll ever find in a pay envelope. Write today

LAWSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY
232 W. Superior St. Chicago
Established 1907

"It was a hard test but the 'Yankee' Screw-driver Stood up under it."



"I had a job of driving a three-inch screw that I simply couldn't set up by hand. So I put a wrench on the handle and turned.

"I expected to see the handle turn on the blade; but it was the last resort and I had to go through with it. The handle stayed put, and the screw went in.

"The driver was in just as good shape when I got through with it as before I started. It was a 'Yankee'! I remember what the makers of the 'Yankee' Screw-drivers had said—

"'The blade will not loosen or turn in the handle.' A 'Yankee' device unites handle and blade like one piece. The blade is of steel made especially for the purpose—and every 'Yankee' Screw-driver blade is tested for hardness and temper. It is a thoroughly reliable tool—the highest possible type of plain screw-driver ever produced.

"And the 'Yankee' No. 90 made good!"

No. 90 Standard Style. Made in 15 different sizes. Blade ngths 1½ in. to 30 in.

No. 95 Cabinet Style. Made in 11 different sizes. Blade ngths 2¾ in. to 15½ in.

Some other "Yankee" Tools

Spiral Screw-drivers	Ratchet Breast Drills
Quick Return Spiral Screw-drivers	Ratchet Hand Drills
Ratchet Screw-drivers	Push Brace
	Automatic Push Drills

Dealers everywhere sell "Yankee" Tools

Tool book mailed free

Illustrates and describes all the ingenious "Yankee" Tools for saving time and labor. Write for your copy today.

North Bros. Mfg. Co., Philadelphia

"YANKEE" TOOLS

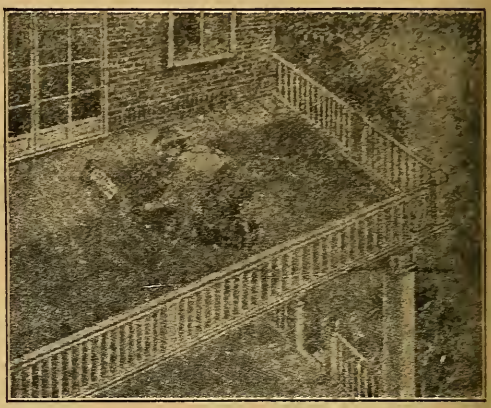
Make Better Mechanics

BOYLE'S BAYONNE B & Co.

ROOF AND DECK CLOTH

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

There's a difference in the lasting qualities of Canvas Roofings, just as there is in metal or shingle roofings.



Bayonne Roof & Deck Cloth is a reliable canvas roofing that is practically wearproof and is guaranteed waterproof. It is an ideal covering for the roofs and floors of piazzas, sleeping porches, sun parlors, etc.

The job of laying it is a clean and easy one because unlike other canvas roofings "BAYONNE" does not require a white lead bedding yet lays flat and stays flat.

Write to the manufacturers for sample book "T"

JOHN BOYLE & CO., INC.

112-114 DUANE ST. — ESTABLISHED—1860 NEW YORK — 70-72 READE ST.

BRANCH 202-204 MARKET ST,, ST. LOUIS

"TIDE WATER"

CYPRESS

"THE WOOD ETERNAL"

for INTERIOR TRIM is staunch and true. Stands the moisture, heat and steam so prevalent in Kitchens, has a beautiful, clear, clean grain and takes all finishes perfectly.

THIS TRADE-MARK IS ITS IDENTIFICATION

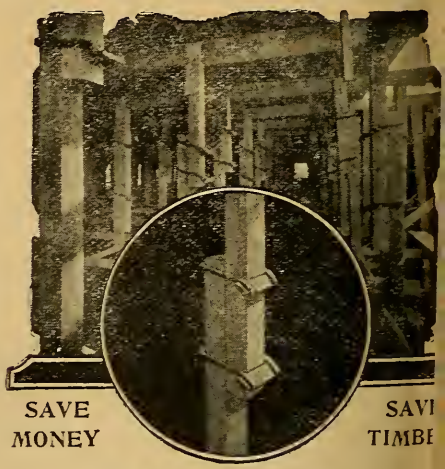
S C M A

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE.

Let our "Builders' Helps Department" aid you in getting the best service use of this remarkable, age-defying wood. SPECIFY it on the knowledge which you have and which you can confirm by writing us.

SOUTHERN CYPRESS MFRS. ASSOCIATION

1252 Poydras Building, New Orleans, La., or 1252 Graham Bldg., Jacksonville, Fla.



SAVE MONEY — SAVE TIMBER

The best method of splicing timber on scaffolding, shoring, propping, etc. Write for further information today.

SCHENK

TIMBER CLAMP CORP.

Managed by Cosmopolitan Industries Inc.

501 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK

Who knows best how a tool should be made?
The man who uses it, every time!

67 (out of 168) carpenters say:

THE claws on the Plumb hammer are bent more sharply than the claws on ordinary hammers. They are set closer to the handles. This gives greater leverage and pulls the nail out farther.

The claws are shorter, so the tips will not break. The split of the claw is shorter, so as to pull a light nail out farther before the face hits.

Carpenters suggested—and carpenters approve—these improvements. Working tests right on the job—made by 168 good mechanics — proved that Plumb hammers pull nails better and easier than any other hammers. Just one of the features that make mechanics say, "They're worth more."

"The Plumb hammer is a sure nail puller and just right in weight and balance," says Wm. Holcomb, 1048 William St., Bridgeport, Conn.

If you don't already use a Plumb, let your hardware dealer sell you one. $1.50 (except in Far West and in Canada).

You'll like Plumb hatchets and Plumb files, too.

FAYETTE R. PLUMB, Inc.
Philadelphia U.S.A. St. Louis

"The claws of a Plumb hammer pull nails better and easier than longer claws with less curve."

Claws bent sharply—give greater leverage. Short split pulls nails out farther.

A Letter Worth Reading

This is Mr. A. X. Koehler, of Lebanon, Pa., using the Disston Saw mentioned in the letter.

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.

Gentlemen:

A fine thing happened in our store today that I felt would interest anyone in these days of shoddy things, but especially your company.

A splendid type of oldtime tradesman, a carpenter, came in and while making a purchase placed a saw on the counter. Out of curiosity the writer picked it up, and the old gentleman remarked: "I bought it when I learned my trade. It is an honest tool, and for 44 years I have made an honest living with it. When I hang it up I shall have finished my work."

It was your saw, a Disston No. 12, and the finest tribute I ever heard.

(Signed) RAYMOND F. SHAW.

After reading this letter, don't you feel as we do—

That it is one of the most sincere tributes ever given to a good tool, and that it must have come from one of the "grand old men" of the trade?

That, in this letter, there is a more powerful reason for your using Disston saws than we could ever write in an advertisement?

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.
Philadelphia
U. S. A.

DISSTON

SAWS TOOLS FILES

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Established in 1881 | Vol. XLII—No. 6 | INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1922 | One Dollar Per Year | Ten Cents a Copy

Keep Scrappin'

When you're sick as the deuce, and you think, "what's the use?"
And you're tired out, discouraged, afraid;
And you keep asking why they don't let you die
And forget the mistakes you have made;
When you're chuck full of pain and you're tired of the game,
And you want to get out of it all—
That's the time to begin to stick out your chin
And fight with your back to the wall!

When you've done all you can to scrap like a man,
But you can't keep your head up much more;
And the end of the bout leaves you all down and out,
Bleeding, and reeling, and sore;
When you've prayed all along for the sound of the gong
To ring for the fight to stop—
Just keep on your feet and smile at defeat;
That's the real way to come out on top!

When you're tired of hard knocks and you're right on the rocks,
And nobody lends you a hand;
When none of your schemes, the best of your dreams
Turn out in the way you'd planned;
And you've lost all your grit and you're ready to quit,
For Life's just a failure for you,
Why, start in again and see if all men
Don't call you a MAN through and through!

—Esty Quinn, in "Progress."

ADDRESS OF REV. G. S. LACKLAND AT FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

I BELIEVE I speak the truth when I say to you that there is a new day dawning in this darkness of the open shop fight and the uncertainty of employment. Do you know that in the last ten years the Protestant churches of America, and I believe the Catholic church and the Jewish church, have put into the course of study in the seminaries more of the Christian ideals?

Men have said to me: "Where in the world do the younger preachers get all of these radical ideas?" I do not say we get them in the labor circles, but I say that we get out radical ideals—if you want to call them that, we call them Christian ideals — from the course of study in the seminaries. We found that we would either have to be hypocrites when we stood in the pulpits or we would preach the doctrine of common humanity.

You will find that in the great financial journals there is a dualism in the editorials. One is, "deflate labor," the other is, "increase the salaries of preachers." And there is a reason, as Post says. They say: "These preachers have been starved, but if they are fed up and fattened they will forget the troubles of the people with whom they associate." They evidently have forgotten that while their conscience may be in the region of the digestive organs, the conscience of the preacher is in his heart.

We wanted to start an open forum in Denver, so we went out and got the American Legion, the teachers, the clubs, the mayor and others to help us. Then we wanted labor to help us, and as I was a young and green hand they sent me to get labor. I went and knocked on the door of the hall and the man on guard asked who I was. I told him, and before he quite closed the door I heard him say: "Mr. President, there is a blankety preacher out here who wants to talk." The President said something about blankety blank preachers. Then a son of Erin up and said. "Mr. President, yez haven't been to church for seven years. Yez need all the religion you can get, and I move that we hear this preacher for the good of the President."

Since that day I have been no stranger in labor halls and I have said to preachers that if they would go in and asked to be heard they would be listened to.

I want to point out to your attention three or four facts. One man said to me once: "I will never darken the doors of a church." I asked him why he would not and he said: "Because you are against the common people." In 1908 the Federal Council of Churches adopted this—which I read to the man, who seemed to be something of a socialist—"We stand for the highest possible wage that industry can afford and for the most equitable division of the product of labor that can ultimately be divided."

The man jumped out of his chair and said: "You are lying to me." I showed it to him in the document and he said: "Why, in the name of God, don't you go up and down the land telling the people the church stands for that thing?" And that is what I have been trying to do ever since.

I want to remind you that when the Government started the steel investigation and then let it rather peter out, the churches started an investigation, and they made a mistake, the mistake of selecting Bishop McConnell, then of Denver, on the committee. They took him from Denver and put him over in Pittsburgh. Some of the steel men came to him and said he had made a mistake in getting out the report. Bishop McConnell asked what was the matter with the report and one man said: "I pay my common labor $4.40 a day." The Bishop said: "No you do yourself an injustice, you pay $4.60 a day." He knew more about the situation than the steel men themselves.

Wherever Bishop McConnell is going young preachers are saying the things they believe to be right. We talked during the war about how Catholics forgot they were Catholics, Protestants forgot they were Protestants and Jews forgot they were Jews. Listen! The only time since the Man of Galilee came

to this earth that I know anything about that those three churches came together to act was right here in Denver last fall, when a group of men was brought in during the tramway strike and before they left fifty-seven people had been shot. The Catholics, the Protestants and the Jews came together up here in the library one night and said they were going to act, and they appointed a committee of nine. They called in the Catholic Welfare Council, they called in the Federal Council of Churches and investigated the strike. It is true the investigation has hung over until some of us are provoked about it, but it will be made.

Do you know what I think is going to win the fight for labor, Mr. Chairman? I think their dense ignorance will eventually win the strike for labor. Let me give you an example. When that distinguished committee came here to investigate the tramway strike, they said they wanted to get into the homes and find out the actual facts of the effect of the strike. Then the committee went to the headquarters of the tramway company and the manager put down a written document and said: "You made a speech to those men this morning and this is what you said." He was asked how he knew what was said and replied that he had men in the union "who get this for us."

They looked at the document which started off, "Dear Comrades." Dr. Devine, the editor of The Survey, and Father Ryan,, of the Catholic Church, looked those men squarely in the face and said: "Gentlemen, we said nothing of the kind. That is libel."

That company had a copy of the statements of those men on the desk of the Governor, the mayor and of Colonel Hallou, the commander of the troops, that afternoon. They were foolish. If they started in, they should not have started in on such fellows as Devine and Ryan.

Last spring the Young Women's Christian Association stood up and said: We belong to the church, we believe in Christianity, we are going to fight for the working girls of America, with love in our hearts and in the same spirit the Church is doing." They had a Convention, and when this matter was discussed, up got Mrs. Finley Sheppard and said: "Young ladies, if you adopt this report in favor of industrial justice; if you take religion down from the clouds and put it in the factories, not another dollar for you." And they shook hands very cordially with Mrs. Finley Sheppard and told her to take her little playthings and go home.

They say we have no business to go into the factories, that it is our business to preach the Gospel; that after awhile we will get to Heaven, but "let us do the business." Possibly it isn't the business of the church to talk about hours and working conditions, but when those things affect life we will speak.

I find that in 1891 the average working man in industry lived to be 38 years of age. After ten years of struggle, in 1911, the American Federation of Labor by giving better conditions in industry had lengthened the average life of working men in industry from 38 years to 48 years. With such a result before us I say I am for labor organizations and any organization that will do that.

Last year three hundred thousand babies under five years of age died. An expert has been at work and he says that where a man is getting a living wage a quarter of the children die that die where there is not a living wage. Three-quarters of those children last year died in places where the open shop prevails and where they have the grand "American plan."

I am a preacher of the Gospel. I stand at the bedside of mothers and children. The saddest funeral I ever conduct is the funeral of a little baby whose parents stand beside the casket and say: "How can a God of love stand for this?" I say it is not a God of love but the industrial conditions that make 240,000 of those funerals. If the pulpit pleaded for the women and children of Belgium, I say in God's name let us plead for the women and children of America!

In the name of Christ who gave his life rather than compromise humanity, in the name of the man who went down under the greed of Caesar rather than sell his soul, we offer you the hand of fellowship and promise you that within a few years the church of the living God, as its originator was, will be shoulder to shoulder with you, and then the traitorous profiteers of America will be doomed.

MAKING A NEW WORLD BY CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCTION

(By Albert F. Coyle.)

So much has been written in this country about consumers' co-operatives that we are prone to overlook the remarkable achievements of workers co-operative productive societies, both here and abroad. We are, of course, familiar with the success attained by American farmers in co-operative production. The census of 1920 shows that the products of over one-half million farms valued above one billion dollars are handled co-operatively. Indeed, throughout the middle west, the most thriving forms of co-operation are the producers' dairies, creameries, cheese factories, elevators, flour mills, and meat packing plants. While not discounting the value of consumers' co-operation, the farmer-producer has learned by years of hard experience that it is more important for him to unite co-operatively to get a fair price for the products he has to sell than it is to effect a small saving in the goods he needs to buy.

The workers of Europe are looking more and more to productive co-operation as the basis for a just and stable economic order. Decent men are sick and tired of a system in which the sole motive for production and distribution is greed for private profits. They see all around them the social havoc wrought by running the dusty "to make money" rather than to serve the needs of their fellow men. Even the dullest worker is prodded out of his indifference in times of industrial depression, when he has no work and his family has no bread because the men who own the jobs close their factories until the need for goods is so acute that society will again pay them the profits they demand.

These are the reasons why the workers of Europe today are determined to build a new world in which service and not greed is the main-spring of human action, in which gain without labor shall no longer exist. This is the reason why American workers are taking a new interest in the possibilities of co-operative production and are steadily increasing the number of successful producers' co-operatives. It is the basis of the by the two and one-half million American railroad employes. It is the essence of railroad employes. It is the essence of the proposal of the 600.000 United Mine Workers to end anarchy in the coal industry forever by operating the mine of the country for service and not fo profit. The men who do the work o the world are demanding not only a just wage and decent security of em ployment; they are demanding that de mocracy be applied to industry as wel as to government, that they have a voic in the direction of the enterprise i which they have invested all that the are and have—their labor and thei lives.

The supreme interest of men in lif is not measured by what they consum but by what they produce. As a co sumer, man is on a level with all othe forms of animal life. Like the pig a the trough, he can only consume s much and then he is through. As producer, man exercises the highest ta ents intrusted to him by his Maker- the creative instinct, the desire to pr duce. This is what differentiates a ma from brutedom. It has been his crown ing glory in all ages. It is the basis o civilization, of art, of religion, of all tha has enriched and inspired the life of th human race. Valuable as consumer co-operation is in reducing the cost the physical and material needs of lif it is restricted and conditioned on eve side by the material limitations up man as a consumer. Its ultimate go is a social order in which production an distribution would be controlled by gigantic consumers' trust dominating a industries and determining what goo should be made and who should ma them. The aim of producers' co-oper tion is to give control of the industri and professions to the men who actual do the work, who know better than an one else how to operate them efficient and whose purpose is not merely to tu out the cheapest possible product for t consumer, but the creation of the be and finest product that human ingenui and devotion can devise. Just as m find their souls not in what they eat, b in what they create, so will men find th long sought era of brotherhood not i saving pennies on their purchases, b in the dedication of their highest abilit to the satisfaction of the wants an needs of their fellow men. This is th essence of producers' co-operation.

In England and Wales there are already 91 thriving producer' co-operative societies with over 25,000 members, a share capital (raised by the workers themselves) exceeding $4,000,000, and an annual trade of $26,000,000. These producers' co-operatives fall into five main groups: Textile mills, boot and shoe factories, the metal trades, woodwork and building construction, and printing establishments. Their report for 1921 shows that after paying $86,785.60 as interest on the capital hired, they refunded to purchasers of their bonds $497.454, contributed $26.258 to charities and social improvement $44,000 for educational purposes, and divided $290,000 among the workers themselves as their co-operatives share in excess of union wages. The workers in every co-operative productive society in Britain are required to be members of their respective trade unions. Indeed, thousands of dollars of trade union funds are invested in these co-operatives. The trade union itself is in some cases directly represented on the committee of management. Thus, the workers not only own their own jobs and assure themselves of a standard wage for their trade, but share with the consumers economies of production and savings or "profits" in the operation of the business.

The French Workers Productive Associations, according to their 1921 report, are steadily growing and expanding into new fields. Their record shows a stability and length of life than either private enterprises or consumers associations, Of the 215 workers' productive societies existing in 1908, over one-half are still in business, despite the industrial havoc caused by the war. One of the stongest forms of producers' associations in France is found in the printing industry. Although many of the co-operative printing plants lost all but their oldest members in the war and were handicapped by the dearth of paper and type metal, yet only four of those associations existing in 1908 were not successfully operating in 1921.

To the Italian workers, however, belongs the credit for the greatest achievements in co-operative production. There the producers own farms and ships and factories. They have constructed co-operatively and now operate a successful railroad. They are now building a great canal to connect Milan, the capital of Bombardy, with the river Po, providing a valuable outlet to the Adriatic Sea.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

(By Rowland Hill.)

GREATER interest is being taken in this subject than ever we have noticed before, and this is due to the excellent and practical articles that are contributed by practical mechanics who keep within the bounds and limits of instant requirements. "Craft Problems" is an absorbing continued story of the peppy mechanic desiring to become wise to the tricks of his trade.

These problems prove that there is no "only way" to solve them, as several ways are indicated for each, and many carpenters will remark, "I have a system of my own." Now, they do not claim that they originated anything, but that they have caught a point from this and that solution of problems, a point from Van Gaasbeek, another from Stodard, Hodges, Hicks and other noted writers, these are carefully cultivated and what they lack in sequence is repaid in determination to try it out in actual practice. This class of carpenters is increasing daily and are digesting "Craft Problems." If a mason can lay two bricks right, he can lay a thousand right, but the carpenter can't fit into that arrangement very often with a system "all his own." We must creep first, these problems will strengthen and give us a balance, thus we will be able to see the solution from the other fellow's viewpoint.

We have looked over and studied many works on the subject of roof framing, one dated back to 1845 (German) and ending with Prof. Gaasbeek in "The Carpenter," and the great fault of it all, the main reason for such a general building of "I have a system of my own," is caused through a lack of standardization of framing principles.

This art should be standardized on practical working principles, eliminating this "Tower of Babel" potporri of fancy stuff that confuses us into ignorance, because from them we build a system

"of my own" that always fails in the pinch.

Why, we have got to that point where some of these "all my own" brothers tell you how to get all framing cuts, bevels, etc., from the shadow cast by the sun, another, how to do it with a 2 ft. rule, another, with a pair of dividers, etc.

Just slip one of these fellows a plan right quick and stick close by him to see the performance and he'll blow up, "too much yeast in it." Among the "showers of blessings" that we have inherited in our glorious Brotherhood we suggest for posterities sake (our craft) that the matter of standardizing the art of roof framing be considered for the good of the Order.

We have the talent within our ranks, and we have a Printing Plant, and in the near future a half million union brains will comprehend, and hearts will bless the day when we get a system, not "my own" but "our own" and union made.

We have gotten too far away from the steel square, so far indeed, that the square makers are ashamed to put the old pattern on the market, but hand you a monstrosity with a maze of figures that would bewilder an expert astronomer, what they lack in usefulness they add in weight, soft steel, cams, screws and worthlessness, each maker has a "system all his own" without a Union Label.

The crying need of the hour is for a standard steel square. As a common buck private we would suggest a much lighter weight tool with no other markings than inches and twelfths on blade and tongue, both sides, this would be a framing square. With this standard tool we would all talk the same framing language. Craft problems would become gospel information with an elevating tendency.

A standard system with standard tools would raise the standard from about 1 per cent to at least 50 per cent of competent roof framers.

ADDRESS OF GEO. L. BERRY, REPRESENTING THE A. F. OF L. TO THE CONVENTION OF AMERICAN LEGION, HELD AT KANSAS CITY, KAS.

AT the last Convention of the American Legion, held in Kansas City, Mo., Geo. L. Berry, representing the A. F. of L., spoke as follows:

"I have the honor and the privilege of bringing to this Convention the felicitations of the American Federation of Labor, decided upon at the Convention of that organization in the city of Denver last June. I assure you that the feeling of good wishes of the American Federation of Labor comes with a unanimous action of that Convention. It was the result of the magnificent address delivered to that Convention by the representatives of the American Legion, Mr. Owsley, of the Americanism Commission of this body.

"There is very little difference, fundamentally, in the purposes of these two great American organizations, and there is a basis upon which these two organizations, at least legislatively, can act in unison for the common good of the citizens of America. Fundamentally the American Federation of Labor and the American Legion stand for the conservation of the Constitution of the United States and the protection of the Republic that we love equally well.

"The American Federation of Labor and the American Legion stand opposed to the introduction in the affairs of our country of a system of government that has been found to be a failure, a system of government in contravention to every ideal of Americanism, and we are a unit not by word but by action in opposition to the introduction in the Republic of the United States of sovietism or bolshevism.

"Let me say to you, gentlemen of this Convention, that there is no policy that appeals more strongly to the working men and women of America than that policy exemplified in the aggressive and progressive policy of Americanism as conducted by the American Legion.

"We feel, we know that we have in our organizations men and women who are no credit to either one of us, but it is impossible to expect the organization of men, human beings, to be free from the sordid men who are out to disrupt and break down the organizations as represented, like the Legion and the Federation. But there are a sufficient number of constructive, patriotic men in both

organizations to overcome the obstacles and meddling outsiders, their action to the contrary notwithstanding. And when I say to you that the Convention of the American Federation of Labor has sent to this Convention a representative by unanimous indorsement of the Convention in Denver you can better realize the genuiness and sincerity of the men and women who toil in this country as regards their feeling toward the American Legion.

"I am happy in the fact that this splendid contact has been made between these two great organizations, because, gentlemen, this Convention proves the growth of the membership of the Legion and indicates that we have not been led nor do we believe that our duties ended on the 11th day of November.

"There has never come to organizations such response for statesmanship, both political and industrial, as is upon the shoulders of the members of the American Legion. The federation, legislative and non-partisan as it is, stands ready to support the American Legion in its legislative aspirations that we believe are right, the politicians to the contrary notwithstanding.

"Of course, it is to be expected that the Federation will attract greater criticism than will the American Legion, because the Federation, in addition to being a legislative organization, is made up of international unions that are economical fundamentally and in many instances exclusively, and when the question of wages and our open-shop conditions are to be considered there is usually some degree of controversy; but this, gentlemen, should be known with respect to the position of the American Federation of Labor, that we stand for collective bargaining arrived at by conciliation, and if that fails, by arbitration; we are prepared, as the labor movement of America, to accept the facts resolving out of the differences that arise between the employer organizations and the employe organizations of this country. What more could be expected?

"We have said, and I believe properly, that the cost of living should not be the determining factor in the adjustment of wages. We believe that the industrial conditions, the physical relationship of the industry, should determine wages and not the fluctuation in the price of a potato. We believe it unfair that wages should be determined by the rise or the fall of the cost of living, but in this we stand for the arbitration of those issues by the facts involved in the controversy and in the industry affected. What more can be expected? But unfortunately there has grown up in America, and to some extent in all of the other countries of the world, a custom that we were pleased to call during the Great War 'direct action.'

"It is true that there were organizations of labor, outlaw in the majority of instances, that took direct action to force conditions not justified by the facts involved in the controversy that we style direct action. We are opposed to direct action.

"We stand for the determination of the affairs between men of labor and men of the employers' organizations by the arbitration and the determination of those issue by fact. I am opposed to the use of circumstantial advantage, whether it comes from the employer organization or whether it comes from the employe organization, to force home by a condition of plenty or by a condition of poverty a condition—working condition or industrial condition—that it not founded upon the truth.

"We stand for the continuation of industry uninterrupted, and propose to exercise the instrument of strike as the very last resort, and to you gentlemen, to the fair-minded citizenship of America, there rests upon your shoulders the fight to establish the truth, to maintain justice, to be sure that when you attack one for an industrial controversy you attack the right party. It is not always the man that cries 'thief' the loudest that is the most innocent man in the congregation.

"I make this observation without fear of contradiction, that the majority of industrial conflicts result from the refusal of one side or the other to abide by facts. The trade-union movement of this country cannot escape the obligation that they owe the industry. They can't expect to receive from it more than they assist in putting into it. And if it is not there to be had, then it is their duty to meet that condition in a statesmanlike manner, and it is the duty of the employer organizations to make known the facts to their fellows in industrial pursuits. That is the thing; that is the situation; that is the work that is upon the shoulders of every American citizen who believes genuinely

in America. My friends, disabuse your minds of the fact of the statements that have gone abroad that the trade-union movement has closed its eyes to readjustment. The man who closes his eyes to industrial readjustment, whether it is the employer or the employe organization, not deserving of the sympathetic consideration of the fair citizenship in our country.

"We must ever stand for readjustment, because readjustment in the main means progress, and the Legion can be satisfied readjustment means the conservation of industry in America, and it is the duty of every man, employer or employe, to join in a constructive readjustment of the industry of this country to the end that justice might apply, to the end that our industrial organization may continue uninterrupted, to the end that there may come to this country a stability, industrial stability, that means the very foundation of our Republic.

"Gentlemen, I am happy to be here as the representative of the American Federation of Labor, to briefly say to you what hundreds of laboring men on this continent are saying every day—what has been said on the floor of the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, I am, in addition to that, proud to be here as a delegate from the department of Tennessee and to be able to greet you, not only in the name of the American Federation of Labor but in the name also of the great State of Tennessee.

EDUCATION CIVILIZATION'S ONLY HOPE

(By G. W. Perkins.)

TRUE knowledge is mankind's greatest benefactor. False teaching is civilization's greatest handicap. Education and the problem of civilization are one and inseparable. A substantial, true, and indissolvable civilization requires broadness of mind and depth of vision, which should conserve the interests of all regardless of class or classes, and that will develop a condition in life out of which the great masses may advance mentally, physically, morally and spiritually, along scientific lines.

The trade union movement, through increased wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions is developing the physical well-being of the masses and in a measure is also developing the minds towards a broader and more comprehensive view of economic, social and political conditions.

It is becoming more and more the duty of the state to assist in the proper educational development of the masses. We are approaching a serious condition of affairs, both economic and political, that will require the combined judgment and united action of all of our people to avert a danger to our advancing civilization even in our country.

The specialization steadily going on in all industries has practically eliminated the apprenticeship system, under which the beginner really obtained a fundamental, clear concept of the industry in which he was indentured. Today the beginner is put at one particular part or work in the industry and learns nothing of the general trade, as he did under former conditions. The result is already felt and will be more keenly felt as this practice proceeds to its logical conclusions.

It is claimed that 67 per cent of the people engaged in manufacturing fail. One of the direct causes of failure is the incompetency of the manufacturer, the superintendent, and foreman. This is partly due to the gradual elimination of those who served the old time apprenticeship in industries. The worker should not be asked to carry the burden of the incompetency of employers, nor should we be asked to reduce wages to a point whereby such incompetents may continue in business.

On the question of efficiency capital must supply its share, labor will do its part. Neither should the industrial workers alone be asked to carry the burden of industrial schools and colleges that will supply the dearth of competent material, and we should hold that it becomes the duty of society to do so. Such schools and colleges should have agreed upon text books which teach the true philosophy of industrial and political economy, scientifically developed, and should discard false doctrines conceived and only partly true a hundred years or more ago, which in no wise fit into the science of economics of today.

This will have to be done if the present controlling races are to maintain their ascendency and growing civilization. Nothing can save the leadership, economic, political, and social, of these races without the aid of the constructive trade union movement. Races must remain strong and virile to maintain control and leadership in advancing civilization. Education, good wages, and good working conditions are the paramount means of accomplishing this end. Reduce wages, lengthen hours of labor, and destroy healthful working conditions, and the stamina, strength, manhood and power of resistence of mankind are correspondingly reduced.

The leadership of the world will be vested in the hands of the people who, regardless of color, are the strongest morally, mentally, and physically. Leadership in economics, civilization, and social advancement is now vested in the white races living in the Temperate Zones. This leadership will naturally remain in the Temperate Zones and will ultimately go to the races, white or colored, which develop individually and enmasse, the strongest people intellectually, physically, morally and spiritually, and that stop wasting their own blood and destroying their own kind through internecine strife in unnecessary devastating wars.

In this development the trade union movement, here and elsewhere, will be a guiding, potential, and propelling force. If the autocrat and dollar chasing clan were to be successful in their efforts to destroy the constructive trade union movement, it would be the direct cause of handing the control and leadership of mankind's destiny to the people or races, which foster, protect, educate, and encourage the masses. The constructive trade union movement is the only sure means by which the stamina, vigor, and power of resistance can be maintained and advanced in the masses.

Efficiency in industry is of paramount importance. The development of and adherence to this principle will enable us to make wonderful progress in a higher, better, safer and more permanent civilization. Society, the state, and our people can not afford to ignore the fundamental principles which make for success.

We can not afford to ignore the fact that the Brown and Yellow races are making substantial gains along the lines that develop the power of resistence and the ability to conquer. The Brown and Yellow races constitute the great bulk of the population of the world, but they have not the land, and some day they must find land enough to sustain their rapidly increasing populations.

The trade union movement has and will continue to develop a feeling of tolerance and good fellowship among the masses regardless of race, color or religion, or where located. It will moreover continue to demand that the state assist in our efforts to bring about a better and higher mental standard, especially in economics.

The race or nation which ignores true economics and neglects to do full justice to the great mass of the people intellecually and physically is running the risk of dooming coming generations to hopeless despair.

THIS RESTLESS WORLD OF OURS

(By Jason Smith.)

SUFFERING from a debilitated state of mind and body, thousands and thousands of earth's creatures are wondering just what will be their portion. The present interval the world over is called the after math of the world's great war. And some say that 50 years will go by and yet we people won't know what caused it, or just what will start another one like it. It seems about 90 per cent of the poor earth's mortals are ground between the upper and nether millstones of a cold and cruel economic system which it seems that all of man's ingenuity cannot prevent. The daily papers give accounts of several millions out of employment in this country, as well as other lands.

It is possible that the property right of the two per cent of the people of the world who own 85 per cent of the world's wealth, can turn back all the progress of the human family has made in the last two hundred years, and reduce the wage workers once more back to the position of vassals and serfs?

Then our vaunted freedom is a myth, our emancipation from the thraldom of

servitude is a fairy story. Our Declaration of Independence is out of date. And the barons will have to wring another magna charta from King John, and Runymede will have to run. That the human family has passed through various paths of evolution, and have paid tuition in every class of learning in every battle that the workers have had from the dawn of creation up to the present time, is a simple outward manifestation of an inward desire on the part of the individual for more liberty.

In the fuedal days some owners of royal estates would take a serf if he showed any sign of being disatisfied with his lot in life. They would brand him on the forehead with a hot iron making the letter V in his forehead. Calling on all the serfs in the neighborhood to witness this act of wanton cruelty. If one of the serfs got nerve enough to run away, it was the duty of every officer under the crown to bring back this fugitive. And then he would be branded with a letter S in his forehead, which showed he was a slave. This condition of affairs was breaking up in Europe when the great Columbus landed on the Island of Bahama and thought it was America. And at once land grants from kings and queens to parties of their imperial choice were made. And of course, the master class got possessions of the river bottoms and all other good lands near the coast. And they brought to America many repulsive and depraved agencies, that would have been right and proper to have left over in Europe.

The Debtors Prison was one of the ear marks of feudalism that followed the path finders of a new civilization.

The stocks and the pillory was another glowing tribute to their greatness. And last but not least, they introduced chattel slavery with all of its attending evils. And in the early colonies no man was allowed a rate unless he had property. The chattel and indentured slave had no vote, only the boss of the manor or the burgomasters and such people as that voted.

There is a story that comes from the memoirs of Benjamin Franklin, of an old man at Philadelphia, who owned a mule and cart, and that was his property qualifications. And the old mule died, and he was never allowed to vote again. And Franklin wanted to know who was doing the voting, the old man or the mule?

So you see, Mr. Worker, I am trying to bring this story down to you gradually, and see if you wont put a higher value on your franchise than some of you are doing at the present time. The kind of a revolution we believe in is at the ballot box, where we can change the complexion of things.

Whenever we all can think for ourselves, and for Heavens sake, lets quit letting the other fellow doing our thinking for us. This open shop campaign has been an eye opener to a man that can see at all. Now, where is there a member of Organized Labor, who has the intelligence of an ordinary man, willing to let a merchant or member of a business club who has been identified with this open shop or American Plan business, go to Washington and make laws for him to live under. I wish I had the power to make you look at this side of the issue as often as you have looked at the smear headlines of the other side, as you were unfolding the paper trying to find out how many home runs Babe Ruth had knocked, or when and where Mary Pickford was going to get her divorce from Owen Moore, so she could marry the Gay Latharis Dug Fairbanks, with all the world's discontent, with greed and avarice in the breast of all the masters hovering over and about the families of earth's mortals, with poverty and hunger, destitution and want of the poor, when and where is a solution to be found for the vexing questions.

England with her back to the wall, a determined people to have and enjoy more of the wealth her labor produces. So little is really known of Russia, a guess will suffice. France as of old, yearning for more individual liberty, and willing if necessary to fight for it.

And Italy standing on the smoldering edge of a nation-wide "Vesuvius," which is very liable to erupt at any moment and with approximately eight million men and women workers idle in various walks of life. And the money loving masters of America of whom some poor dupes believe are appointed and annointed by the Great Divine Providence to hold all suffering humanity in the hollow of their cruel hands, and give them just as little of the wealth that they create, as they can possibly exist on. And then some folks will say the world does move.

A COMPOSITE POEM

Some time ago an American was traveling in Australia, when he came to a sheep-herder's deserted shanty. In some old papers in the shanty he found a poem which proved to be a literary curiosity. The poem is composed of 52 lines and each line is from a different author.

Here is the poem and the author from whose work each line was taken:

What strange infatuation rules mankind. (Chatterton)
What different spheres to human bliss assigned. (Rogers)
To loftier things your finer pulses burn, (C. Sprague)
If man would but his finer nature learn. (R. H. Dana)
What several ways men to their calling have, (B. Johnson)
And grasp at life though sinking to the grave. (Falconer)
Ask what is human life? The sage replies, (Cowper)
Wealth, pomp and honour are but empty toys; (Ferguson)
We trudge, we travel but from pain to pain, (Quarles)
Weak, timid landsmen on life's stormy main. (Burns)
We only toil who are the first of things, (Tennyson)
From labour health, from health contentment springs. (Beattie)
Fame runs before us like the morning star; (Dryden)
How little do we know that which we are! (Byron)
Let none then here his certain knowledge boast, (Pomfret)
Of fleeting joys too certain to be lost; (Waller)
For ever all things hangs a cloud of fear— (Hood)
All is but change and seperation here. (Steele)
To smooth life's passage o'er its stormy way, (Dwight)
Sum up at night what thou hast done by day; (Herbert)
Be rich in patience if thou in gudes be poor, (Dunbar)
So many men do stoope to sight unsure. (C. Whitney)
Choose out the man to virtue most inclined, (Rowe)
Throw envy, folly, prejudice behind. (Langhorne)
Defer not till tomorrow to be wise— Congreve)
Wealth, heaped on wealth, nor truth nor safety buys. (Dr. Johnson)
Remebrance worketh with her busy brain, (Goldsmith)
Care draws on care, woe comforts woe again; (Drayton)
On high estates huge heaps of care attend, (Webster)
No joy so great but runneth to an end; (Southwell)
No hand applaud what honour shuns to hear. (Thomson)
Who cast off shame should likewise cast off fear. (Knowles)
Grief haunts us down the precipice of years, (W. S. Landor)
Virtue alone no dissolution fears; (E. Moore)
Time loosely spent will not again be won, (R Greene)
What shall I do to be forever known? (Crowley)
But now the wane of life comes darkly on, (Joanna Baillie)
After a thousand mazes overgone; (Keats)
In this brief state of trouble and uprest, (B. Barton)
Man never is but always to be blest. (Pope)
Time is the present hour, the past is fled, (Marsden)
O! thou futurity, our hope and dread, (Elliott)
How fading are the joys we dote upon! (Blair)
Oh! while I speak the present moment's gone. (Akenside)
Lo; thou eternal arbiter of things, (Oldham)
How awful is the hour when conscience stings; (J. G. Percival
Conscience, stern arbiter in every breast— (J. A. Hillhouse)
The fluttering wish on wing that will not rest. (Mallet)
This, above all, to thine own self be true, (Shakesspeare)
Learn to live well, that thou may'st die so, too (Sir J. Denham)
To those that list, the world's gay scenes I leave, (Spencer)
Some ills we wish for when we wish to live. (Young)

Editorial

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INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1922

Wages and Cost of Living

In a pamphlet recently issued under the caption "Are Wages Too High?" Basil M. Manley, former Joint Chairman, National War Labor Board, the author in discussing the relative buying powers of wages since 1907 to the present year, clearly refutes the charges that the worker is too highly paid and in part says:

"It may be said, that the charges that wages are too high have not been directed against the great unorganized mass of factory workers, but have been aimed specifically at Organized Labor and union wages. Such an assertion may be challenged with quotations of declarations from every quarter that the wages of all workers were pushed up to unconscionable heights during the war and that labor must now be deflated.

"Without stopping to argue this point, let us look at the facts regarding union wages. The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics has compiled every year since 1907 the wage scales paid union workers in the principal organized trades. These are not theoretical earnings, but are the wages actually embodied in the contracts between the employers and the unions. This report shows the wages agreed upon in each occupation in every important industrial center. On the basis of these figures the Bureau also calculates an official "index of union wages," which shows exactly how the average wages of all union employes in any year compares with other years.

"The trades covered by this 'union wage index' include bakers, building trades, metal trades, printing trades, teamsters, laundry workers and waiters. These unions have about 2,000,000 members and are representative of all Organized Labor outside of transportation and mining."

Using the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of weekly wages of union workers and also its cost of living figures he arrives at the following conclusion:

"This index shows that while union wages were more than twice as high in 1921 as in 1907, this was more than offset by the decline in the purchasing power of the dollar to 45c, so that the real value of union wages in 1921 was only 94 per cent of the wages paid in 1907. Furthermore, the apparent rise in 1921, caused by the sharp decline in the cost of living is all an illusion. With the decline in prices came unemployment, and the man out of a job has little interest in the purchasing power of wages which he has no opportunity to earn."

* * *

Labor's Aspirations

Dr. Alva W. Taylor of Indianapolis, speaking on the industrial question recently said:

"The wise employer will take account of the legitimate aspirations of labor.

"These aspirations are for a better livelihood, fundamental democratic right of collective action with one's fellows, and something to say about the conditions and terms under which work is to be done.

"What labor wants is no more than what the majority of better-to-do persons already have. Labor's climb upward has been long, slow and full of tragedy. In the Christian era, all workers were slaves. In the middle ages, they were advanced to serfdom. Then came the designation of servants, without rights of citizenship. With the coming of the democratic revolution of the last century came the status as employes, with citizenship often denied because of property qualifications.

"One of the most discouraging things the social worker has to face, is the selfishness and mistakes of many labor organizations. But, it must be remembered that the same conditions are true of capital, only capital works with finesse and within the law and common moral judgment of men and so escapes criticism. Labor, lacking this training, creates resentment against its cause."

* * *

Unions "Knife" Baseball While Landis Is At Head

Under the above caption the "Chicago Tribune" recently published an article by Thomas J. Wren, which reads in part:

"Until the day comes when former Federal Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis ceases to be supreme arbiter in organized baseball, no click of the turnstile at a big league park will follow the entrance of a union man.

"Charging that the former jurist had permitted himself to be used as a tool of "big business" in its efforts to dispt building trade unions throughout the country by reducing wages and by its "standard agreement" in his wage award, a representative of the American Federation of Labor, announced a complete boycott of professional baseball.

"His so-called standard agreement, likes the union man as helpless as the professional ball player, who is bought and sold at the whim of the club owner. It makes the union man work with nonunion man, under almost any condition the employer wishes to impose."

The decision written by the judge in the Chicago building trades situation, it is said, has been responsible for more lockouts and strikes than any last twenty-five years. It has cost wage earners millions of dollars of pay in lost time, as well as being responsible for high rent in cities because of the building delay it has brought about.

"Most of the building trades unions have passed a rule that any member who attends a big league game will be fined. Literature condemning the former judge has been distributed to all friends of Organized Labor asking them to follow suit.

"It will be cheaper in the long run for the magnates of baseball to pay Landis his $50,000 a year for the six years remaining in his contract and dismiss him than thus to antagonize Organized Labor."

* * *

Labor Not Seeking War-Time Wages

In an editorial discussing farm wages the "Christion Herald" says: "It is, however, in order to ask why any other classes of labor should continue to demand war-time wages when farm wages have fallen 37 per cent?" Why call it war-time wages? Labor is not asking "war-time" pay, but just a reasonable wage in return for what it produces. The great trouble seems to be that capital has set in its mind the wage scales of 1914 as the proper rate of pay to which labor is entitled. It never stops to consider that in many cases the wage scale was entirely too low at that time, and that what labor is really doing today is making an effort to prevent its falling back to a scale that merely means existence for the laborer. We would like to ask just how many ministers and professional men have had their salaries reduced to the 1914 basis again. Of course, there is a degree of refinement between the words "salaries" and "wages." In the former it is commendable to get all you can, but the latter should be exceedingly generous in its demands. The high salaried official is lauded for the pay he commands, but when the worker asks for a trifle more than the bare necessities of life he is a "war-time" profiteer. It would seem as if some professing Christians might put a little more Christianity into their teachings, and yet the Bible says: "To him that hath shall be given, and to him that hath not shall be taken

away even that which he hath." Perhaps they are right, after all. But why suggest that all labor come down to the standard of the lowest paid laborer? Would it not be more humanitarian and Christianlike to bring the wages of these under-paid laborers up to a standard relatively proportionate to those who are better paid?

* * *

Earnings of Bituminous Coal Miners

In a communication received from the United Mine Workers of America, and sent to every Senator and member of Congress under date of May 3, Ellis Searles, Editor of their Journal says:

"There have been so many misstatements and misrepresentations in regard to the earnings of bituminous coal miners that I want you to permit me to give you some facts on that subject. Although the coal operators signed a written agreement in New York on March 31, 1920, that they would meet with the miners in a joint conference prior to April 1, 1922, to work out a new wage agreement, they flatly and bluntly refused to live up to that agreement, and one of the reasons they gave was that the miners would demand an increase in their wages.

"The fact is the miners did not demand an increase and they are not now demanding an increase. They ask that the present scale of wages be continued in effect for another two years. They did not earn a living under the present scale in 1921, but they are willing to take the chance with it for another two years. They pin their faith to a hope for a revival of industry and business in the next two years that will afford them steadier employment and thus enable them to make a living.

"Bituminous mine workers in the union fields were employed only an average of about 125 days in 1921. This is about 40 per cent of full time. As nearly as it can be ascertained at this time, they earned an average of approximately $700 in 1921, which is about $13.50 a week. Every person who has to buy food, clothing and everything else for a family at present prices knows that it is impossible to keep a family above the poverty level on $13.50 a week.

"In the six year period from 1913 to 1918 (and in 1918 more coal was produced than ever before and all records were broken), the average annual earnings of bituminous mine workers throughout the country were $873.74. Surely, it cannot be said that the miners are earning too much money at the present scale of wages or that they earned too much from 1913 to 1918.

"There is something wrong with a basic industry in which the employes are employed only 125 days in a year and in which they can earn only $700.

"This is a subject in which Congress, representing the American public, has a vital interest."

* * *

Stimulating the Ideas of Organization

At a joint meeting of Local Unions, held in Detroit recently, for the purpose of stimulating organization there were some interesting facts submitted that should interest our membership. In opening the meeting Brother O. E. Woodbury, General Organizer, said:

"The reason for calling this meeting was to bring back those who have drifted away from our ranks and to try and get into our Brotherhood those who are qualified mechanics in our line of work."

Frank X. Martell, Business Agent of the Detroit Federation of Labor, gave a forceful talk on organization and, in speaking of the great fight that the printing trades were putting up over the country for the 44-hour week said in part:

"Since May 1st the members of the International Union, numbering some 70,000, have paid into the International Office, as strike assessments $6,500,000, and have paid out over $50,000 in strike benefits. A Local Union called the Big Six, has paid in one month $180,000 in strike assessments. The members of that organization are paying 10% of their wages weekly for this fight, which is being carried on in 127 principal cities of this country."

E. W. Secord, President of the State Council and John J. Scannell, Secretary of the State Federation also spoke.

The meeting as a whole was a success as it shows that our members in Detroit, while not making progress very rapidly, are at least willing to try and forge ahead in the movement and it would be well if other District Councils followed their lead.

The Barrett Company Putting Out A New Shingle

We are just in receipt of folders from the Barrett Company giving an interesting description of their new Everlastic Octo-Strip and Giant Shingles. The feature of the Octo-Strip shingles is their adaptability to a variety of striking and artistic designs in the finished roof. This adaptability is due partly to the unique shape of the shingles themselves, and partly to their permanent mineral surface in rich fadeless shades of red or green. True to their name, Everlastic Giant Shingles are "Giants" for strength and wear. They are made with a base of extra thick, heavy, thoroughly waterproofed sheet roofing. The weather side is heavily mineral surfaced, and a special "Seal-buck" of tough weather proofing material protects the underside against moisture and mould. Altogether the folders are interesting reading for those interested in this work and profusely illustrated. Members contemplating using these shingles should avail themselves of the opportunity of getting these folders which can be had for the asking of any of the Barrett Agencies located in all of the large cities.

* * *

The "Open Shop" Is Really a "Closed Shop"

In an address before the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor in Baltimore on March 14th, Archbishop Curley said:

"Labor has the right to organize, to demand a living wage and to strike in an orderly manner. Union labor is altogether responsible for the better conditions under which work is done today, while unorganized labor has done nothing to better labor conditions.

"I believe that labor has the right to share in the profits of an enterprise when the profits are large enough to justify it; and I believe that in some cases, although it is a delicate matter to adjust, labor ought to be permitted to take part in the regulation of the enterprise. By labor, I mean union labor. Union labor has brought about reforms in regard to child labor and women's labor. Unions are true friends of humanity. They have rendered splendid and effective service for the betterment of mankind."

He characterized the "open shop" as a "closed shop" for the reason that "if a union man entered an 'open shop,' although he has no trouble in obtaining employment, he immediately becomes deunionized. He is denied the right to deal with his employer as a union man, denied the right of collective bargaining, an essential principle of unionism. To my mind, the purpose of the whole open shop movement, which has been gaining impetus during the last few years and must be backed by great wealth, is not to bring freedom to the workingman of America, as the advocate of the movement would have you believe, but to kill unionism."

* * *

Shows Builders Pad Labor Bills

In support of the suggestion of Senator Lockwood that, before reducing the wages of their workers, the building trades employers should reduce their own exorbitant profits, Samuel Untermeyer submitted to Walter Stabler, Comptroller of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, a statement showing the manner in which the employers have been padding the labor items on their bills. Mr. Stabler is Chairman of the group of neutral business men who are trying to avert a strike in the building trades by bringing the employers and employes together for a settlement of the wage question.

The charges made by employers on labor items are shown in this statement to be in many cases 60 to 70 per cent above what they actually pay their laborers, and in some instances to be two or three times what they pay them. The statement is based on undisputed evidence, taken at the hearings of the Lockwood Committee.

One example given is in the case of architectural iron workers, where it was shown that a customer is charged by the members of the Employers' Association at the rate of $144 a week for a finisher and helper, when these men really get only $47 between them. In the same business a foreman charges $10 a day, but the employer charges his customers for that foreman at the rate of $18 a day..

The statement gives several score of instances in which the employers profiteer on their workmen in similar manner, at the same time creating the impression among their customers that the men are getting the full amount charged for them on the bills.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST
416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3536 Wyoming St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 Merchants National Bank Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

We are continuously having numerous complaints that members are not receiving our official Journal, "The Carpenter," and upon investigation we find that in most cases it arises from the fact that the only address submitted to the General Office is "General Delivery," and when sent this way, and not called for, the Postmaster sends same back to this General Office at quite an expense.

We must therefore insist that the Financial Secretaries of each and every Local get the correct street address of every member of his Local in good standing who does not receive the Journal, and submit same to the General Office

Financial Secretaries will also take into consideration that it is necessary to call attention on those same blanks to the names of members who are suspended and granted clearance so that their names can be erased from the mailing list in the town or city in which their Local is located. If sufficient blanks are not furnished at any time, our attention should be called to same and they will be promptly forwarded.

We must also insist that the Financial Secretaries obtain the same information from all members newly initiated and admitted on clearance, together with those who have changed their address, and forward same to the General Office on the blanks furnished for that purpose each and every month.

We also desire to call attention to the fact that it is not necessary to furnish each and every month a complete roster of your membership, and their addresses, only changes in same being necessary.

By carrying out the foregoing instructions you will not only assist this General Office in facilitating the delivery of our official Journal, "The Carpenter," but you will do a favor to the membership at large.

Correspondence

Organization

I enjoy reading the essays of our General Officers, also the official information, correspondence of brothers, editorials, craft problems and many other items that are of interest to every woodworking mechanic.

I have followed the trade for about ten years, the last three of which I have belonged to the union, and of which have been the most prosperous. I find I may say that unionism is as important to the efficiency and welfare of public workmen as a bank is to a farmer and also I may say that I think the sooner all branches of industries become organized the better it will be for them, both financially and morally.

I have worked in several cities, and among a good many varieties of industry, and it seems to me that the coal miners stick together better than any other class of order, anyway it seems as though they have more push for what they want and need than any of the rest of us and when they take a stand they do so without any props, and they very seldom fall over.

Just in the last few days here in our little, but largest Kentucky city of Louisville, preparation is being made for work to start on a new and up-to-date Labor Temple for the organized workmen of this city, which under the careful management of our local officers in the last few years has grown to be better than ever.

Fraternally yours,

V. T. MONSER.

L. U. No. 64. Louisville, Ky.

Censor Board Starts Something In Kansas

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The following resolution was adopted by L. U. No. 1587, Hutchinson, Kans., and it is requested that same be published in our Journal.

RESOLUTION

Whereas, The Censor Board of the State of Kansas has arbitrarily ruled that the motion picture film known as "The Contrast" may not be shown in the said State of Kansas, and

Whereas, It is not shown or contended by any of the said Censor Board that there is anything immoral or unethical in the said picture. The only excuse offered by the said Censor Board in justification of their tyrannical action being the utterly silly claim that it tends to array social classes against each other, and

Whereas, It is being shown in every other state in the Union without producing any of the dire consequences alleged to be feared by the said Censor Board of the State of Kansas, and

Whereas, We are not as laboring people afraid of it arraying any special classes against each other among the laboring people. Therefore, all arraying of social classes must come from the capitalistic classes which represent only about 15 per cent of the people of this nation, and

Whereas, We believe that all the people in the United States should have a free and equal chance in the enjoyment of the good things in the United States, and not just in all the states but Kansas, for in any free country what is good for a few is good for all, and

Whereas, The said picture has been endorsed everywhere it has been shown as clean, moral, elevating and educational, therefore we believe that the democracy that the Dough Boys fought in France for should be practiced in our state, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Local Union No. 1587, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, of Hutchinson, Kans., most emphatically protest against this tyranical ruling of the Kansas State Censor Board as being unjust in every way, and we believe illegal and unfair to the laboring people of the State of Kansas, and an abridgement of our just rights as citizens of the State of Kansas, therefore we, the officers and members of L. U. No. 1587, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, do hereby most emphatically protest against this tyranical and unjust ruling of the said Kansas State Censor Board, and demand that they cease interfering with

this showing of the said picture, "The Contrast" and be it further

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of L. U. No. 1587, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, do hereby consider the present Motion Picture Censor Board of the State of Kansas to be inefficient inasmuch as it functions for certain political and capitalistic interests to the detriment of the masses, and that we believe the present Censor Board is not a just or impartial board as shown by their refusal to permit the showing of the said industrial motion picture, "The Contrast." We believe their refusal was a rank injustice and unlawful assumption of power as there is nothing in the "laws" of the State of Kansas prohibiting the showing of pictures of this kind as it is purely an educational and enlightening lesson of actual conditions existing in industrial centers, it contains absolutely nothing detrimental to moral or social welfare, therefore, be it further

Resolved, That we demand that any and all other industrial moving pictures that may in the future and from time to time (that do not conflict with the laws of the State of Kansas) be put before the said "Kansas State Censor Board" be passed by the said Board that we citizens of the said State of Kansas may have the advantage of freedom like the other free American citizens in other states in the United States, together with the educational features involved in pictures of this character. Be it further

Resolved, That one copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of this body. That one copy be sent by registered mail to each of the following:

The Governor of the State of Kansas.
The Kansas State Censor Board.
The Wichita Plaindealer.
The Kansas Trade Unionist.
The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Official Journal, "The Carpenter."
Signed by committee.

(Signed) O. E. FARLEY.

Unanimously adopted by L. U. No. 1587, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Hutchinson, Kans., this 12th day of April, 1922.

(Signed)
W. E. KNEER, Pres.
J. R. BALE, Rec. Sec.

Claims a Cure for Cancer

I notice from the death list in "The Carpenter" for the month of April, 1922, that there are twenty deaths from cancer reported. Now I wish to state that I have a cancer remedy that takes them out by the roots in nine days. I secured the remedy from old Dr. Johnson, a famous cancer doctor of East Texas. Would like to hear from any member of the Brotherhood afflicted with cancer.

I am a member of Local 426, Los Angeles. If you will kindly make mention of my knowing this remedy in "The Carpenter" it may be the means of saving a great many lives and quite a lot to Brotherhood in claims.

Fraternally yours,
SILAS H. WEAVER.
552 W. 87th St. Los Angeles, Cal

Information Wanted

Benedict Valland, who is shown in the accompanying cut left his home in Jersey City, N. J., in search of work and

has not been heard of since. Any one knowing of his whereabouts kindly notify his wife, Mrs. Hannah Valland, 32 Baldwin Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

* * *

W. J. McAvoy, a member of Local 331, Norfolk, Va., has been missing since April 5, 1922. Age 65 years, 5 ft. 5 in. high, grey hair and moustache and weighs about 130 lbs. Any one knowing of his whereabouts kindly communicate with Mrs. W. B. Broughton, 105 W. Main St. Norfolk, Va.

* * *

Julius Smith, formerly of L. U. No. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., 38 years of age, height 5 ft. 8 in.; dark brown hair and brown eyes, goes also under the names of Julius Utain and Julius Summers. Any one knowing of his whereabouts kindly address Mrs. S. J. Utain, 3939 Canbridge St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Information Wanted

S. A. Dieckham, formerly a member of L. U. No. 73 of St. Louis, Mo., whose picture appears herein, last heard from

in New Mexico. Any one knowing of his whereabouts kindly notify Mrs. S. A. Dieckham, 1522 Destreham St., St. Louis, Mo.

* * *

Lawrence H. Collins, whose picture appears herein, was last heard of in Mount Vernon, N. Y. Any one knowing

f his whereabouts kindly communicate with Mrs. Minnie Collins, 78 Hallock t., New Haven, Conn.

Carpenters' Union and Auxiliary Have Party

Carpenters' L. U. No. 943 and Ladies' uxiliary No. 83, of Tulsa, Okla., held joint meeting at Carpenters Hall, Tues- ay Evening, May 2, when a large class as initiated as a result of the mem- ership drive instituted by the women. hey made a special effort to find large milies eligible for membership. At esent the record is held by, Judge G. d. Warren, with mother, wife, two sis- rs and three daughters. After the eeting refreshments, music and danc- g were indulged in. Altogether it was enjoyable affair and they feel that ey will soon have one of the best locals d auxiliaries in the State.

Deaths In Industry

Dangers in industry are recalled by figgures issued by the State Workmen's Compensation Board.

From January 1, 1916, to March 31, this year, 1,171,668 industrial accidents were reported in the State of Pennsylvania. Of these 16,661 were fatal, 3,200 involved disability and 1,151,807 temporary disability.

During the first three months of the present year there were 495 fatal accidents, 38 cases of permanent disability and 35,075 cases of temporary disability.

Since the inception of the Workmen's Compensation Act, January 1, 1916, 403,053 compensation agreements have been approved and compensation totaling $33,480,497 awarded for fatal industrial accidents.

Did You?

Did you give him a lift? He's a brother of man,
And bearing about all the burden he can.
Did you give him a smile? He was downcast and blue,
And a smile would have helped him to battle it through.

Did you give him your hand? He was slipping down hill,
And the world, so he fancied, was using him ill.
Did you give him a word? Did you show him the road,
Or did you just let him go on with his load?

Do you know what it means to be losing the fight
When a lift just in time might set everything right?
Do you know what it means, just a clasp of the hand
When a man's borne about all a man ought to stand?

Did you ask what it was, why the quivering lip?
Why the half suppressed sob and the scalding teardrip?
Were you brother of his when the time came of need?
Did you offer to help him or didn't you heed?

The Man Who Sticks

The man who sticks has the lesson learned;
Success doesn't come by chance—it's earned
By pounding away; for good hard knocks
Will make stepping stones of the stumbling blocks;
He knows in his heart that he cannot fail;
That no ill fortune can make him quail;
While his will is strong and his courage high,
For he's good for another try;
He doesn't expect by a single stride
To jump to the front; he's satisfied
To do every day his level best;
And let the future take care of the rest;
He doesn't believe he's held down by the boss;
It's work and not favor that gets across.
So his motto's this: "What another man
Has been able to handle I surely can."
For the man who sticks has the sense to see
He can make himself what he wants to be.
If he'll off with his coat and pitch right in,
Why, the man who sticks can't help but win!

—Exchange.

How to Read Blueprints and Plans.

What You Should Know About Architectural Drawing.

How to Use Steel Square Successfully.

What You Should Know About Sheet Metal Work.

A Thousand Things

EVERY day in your work you get up-against new problem sometimes it is only some old 'sticker' coming in a new Just the same though it takes a lot of time to figure them Don't do it. Here's everything worked out for you. Every lem big or little that you will meet in a day's work. Hundre new ideas and better ways of doing things. Hundreds of way other fellows are making money. Hundreds of ways you can more out of the same work you are doing now.

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American Technical Society, Dept. G-3

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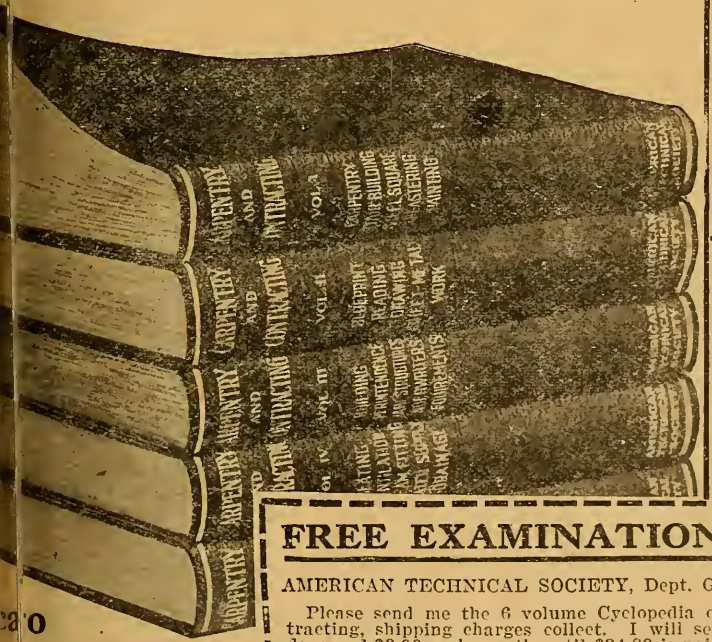

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Casual Comment

Every effort possible should be made in these times toward strengthening our organization. Don't stop, but keep on striving for that 500,000.

* * *

It was stated in debate on the Senate floor that: The Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation together employ eighty lawyers who are paid a total of $650,000 per year. Perhaps the eighty lawyers drew the ship subsidy bill!

* * *

Employers have been running with the tide for the past eighteen months. Before long the tide will be setting the other way. Then what?

* * *

From the point of view of increasing operating revenues, the railroads have had, in recent years, more money to spend in maintaining and improving their properties than ever before and their net revenues over and above all costs of labor and supplies and other operating expenses have been greater—yet they still cry for a further reduction in wages.

* * *

The capitalistic papers of our country have lately published the news told them by the American Meat Packers, that they, the packers, have lost over $5,000,000 last year. We have up to date heard of nobody finding this money.

* * *

Coal operators are law abiding people when they have all the law their way but when it does not suit them, they ignore it, and they say, "the law be damned as well as the public", and the funny part of it is, they get away with it.

* * *

Building activities continue to increase in volume and as a result the absorption of building trades labor increases. If the present gains are maintained for the next six months, one does not have to be a prophet to predict a determined labor shortage in many of the basic trades.

* * *

The question in the public mind today is: What is making the price of building material higher?

* * *

With wages going down and millions of wage earners idle in the greatest depression this country has ever experienced, the American Woolen Company coolly announces that its profits last year were $9.192,621.73. In 1920, another year of depression, the profits totaled $6,855,259.16

* * *

In his report on last year's profits, President Wood said that it was one of the most trying years in the Company's experience. It is quite possible, however, that the trust officials can survive their troubles, in view of the fabulous incomes at a time when wages are cut, millions unemployed, and farmers and small business men are being ruined.

* * *

Secretary Mellon says the Government has not yet received that $29.000,000 in war profits Henry Ford announced that he had turned back to the treasury. That was almost exactly the amount of the fine Uncle John D. did not turn in to the Government.

* * *

"The time has gone by for administering oxygen to the railroads", declares the Wall Street Journal. Then we would suggest chloroform.

* * *

The "Open Shop", campaign against the wages-earners may be called a howling success; but the bulk of the howling is done by the said promoters.

* * *

Now is the time for all good members to forget petty bickerings and subordinate everything to the campaign for a larger membership. Now is the appointed time.

* * *

The men who are today fighting the organization of the workers are the greatest little organizers in captivity themselves. And we will rise to remark that they are class conscious to the nth degree.

* * *

The Jones ship subsidy bill creates a naval reserve which is to have no naval training, but which would be on the job in case of strike. The bill makes it simple — and cheap — to bring Chinese into the United States and keep them there.

Ships that cost $80 a ton to build will be sold at about $20, financed on 2 per cent loans from Uncle Sam, reconditioned in like manner and may be operated for fifteen years before a nickel is required in repayment to the Government. Uncle Sam and the workers are to get soaked "right between the eyes."

* * *

After considering the duty on various commodities, the average Congressmen might give a little attention to that he owes his constituents.

* * *

With the Federal Trade Commission blocked and the coal owners profits guarded from public gaze, it is of interest to note how courts apply their theory of "production" and "commerce" when labor is involved.

* * *

Judge Gary, of the steel trust, calmly announces increased prices for steel products. Last May wages were reduced 20 per cent on the ground that price reductions and general prosperity would follow. The Judge beleives in playing both ends against the middle.

* * *

Senator Parry of Essex, N. J., has just discovered that the New Jersey legislature gives the railroads better service than it does the people. Its funny how some legislators are always discovering things that everybody knew of long before.

* * *

Seamen employed on ships owned by the United States Government are paid a lower wage than Japanese seamen receive, declares the Seamen's Journal. Our discerning readers know that we are referring to vessels owned by the United States Shipping Board, paid for in Liberty Bonds by the American people, operated by the Admiral line, carrying Chinese crews and paid at Chinese wages. What a sordid combination in the ships flying the Stars and Stripes at their mast head.

* * *

The National Coal Association is out to "squeeze" consumers again. Not long ago all the newspapers carried a story written by George Otis Smith, who is paid by the people of the United States to direct the Geological Survey, but who finds time to write articles "exclusively for the National Coal Association.

William Jennings Bryan always has a new plan. He now has a plan for settling strikes. The trouble with Bryan is that he is strong on plans, but weak on performance.

* * *

Congress is worrying about the duty on unexposed films and the censors are wailing about some of the exposures.

* * *

Labor lost many a battle, but it never lost a war.

* * *

With the average employer a contract loses all its sacredness the moment conditions are such that something can be gained by breaking it.

* * *

Between Henry Ford with his forty hour week, and Judge Gary, with his seven days of 12 hours, there is the accumulated experience of the last 2,000 years.

* * *

Henry Ford hasn't increased his popularity in certain quarters by declaring that the workers are entitled to and should receive at least two days in seven.

* * *

Warriner, one of the coal barons of Pennsylvania, coldly informed the people of the United States that if the miners were successful the price of Anthracite coal would advance $3 per ton, because (supposedly) the coal baron would have to pay the miner that much more wages.

* * *

According to the mine owners the soft coal industry last year was operated as a philanthropy. While consumers paid double prices for coal, the coal miners have been practically destitute, so we wonder who got the philanthropy.

* * *

If Organized Labor follows suit in the campaign started against organized baseball by the Chicago unions and withholds its patronage, Mr. Kenesaw Mountain Landis will regret giving up his life time position on the Federal Bench—we herewith extend our sympathy?

* * *

In the inevitable readjustment which is slowly and painfully being worked out in economic relations, the average laborer should not be expected to return to pre-war standards of wages and living.

* * *

One question Organized Labor is very much interested in just now is: Who constitutes the Associated Employers?

Our Last General Convention

recommended that we

Advertise Our Label More Extensively

In pursuance with instructions of the Twentieth General Convention, that intensive advertising of the Union Label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be inaugurated, and the appreciation of the fact that continuous and cumulative publicity is the best asset, we have concluded that no better medium could be employed than HIGH GRADE

PLAYING CARDS

(Illustration below)

We want to get the advertising of our Label in hundreds of thousands of homes, as well as clubs, etc.

It is an indisputable fact that a dependable grade of playing cards with "ad" on back, carries the message of PUBLICITY — not for a day—but IMPRESSIVELY and for indefinite period.

With our four hundred thousand members to use and distribute the advertisement that these cards carry, wonderful results will be achieved.

You won't have to apologize for the quality of the Brotherhood playing cards.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
SEE THAT THIS LABEL APPEARS
ON ALL WOOD PRODUCTS
UNION MADE
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

The cards will be furnished in either (or both) **regular** and **pinochle** decks.

Local Unions are urged to carry a supply of cards on hand to meet demands at all times.

We hope our entire membership will interest themselves in seeing that their friends use Brotherhood cards.

There is but a small percentage of people who don't use playing cards for innocent amusement hence the opportunity is big for advertising our Label through this medium.

The Price Is Forty-five Cents Per Deck

(Regular and Pinochle)

and please bear in mind that we are furnishing a grade of card fully commensurate with the price. The General Office sells the cards at less than cost.

Send orders, accompanied by remittance, to

FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana

Trade Notes

Carpenters' District Council of Lowell, Mass., advises that they have renewed their agreement with the Contractors' Association for the ensuing year for the same rate of wages, 90 cents an hour, and forty-four hours per week.

* * *

L. U. No. 358, Tipton, Ind., reports that they have signed up for an 8-hour day and 48 hours a week at 75c an hour.

* * *

A new Local has just been organized at Pearl River, N. Y. Some of the members of Spring Valley Local got together and journeyed to Pearl River, where they started the new Local. The new union is in the same district as Spring Valley, but hard to control, but the outlook now is for the better, as the union men get the preference and the wages are $8 per day.

* * *

L. U. No. 195, Peru, Ill., notifies us that they have won their fight and set-ed for 90c an hour.

Foreign Labor Notes

The mine strike in South Africa, which had lasted for 67 days, is ended, the order for its cessation having been confirmed by all the unions concerned, acting independently of the workers' federation.

* * *

The effort of the Labor party to induce the British Government to institute an inquiry into the lockout in the engineering trades was defeated in the House of Commons, 162 to 80.

* * *

The strike of metal workers at Stuttgart, Germany, now involves 180 plants and 41,000 workers. Ten thousand employes in other plants have announced they will join the movement.

* * *

Employment exchanges in France find permanent and temporary employment in 1921 for over 1,000,000 workers. Work was found for 250,000 women and nearly 500,000 general laborers. Twenty-five per cent of the vacancies filled involved a change of residence for the workers.

Thirty Danish trade unions decided on a general strike beginning April 1st in retaliation for the general lockout, which was declared February 15th, affecting nearly all industries and about 150,000 employes. All public works are being closely guarded, and soldiers have been ordered to protect voluntary workers.

* * *

The coal strike in Czecho-Slovakia has brought about such high coal prices that many German factories in Saxony and Bavaria are now at a standstill.

* * *

New factories, flour mills, a saw mill, water works, a turpentine factory, a modern steam bakery, a leather factory, and a paper mill are listed among the present building activities of Finland, and will, of course, furnish employment to a large number of workers.

* * *

On Government intervention, 5,000 toolmakers and electrical workers, recently on strike, have returned to work The strike was called on account of the dismissal of six workmen, and was seriously affecting the largest electrical plants in Hungary.

* * *

The opening of additional shoe, textile, and cigarette factories indicates a marked stimulation of industry in Hungary. Present shoe production will be augmented by 3,500 pairs of shoes per day. The film industry is also growing rapidly.

* * *

Seamen of several Japanese lines, including the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Osaka Shosen Kaisha, have been granted a 27 per cent increase in wages after demanding a 100 per cent raise.

* * *

The average pay of a workingman in Russia now is 50,000 rubles a month, or about 50c in American money.

The trade union movement in America is not revolutionary. It does not expect to change the system of wealth production by a platform, nor reform all property relations by a vote.

The United States Government Saving System

The United States Government Saving System now offers a very attractive form of investment in Treasury Savings Certificates. They are issued in denominations of $25, $100 and $1,000 and sold for $20, $80 and $800. They are exempt from state and local taxation (save estate and inheritance taxes) and from the normal Federal income tax. They mature in five years and if held until that time they return 25 per cent on the investment, paying interest at the rate of 4½% compounded semi-annually. If an emergency should arise these certificates can be cashed and the money invested will be returned with interest at the rate of 3½% compounded semi-annually from the date of purchase. These certificates are registered in the United States Treasury Department, and the purchaser loses nothing if they are lost or stolen. Taking into consideration the tax exemption feature, the high rate of interest paid by the Government, and the absolute security of the money while invested, there is no better opportunity offered to people who desire to save their money and have it earn something for them. These certificates are on sale at all Post Offices and at most of the banks, or they can be purchased direct from the United States Government Savings System, Washington, D. C.

What a Screwdriver Can Do

Manicuring tool.

Chisel to split wood.

Crowbar to lift boxes, pry open cases, and windows, etc.

Hammer—using the handle as a mallet.

Scraper—removing paint, removing chewing gum from soles of shoes.

Tire iron—removing, placing pneumatic tires.

Paddle—for mixing paints.

Putty knife.

Prying lids from friction-top cans, or plug holes in milk cans.

Removing tacks.

Reamer for enlarging holes.

Making holes in wood for starting screws.

Ice pick.

Tool for insertion in electrical light sockets to see if there is juice on the line.

Removing caps from bottles.

Toasting fork.

As a gardener's tool, planting and cultivating.

Jimmy (opening desks).

My goodness yes! also to drive and remove screws.—The Telephone Review, New York.

Couplet

When money has entered its place aright, and its power is understood.
It will spell a very beautiful thing, and the name is Brotherhood.

—Marie B. Lindesay.

An Order To Be Filled

Two negroes were working in a coal bin in a Mississippi town, one down in the bin throwing out the coal and the other outside wielding a shovel. The one inside picked up a large lump and heaving it carelessly into the air, struck the other a resounding blow on the head.

As soon as the victim had recovered from his momentary daze he walked over to the edge of the bin, and, peering down at his mate, said:

"Nigger, how come you don't watch where you throws dat coal? You done hit me smack on de haid."

The other one looked surprised.

"Did I hit you?"

"You sho did," came the answer. "And I jes' wants to tell you, I'se been promising the debil a man a long time and you certainly does resemble my promise."

Do As You'd Be Done By

If you'd help the world a bit,
Do as you'd be done by;
If you'd help to brighten it,
Do as you'd be done by;
If you have a blessing, let
Someone share it; don't forget,
Selfishness will bring regret—
Do as you'd be done by.

If you'd help the world along,
Do as you'd be done by;
If you'd help to fight the wrong,
Do as you'd be done by;
Sing a happy, gladsome song,
Sing it steady, sing it long.
Sing it to the lis'ning throng—
Do as you'd be done by.

If you'd help the world today,
Do as you'd be done by;
If you would its grief allay,
Do as you'd be done by;
Say your kind words while you may,
Do your kind deeds right away,
Peace shall come, with you to stay—
Do as you'd be done by.

Let the old world sneer at you—
Do as you'd be done by;
Keep your purpose strong and true—
Do as you'd be done by;
Every unkind deed you do
Bears its seed of bitter rue;
Don't expect the good in lieu—
Do as you'd be done by.

Craft Problems

HOW TO FRAME A ROOF OF EQUAL PITCH

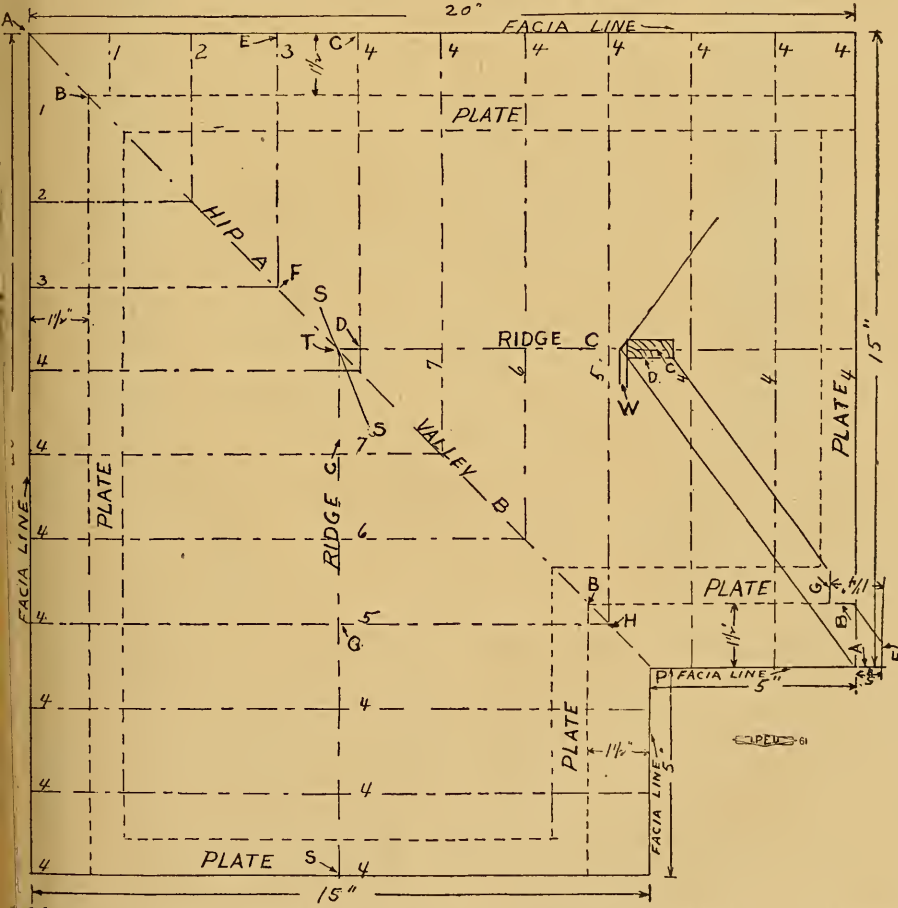
By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, School of Science and Technology, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

From "A Practical Course in Roof Framing," Published By F. J. Drake & Co., Chicago, Ill.)

An equal pitch roof is one in which ll rafters throughout the entire roof re the same slant or pitch. All hip nd valley rafters cross the plate at an gle of 45 degrees. The jack rafters ss the plate at right angles, the center s of which intersecting with the ter lines of the hip and valley rafters m a perfect square with the facia line, the center lines of the hip and valley rafter running the diagonal of a square.

Specifications

Plate, ⅞ in. by 2 in.



Plan of hip and valley roof of equal pitch, from which the working layout is made.

Hip and valley rafters, ¾ in. by 1¼ in.

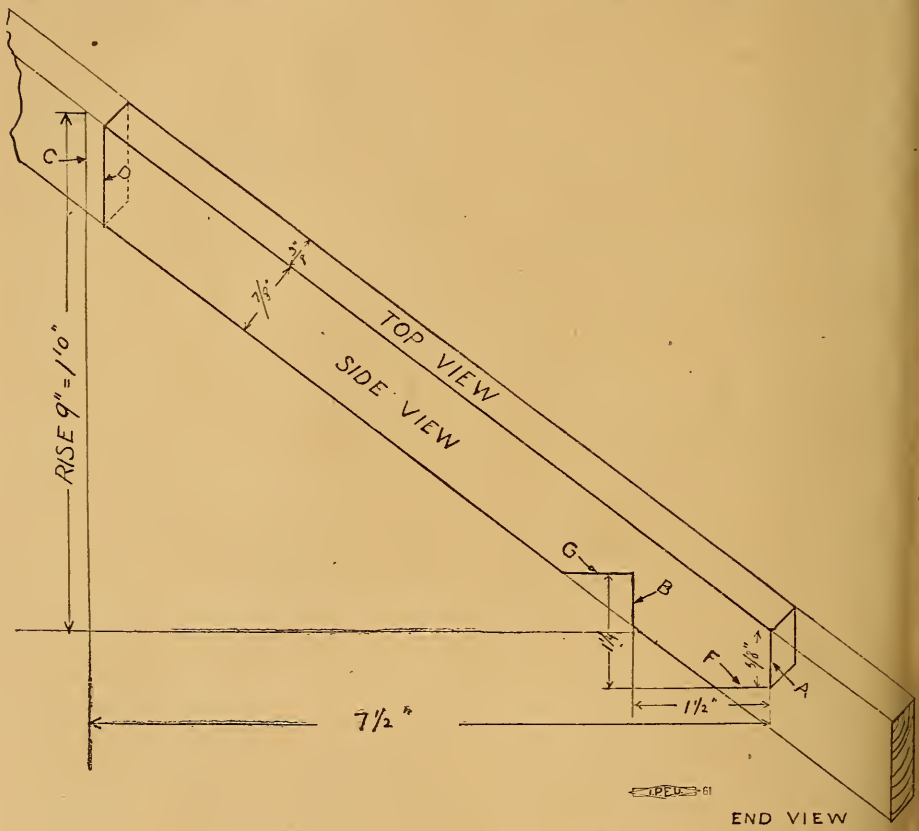
Common and jack rafters, ⅜ in. by ⅞ in.

Ridge, ⅜ in. by 1⅛ in.

Projection, 1½ in.
Facia, ⅝ in.
Plancher level to plate level, 1¼ in.
Pitch 9 in. rise in 1 ft. (¾ pitch).
Dimensions, (see plan, Fig. 1).
Rafters spaced 2 in. on centers.

Layout.—A full size working layout of the plan, Fig. 1, should be drawn on a board or sheet of detail paper. The layout will represent a scale of 1 in. to the foot. In applying the various measurements full size, substitute the word "feet" for "inches" in listing the runs and lengths of the various rafters. Number each rafter and ridge as shown on the plan. Put the corresponding number on the rafters as they are laid out so as to insure ready identification and proper location during the erection of the roof. It will also be necessary to develop a profile of a common rafter on the layout as shown in Fig. 1, to determine the proper heights of the walls.

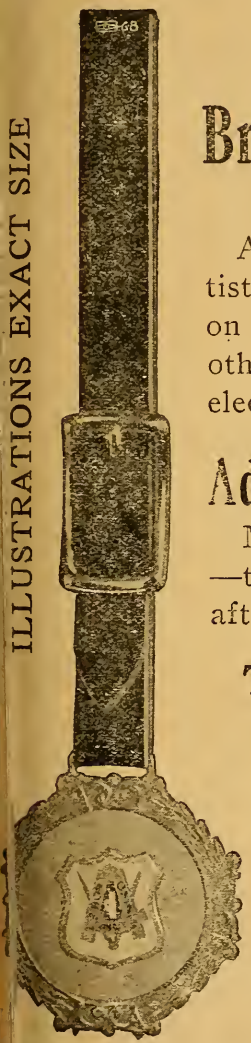
There is no fixed rule for determining the distance from the plancher level to the plate level. The architect gives the pitch of the roof, projection, width of facia and the plancher level, the lines of the roof that are seen. The framer must develop the lines that are not seen or the plate levels. In laying out the birdsmouth care should be taken to have a good seat cut and yet not weaken the rafter at this point. Lay in the top edge of the rafter to the pitch desired as shown in Fig. 1, and second line parallel to it, a distance apart equal to the width of the stock to be used for the rafters. Measure down on the facia from the top edge of the rafter, ⅝ in., the width of the facia, noted in the specifications and produce plancher level "F." Measure in on a level line from the facia line, the width of the projection 1½ in., and produce the wall line, "B."



2—Developed length of common rafter No. 2.

In laying out the birdsmouth the author has found, that if the plate level is located about in the center of the wall line on the side of the rafter, it generally works out in good proportions. Locate the center of the rafter on wall line, "B," Fig. 1, and produce plate level

WEAR The UNIQUE And HANDY



ILLUSTRATIONS EXACT SIZE

Reversible Brotherhood Fob

A most convenient, and artistic fob. Shows Union Label on one side and Emblem on the other, both beautifully enameled in correct colors.

Advertise Our Label

Made in rich art grey finish —the latest and most sought after novelty in men's wear.

The price is but 50 cents each

All of Our Members Should Wear One

In accordance with the action of our last General Convention to more extensively advertise our **Union Label** this beautiful fob is bought out to be sold at a popular price, thereby enabling us to make a widespread distribution.

Send all orders with remittance to

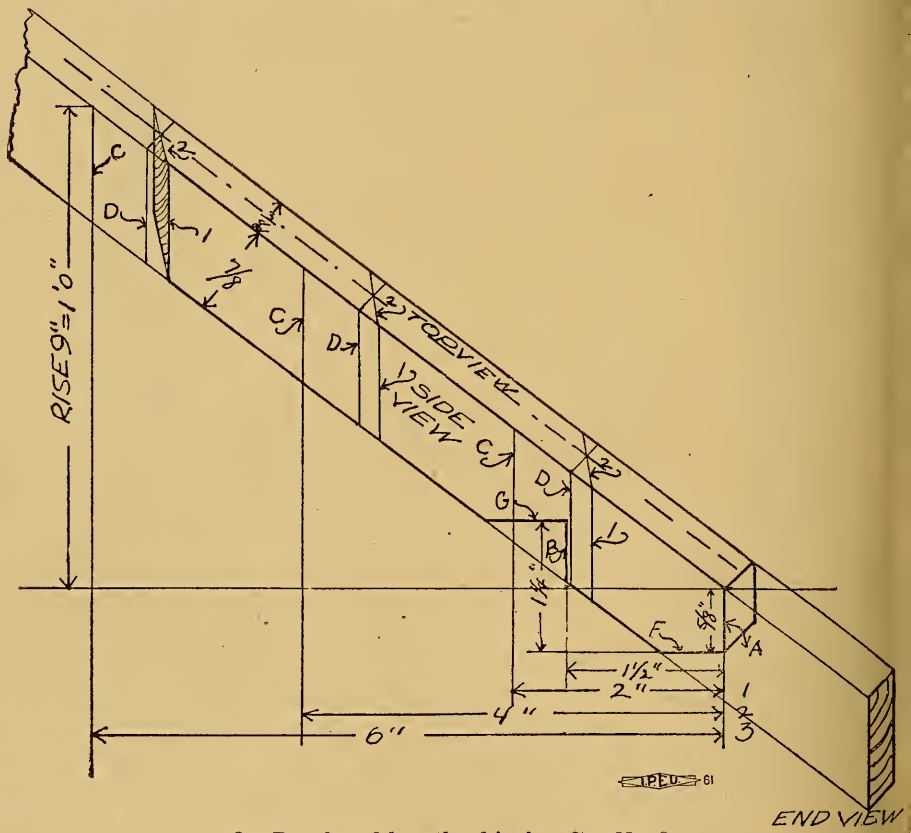
FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan St.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

"G." Measure the distance between plate level and plancher level and note the distance in the specifications, 1¼ in. The plancher level and plate levels are level throughout the entire building, so that this distance will remain constant for the entire roof.

To Lay Out the Common Rafters.—The pitch of common rafters No. 4 required by the specifications is 9 in. rise in 1 ft. The run is taken from the layout, Fig. 1, measuring from the facia line to the center of the ridge, 7½ in. Set the fence and square at 9 in. rise on the tongue and 12 in. run on the blade. Mark on the tongue for all plumb cuts and on the blade for all level cuts. Press the fence firmly against the top edge of the stock to be used and produce the facia line or first plumb line to the extreme right, "A," Fig. 2. Slide the fence to the left and measure on a level line from facia line "A," the run of the rafter 7½ in., and produce plumb line "C," the extreme length of the rafter to the center line of the ridge. From this length deduct one-half the thickness of the ridge, 3-16 in., and produce line "D," the cutting length of the rafter against the ridge. To complete the layout of the lower end of the rafter, measure in from facia line "A," measuring on a level line, 1½ in., the width of the projection, 1 cating wall line, "B."

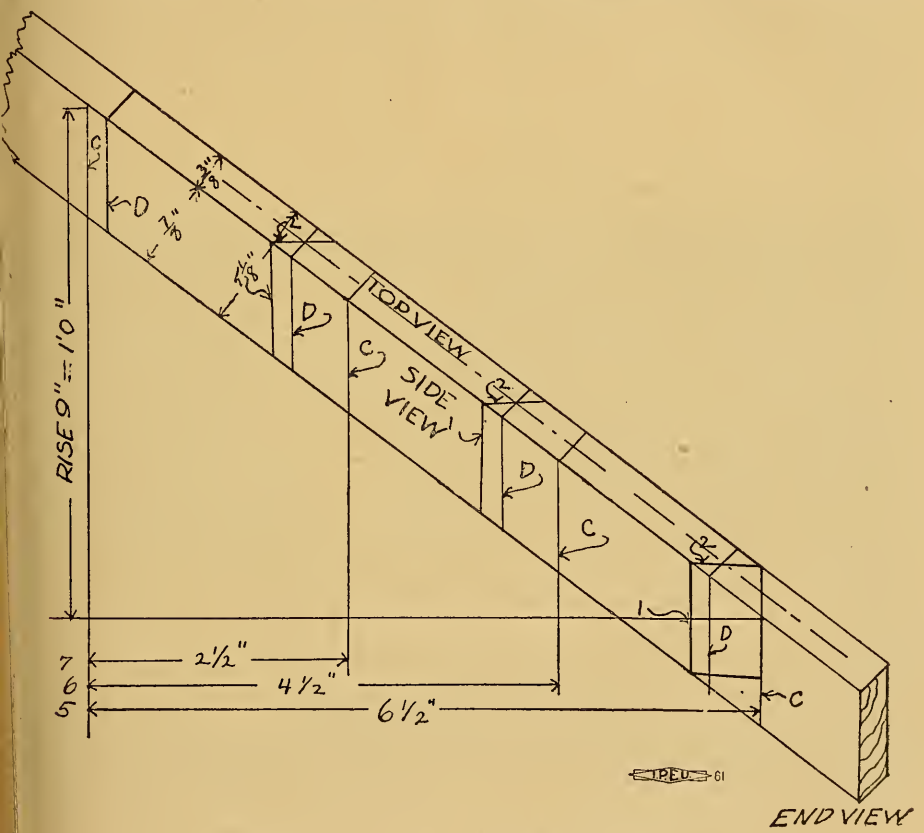
Measure down on facia line "A," from the top edge of the rafter, ⅝ in. the width of the facia, locating plancher level "F." Measure up from plancher level "F," measuring on a plumb line, 1¼ in., locating plate level "G." Cut on line "A" for the facia, on lines "G" and "B" for the birdsmouth and on line "D" for the cut against the ridge.



3—Developed length of jack rafter No. 3.

To Lay Out the Jack Rafters.—The length of jack rafters Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are determined in the same manner as the preceding common rafter, as they are a part of the length of it. Take the runs from the layout, Fig. 1, measuring from the facia line to the center of the hip, "E-F." The three rafters are shown developed on the side of a single rafter,

Fig. 3. In practice these would be laid out separately and are laid out one one another, only to save space and to avoid repetition. Press the fence firmly against the top edge of the stock to be used and produce the facia line or first plumb line to the extreme right "A," Fig. 3. Slide the fence to the left and measure on a level line from facia line "A," the run of No. 1, 2 in., the run of rafter No. 2, 4 in., and the run of rafter No. 3, 6 in., and produce plumb line "C," the stock used for the jack rafter, 3-16 in., and produce plumb line "1." Connect plumb line "1," through plumb line "D," on the center line as shown at "2," top view, Fig. 3. The top cut can also be laid out with the steel square by using the length, 15 in., (bridge measure of the run, 12 in. and the rise, 9 in.), on the blade, and the run, 12 in. on the tongue. Mark on the blade for the top cut. The lower end of the jack rafters is a duplicate of the common rafter.



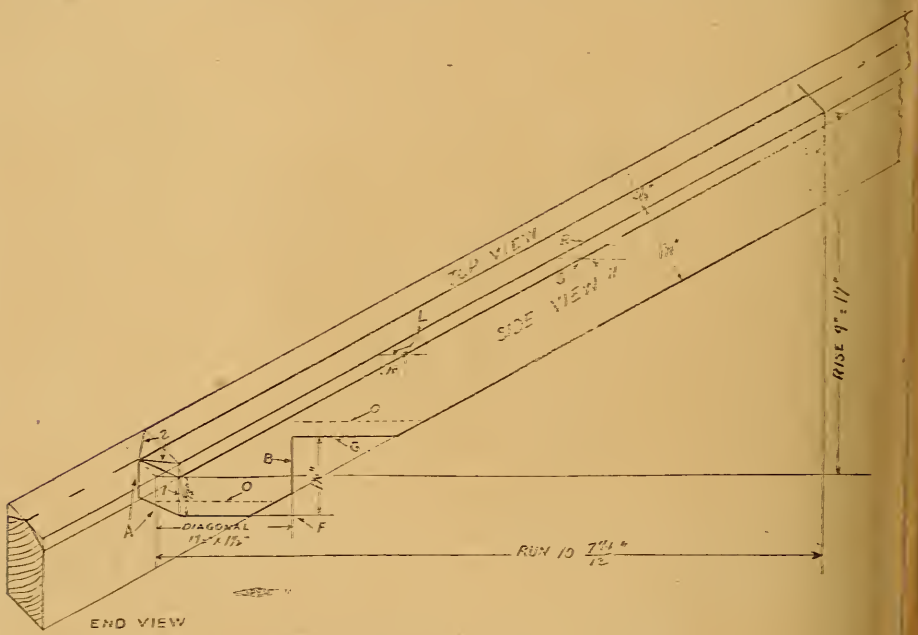
4—Developed length of jack rafter No. 5.

g. 3, the extreme lengths of the rafters the center line of the hip rafter. From s length deduct one-half the thickness the hip measured on the line of the k rafters, or one-half the diagonal ckness of the hip, ½ in. full, and duce plumb line "D," on the side of rafter. Square this line across the edge and locate the center point. To out the top cut so that the jacks will against the side of the hip rafter at proper angle, measure forward on a el line from plumb line "D," a dis- ce equal to one-half the thickness of Measure in from facia line "A," measuring on a level line, 1½ in., the width of the projection, locating wall line "B." Measure down on facia line "A'," from the top edge of the rafter, ⅝ in., the width of the facia, locating plancher level "F." Measure up from plancher level "F," measuring on a plumb line, 1¼ in., locating plate level "G." Cut on line "A" for the facia, on lines "G" and "B" for the birdsmouth and on bevel "2," on plumb line "1" for the cheek cut against the hip rafter.

The length of jack rafters Nos. 5, 6

and 7 are determined in the same manner as the preceding jack rafters, the top end of the jacks resting against the ridge and the bottom end beveled to fit against the side of the valley rafter. Take the runs from the layout, Fig. 1, measuring from the center of the ridge to the center of the valley rafter, "G-H," Fig. 1. The three rafters are shown developed on the side of a single rafter, Fig. 4. In practice these would be laid out separately and are laid out over one aonther only to save space and to avoid repetition. Press the fence firmly

of the valley, ½ in. full, and produce plumb line "D." on the side of the rafter. Square this line across the top edge and locate the center point. To lay out the top cut so that the jacks will fit at the proper angle, measure back on a level line from plumb line "D," a distance equal to one-half the thickness of the stock used for the jack rafters, 3-16 in., and produce plumb line "1." Connect plumb line "1," through plumb line "D" on the center line as shown at "2," top view, Fig. 4. The top cut can also be laid out with the steel square by using



5—Developed length of the hip rafter.

against the top edge of the stock to be used and produce the first plumb line to the extreme left, "C," Fig. 4.

Slide the fence to the right and measure on a level line the run of rafter No. 5, 6½ in., the run of rafter No. 6, 4½ in., and the run of rafter No. 7, 2½ in., and produce plumb line "C," Fig. 4, the extreme length of the jack rafters to the center line of the valley rafter. From the top end of the rafter, deduct one-half the thickness of the ridge, 3-16 in., and produce plumb line "D," the cutting length of the rafter against the ridge. The bottom end of all three rafters are beveled to make a fit against the side of the valley rafter. First, deduct one-half the thickness of the valley rafter measured on the line of the jack rafter, or one-half the diagonal thickness

the length, 13 in., (bridge measure o the run, 12 in., and the rise, 9 in.) o the blade and the run, 12 in. on th tongue. Mark on the blade for the to cut. Cut on plumb line "D" for the c against the ridge and on plumb line "1 and bevel "2" for the cheek cut again the valley rafter.

To Lay Out the Hip Rafter.—Hip an valley rafters of an equal pitch roof r diagonally at an angle of 45 degrees wi reference to the plates or walls of building. The common rafters run 12 i in 1 ft. of run, therefore the hip a valley rafters must run the diagonal 12 in. and 12 in., or approximately in., or in other words for every foot run of the common rafter, the hip raft runs 1 ft. 5 in. If it does not, then it not an equal pitch roof. The diagonal

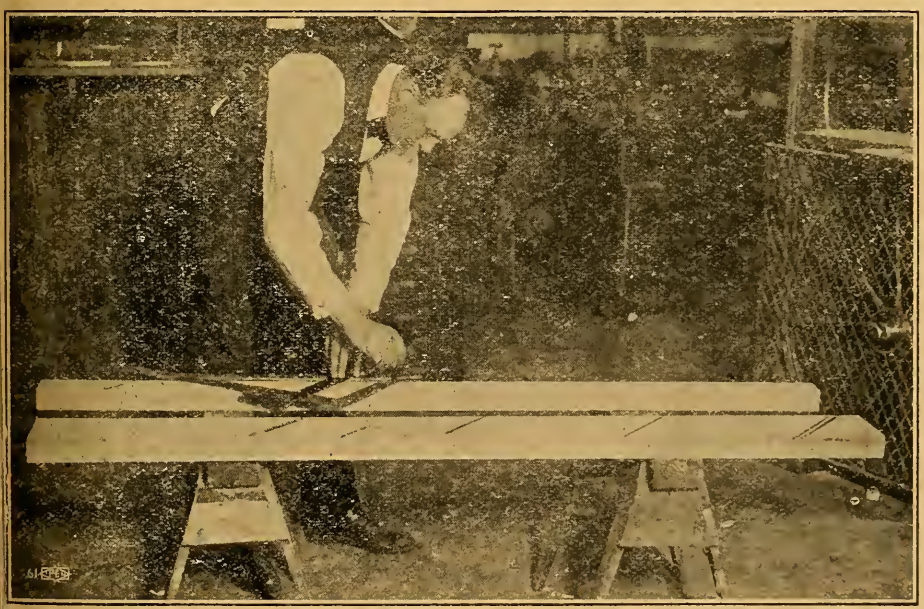
12 ft. 0 in. and 12 ft. 0 in. is 16 ft. 11⅝ in., thus losing ⅜ in. in 12 ft. 0 in. The diagonal of 12 in. and 12 in. is so near 17 in., that it can be safely used as a constant unit for laying out all hip and valley rafters for equal pitch roofs. The rise is the same as the common rafter 9 in.

The common rafter as it rises 9 in., runs 12 in., while the hip in rising 9 in. travels 17 in. The run of the hip is taken from the layout, Fig. 1, measuring from the facia line to the butt joint between the hip and valley rafter, "A-T" 7¼. Set the fence and square at 9 in. 10——

12 rise on the tongue and 17 in run on the blade. Mark on the tongue for all plumb cuts and on the blade for all

"FULL LENGTH ROOF FRAMER"
Is a book to save the time and brains of the experts and to avoid mistakes and trouble for the unexperienced.
If your roof it pitched it is in this book, no matter what shape, style, size or pitch. It has 230,400 roofs, with lengths and bevels of Hips, Valleys, Jacks and Commons.
Here is a roof at randum. Main roof 37 ft. 5 1-4 in. wide, 43 ft. 9 1-2 in. long. Hip at one end, gable at the other end.
A wing to extend from center of each side of main building. One wing 17 ft. 9 3-4 in. wide, 12 ft. 6 in. out with Hip roof. Other wing 21 ft. 11 1-2 in. wide, 15 ft. 7 in. out with Gable roof. Pitch of roofs 13 1-2 and 12. 28 in. centers.
Keep this example and send for a book. If you do not know lengths and cuts of all Hips, Valleys, Jacks and Common rafters in 3 minutes after getting the system, return book.
Send no money until you get book. Return at any time and get money back.
Four Years advertising in this magazine is our recommendation. Price $1.25.
A. RIECHERS, Pub.
Palo Alto, Calif.

measure in on a level line the diagonal distance of the projection, 1½ in. and



6—Using a try-square as an accessory to the steel square to lay off part of a foot run.

evel cuts. Press the fence firmly gainst the top edge of the stock to be sed and produce the facia line or first lumb line to the extreme left, "A," Fig. 5. Slide the fence to the right and neasure on a level line from facia line 7¼ "A," the run of the hip 10—— and pro- 12 luce plumb line "T," Fig. 5, the extreme ength of the hip forming the butt joint gainst the valley rafter. To complete he layout of the lower end of the hip,

½ 1½ in., "A-B," Fig. 1, or 2— locating 12 wall line "B," Fig. 5. Measure down on facia line "A," from the top edge of the rafter ⅝ in., the width of the facia and produce plancher level "F." Measure up from plancher level "F," on a plumb line 1¼ in., locating plate level "G," the distance between plate level and plancher level being the same for both common and hip rafters.

To make the return on the facia line

at the corner of the building measure in on a level line from facia line "A," on the side of the hip, a distance equal to one-half the thickness of the stock used for the hip, ⅜ in., and produce plumb line "1." Square this line across the top edge of the rafter. Also measure facia line "A," across the top edge and locate the center point. Connect plumb line "1" on either side of the hip rafter with the facia line on the center line of the hip, as shown in the top view, "2," Fig. 5. This top cut can also be laid out with the steel square by using 9⅝ in. (bridge measure of the run 17 in. and the rose 9 in.) on the blade and the run 8½ in. on the tongue. Mark on the blade for the top cut. For convenience, one-half the run 8½ in. and one-half the rise, 4½ is used, giving the bridge measure 9⅝ in. Short distances can very readily be laid off by using a try-square in conjunction with the steel square as shown in Fig. 6.

Rest the stock of the try-square against the outside edge of the steel square and project the required measurement up from the steel square to the stock. The steel square being laid out in twelfths of an inch, it is a simple matter to make accurate measurements. There is always a temptation to measure off the level, so that by using the two squares in the manner suggested possible errors can be avoided. For example to lay off $2\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{12}$ the diagonal of the projection, place the stock of the try-square against the top edge of the steel square with the outside edge of the blade of the try square over the required measurement $2\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{12}$ on the blade of the steel square, with the blade of the try-square resting on the stock, coinciding with the facia line. Then the blade of the try-square is parallel to the tongue of the steel square $2\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{12}$ in. apart. If the blade of the try square is over the facia line, mark on the tongue of the steel square for the wall line, which will be exactly parallel to the facia line $2\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{12}$ in. apart.

To Back the Hip Rafter.—It will be necessary to remove the corners of the hip rafter to bring the center line in alinement with the top edge of the jack and common rafters. The center lines of both the hip and valley rafters seek their natural position when laid out with the steel square. Both lines meet at the apex. If the hip is dropped or the valley raised, it throws the center line out of adjustment. If the hip is dropped, the roof boards will only have a bearing on the outside edges of the hip, unless blocked up in the center. Backing the hip or removing the corners, gives a solid bearing for the roof boards and is better construction than dropping, and keeps the rafters in their natural position. To determine the amount of stock to be removed in beveling the corners of the hip rafter, produce a level line anywhere on the side of the rafter as at "L," Fig. 5. From the top edge of the rafter, on this level line, point off one-half the thickness of the stock used for the hip, ⅜ in., as at "M." Gauge a line through this point parallel to the top edge of the rafter on either side of the stock. Also gauge a line through the center on the top edge. Remove the corner between these two lines, as shown in the end view, Fig. 5.

To Drop the Hip Rafter.—If it is desired to drop the hip rafter avoid the need for backing, produce a level line anywhere on the side of the hip, as at "N," Fig. 5. From the top edge of the rafter on this level, point off one-half the thickness of the stock used for the hip, ⅜ in., as at "S." Instead of gauging a line through this point as in backing, erect a perpendicular line. The length of this perpendicular line or the distance between "R-S," Fig. 5, is the amount of stock that should be taken off the plate level as shown by the dotted line "0," Fig. 5. This same amount of stock should also be removed from the plancher level as shown by the dotted line "0."

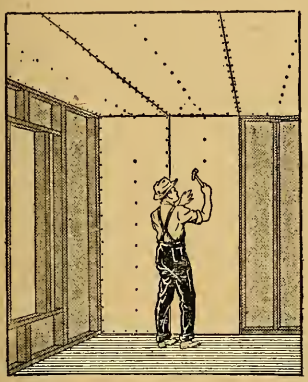
(To be Continued)

As the old darky said: "A chicken am the 'mos usefulest animule dere am. Yo' can eat him befoah he am bohn an' after he am dead." — Farmer and Breeder.

The Union Label appeals not to force but to reason; establishes confidence in place of fear; makes no one ashamed but, on the contrary, invites and encourages the people to take pride in well doing.

NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR CARPENTERS IN GYPSUM WALLBOARD —AND HOW TO USE IT

A vast new field has been opened to carpenters by the advent of gypsum wall board, because these boards enable the carpenter to make genuine gypsum plaster walls and ceilings uniformly ⅜ in. thick, inexpensive, yet sufficiently durable for use in new construction. By far the larger percentage of this board



ig. A—Nailed On Walls and Ceilings. No. Muss or Litter.

s, in fact, now being used in new build-ngs which range all the way from the heapest house to residences in the 50,000 class. No lathing or plastering s necessary. The large perfectly-mold-d sheets are nailed directly to the tudding or joists and the walls and ceil-ngs are then ready to receive the deco-ation, which may consist of wall paper, aint or calcimine, either with or with-ut panel strips.

The decorations are afforded a solid, ermanent base by this wall board, for ie reason that being a rock product it impossible for it to warp, shrink, bulge buckle. It also will not crack—will ven bend without breaking—due to the anner in which it is manufactured.

Just a word about the manner in hich this board is manufactured will interesting. The gypsum plaster is st mixed with water, but without sand other filler, except for a very small rcentage of wood fiber. It is then olded by a continuous process between o sheets of tough fibrous material. In e kind of gypsum wall board must gen-ally used, the fibrous covering is fold-over the edges squarely in such a anner as to afford a reinforcement for e nails, the nails penetrating through three thicknesses of fiber and not crack-ing the gypsum. This patented edge also is so perfectly formed that the boards may be butted tightly together. After being hardened under ideal condi-tions, the boards, which are 32 and 48 in. in width, are cut into various lengths —6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 ft.

The boards are remarkably light in weight considering their thickness, strength and durability. The Under-writers' Laboratories, Inc., following ex-haustive fire, strength and nailing tests, have approved this kind of board. Be-ing of true gypsum plaster and dis-pensing with lath, the construction meets with the building laws of prac-tically all cities. This fireproof feature makes it of unusual value for use in lining such places as furnace rooms and garages.

Opens Opportunities for Carpenters

Because of the novelty of having true plaster partitions and ceilings installed without the muss of plastering, many property owners use the gypsum board to carry out long-delayed plans for re-pairing and for remodel work, such as the lining of attics, furnace rooms, garages and the partitioning off of closets and extra rooms. It is esti-mated that some such work is contem-

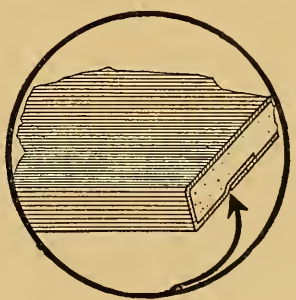


Fig. B—The Reinforced Folded Edge.

plated in one house in every three, and many carpenters are finding it profitable to go after this class of repair and re-model work.

Another class of work for which gypsum boards are peculiarly adapted is the building of ceilings in stores. Here, the gypsum board, while certainly as pleasing in appearance as metal ceil-

ings, are a much better fire protection and are less expensive.

The cost of the gypsum board on the wall is about the same as that of other wall boards, and will usually be found cheaper when finished in flat surface effect without joint panels. The board is so stiff and rigid that, when ordered in ceiling height, no headers or cripples are required, except back of the base board on walls and where needed to provide a nailing base for ends of boards on both walls and ceilings, because all four edges of every board must be securely nailed. The fact that these boards are molded almost perfectly uniform results in a minimum amount of cutting and fitting.

The board is quickly cut with a common saw. A good sharp saw should be used and it should be used on only the gypsum board while the job is in progress. A gypsum board will not injure the saw. To saw, the board should be placed on a bench, trade-mark side downward, and should be supported close to the sawing edges. When lengthwise of the board, it is customary to saw between two planks laid on saw horses (see cut).

Proper Application Is Important

The application of wall board deserves the same care as the finest fitting and joining that you do in a building. The correct method of application is surprisingly simple and as you are sure to be called upon sooner or later to construct these carpenter-built walls and ceilings, we are going to give you below in condensed form, all of the points which should be looked to.

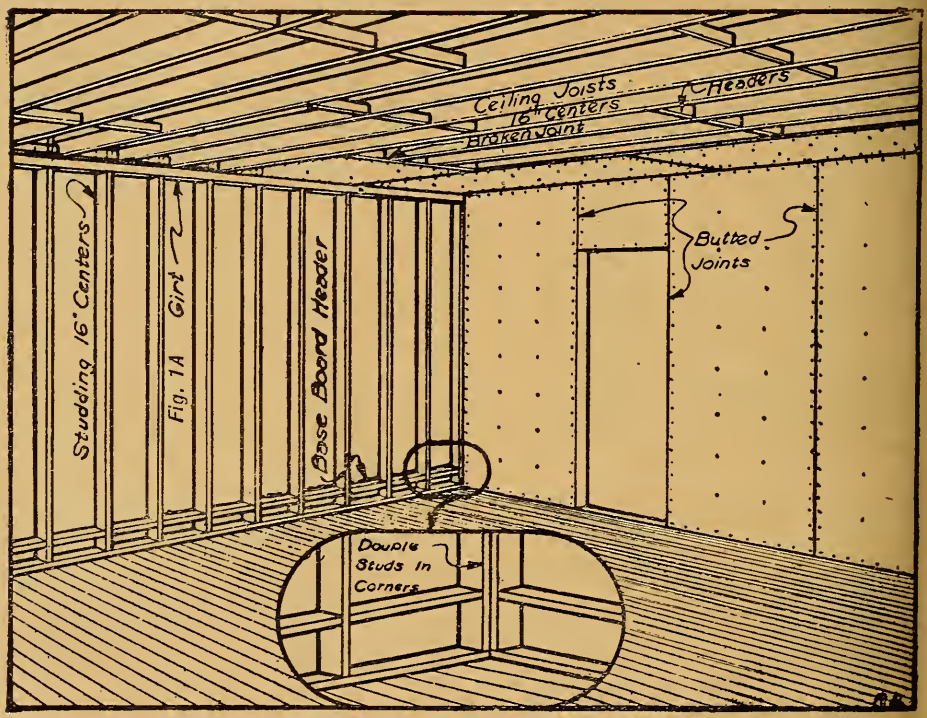


Fig. C.

Pointers On the Construction of Framework

As a unit wall material must, of necessity, take the shape of the face of the studding or joist to which it is nailed, it is important to see that the wooden framework is properly constructed. Besides giving better results, this will save a great deal of time later in cutting and fitting.

Surfaced 2x4's should be used for studding wherever possible. Place all

studs and joists 16 in. on centers. Begin by placing a stud in one corner of the room and then placing studs out 32 in. or 48 in., depending on whether a 32 or 48 in. width wall board will be used. Studs should be exactly 32 in. or 48 in. from center to center so that the wall board will meet at the center of stud, except at angles, where the board should cover the entire face of the stud. Be sure that studs stand straight and even. Now set studs in between on 16 in. centers.

The face of studs must be in line and even with the face of the plate. Shim out any studs that are out of alignment. A stud that is bowed may be straightened by making a saw cut, pushing the stud into line and nailing a splice to the side. Fig. C.

Double studs should be provided at corners of rooms and at all external angles.

On intermediate partitions, sized 2x4's must be used so that the walls will line up properly on both sides.

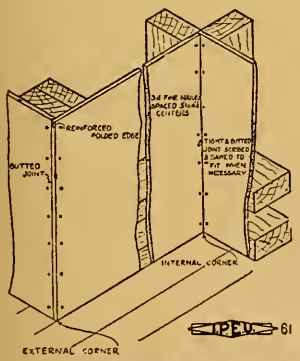

REINFORCED FOLDED EDGE
BUTTED JOINTS
3d FIRE NAILS SPACED SMALL CENTERS
TIGHT & BUTTED JOINT SCORED & SNAPPED TO FIT WHEN NECESSARY
INTERNAL CORNER
EXTERNAL CORNER
IPEU 61

FIG. D DETAIL OF CORNER ANGLES

You will save much sawing and fitting if you will apply wall board to all bearing walls and ceilings before constructing the non-bearing partitions. When, however, you erect partitions before ceilings, a backing plate should be placed along the top edge of the partitions to which to nail the wall board.

Where To Use Headers

It is of the utmost importance that a solid nailing base be provided for all four edges of gypsum wall board, headers or cripples being placed where necessary. These headers should be 2x4's and should be placed with the 4 in. side out-

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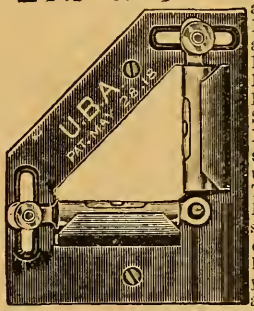

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ward so as to provide a 4 in. nailing surface. When the girt or plate has not been provided between the studding and intersection of walls and ceilings, headers should be inserted.

Unlike the non-rigid type of wall board, the gypsum wall board does not require headers back of picture moulds, plate rail or chair rail unless a joint is formed at these points. It is, however, important to have headers at top of baseboards and behind all kinds of fixtures

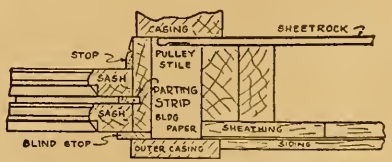


Fig. E—Frame Made for ⅜ in. Ground.

which are to be attached to walls or ceilings. Be sure to place outlets for heating apparatus, gas piping, switch boxes, electrical wiring and other fixtures for ⅜ in. ground. Do not allow any con-

cealed work to project beyond face of studs, joists or furring strips.

Window and Door Frames

All window and door frames should be cut for ⅜ in. grounds, sufficient space being allowed for window weight pockets (see Fig. E). When frames have already been bought for grounds heavier than ⅜ in., you may cut them down or

Fig. F—Wood Strip Inserted Where Stock Frame Is Used

else insert a strip of wood of the necessary thickness and about 1½ in. wide under the outer edge of the casing. Another method is to apply a back band around the entire casing, or you can use a quarter round or cove molding at junction of the casing and the wall board. Fig. F.

Preparation of Masonry Walls

Brick, hollow tile and cement block should be furred with 1x2 in. furring strips, spaced 16 in. on centers and anchored either by plugging the walls or by inserting a lath in mortar joints at 16 in. intervals. The wall board should be nailed, sides and ends, direct to the furring strips, as will be described later. Use 1x4's for furring around chimneys.

How To Use Wall Board Over Old Plastered Walls and Ceilings

All uneven plastered wall surfaces should be shimmed out level and straight and all ceilings should be furred with 1x2 in. strips, placed across joists spaced 16 in. apart and nailed to each joist with 2 8-penny common nails. When casings and trim are less than ½ in. thick, remove them for applying wall board and retrim. Carefully locate the old studs or supports by sounding and nail the wall board to them with 6-penny common nails. Furring is not necessary on walls, except where studs are irregularly spaced or where plaster surfaces are in poor condition.

General Directions for Application

The kind of gypsum wall board with the square reinforced edge are shown in Fig. B, should be butted tightly together at all edges and where edges do not fit tight the board should be scribed with a pair of dividers and made to fit. Folded edges should be placed against folded edges, sawed edges against sawed edges; never butt a folded edge against a sawed edge. Place the trade-mark side of board against supports.

Method of Nailing

When nailing direct to supports, 3-penny fine flat-head or 3-penny fine countersunk head nails, coated or galvanized should be used. Nails should not be less than 1⅛ in. in length. Six penny common nails should be used for nailing the wall board to old plastered walls which have not been furred.

One pound of 3-penny fine flat-head nails will be found sufficient for 200 sq. ft. of wall board. One pound of 3-penny fine countersunk head nails for 150 sq ft. of wall board. On old plastered walls not furred, about one pound of 6-penny common nails will do for 50 ft. of wall board.

To drive nails use a bell-faced hammer and drive the nails straight into the board, head slightly below the surface, but do not use a nail set, except where necessary at internal corners. Draw all edges of board firmly and evenly against the supports.

In order to avoid any bowing of the board, nail as follows: First nail the edge of the board where it joins the board last applied; nail the first intermediate stud or joist, nail the second intermediate stud or joist, nail the side away from the joining, finally nail the ends. If the board is slightly bowed set several nails along the support, place the board tightly against the support and drive the nails home. This will prevent loosening of nails which have already been driven.

On intermediate supports nails should be placed 6 in. apart on ceilings and in. apart on walls. On all sides and ends of board, nails should be placed in. apart, and should be spotted about ⅜ in. from the edge on both walls and ceilings.

When a nail does not hit a support, it nust be removed or it will work through he decoration.

Application On Ceilings

Apply gypsum wall board to ceilings irst. Place the sheets trade-mark side ıpward parallel with the joists. Saw ıorses should be of such height to allow ? in. or 3 in. of head room.

Fig. G—Method of Application On Ceilings.

For assisting you to raise a board into lace, make a "T" of 2x2's about 1 in. ıger than the height of the ceiling see Fig. G).

Tack a cleat about 3 ft. in length long the top of the studs, placing the ıp of the cleat about ½ in. from the eiling (Fig. G). Place one end of the oard under the cleat, then raise the ther end into position by means of the T."

Fit the first board on ceilings square ith the adjacent walls, re-cutting the ıds of any boards that have been made ıperfect by handling.

Stagger joints on the ceilings, except hen the joints are to be paneled Fig. G).

Application On Walls

Apply the board full length up and ıwn on all walls, making sure that the 'st board is square with the adjacent all.

To assist you in lifting the board so at the top will be flush with the ceil- g board, use a pry.

Leave until last the spaces above doors and above and below windows, and cover these spaces with cut pieces of board.

On opposite sides of partitions, perpendicular joints must not come on the same stud.

Boards should be butted on all external and internal angles. On external angles, the exposed edge of the board should be a reinforced edge, as illustrated in Fig. D. Proper construction of internal angles is also illustrated in Fig. D.

Treatment of Joints

The joints of the gypsum wall board may, of course, be covered with wood panel strips, the same as with any wall board. This is undoubtedly the most durable construction and results in a wall as free from cracks as any that can be made in connection with frame con-

Fig. J—Finishing the Joints.

struction, because the gypsum board never cracks and any opening at the joints due to settling or shrinkage in the structure would be taken care of by the panel strips.

When the walls are to be wallpapered or painted, and not paneled, the joints of the square folded edge board (Fig. B) should be filled with a preparation known as finisher, this finisher being quick and economical to use and binding the boards together as strongly as the remainder of the wall or ceiling. The finisher is applied with a broad bladed putty knife or scraper knife. The nail heads are also concealed by means of the

finisher. Owing to the fact that any rough places in the finished joints will show through the decoration, extreme care should be taken in smoothing down the finisher and the manufacturer's directions should be followed in every particular.

Methods of Decorating

When wood panel strips are to be used, it is important that the panel arrangement be skillfully planned. The use of the gypsum board permits great latitude in panel design because it is not

Fig. K—Painting Gypsum Wall Board.

necessary to panel every joint. For instance, you may employ the "individual panel," that is, a series of rectangles, using, perhaps, a small cloverleaf moulding, and painting the space within each rectangle a different color from the space without. For straight panel work, it is customary to use larger panel strips for the larger rooms. If the owner does not wish to spend the money for oak or mahogany in order to have his panels match the other woodwork, a birch strip can be stained to resemble the hard wood.

Because gypsum board does not warp, shrink, or buckle it can be decorated in any way, the same as a plastered wall. When wall paper is used, figure designs are preferable to plain colors. When walls are to be painted and not paneled, strippled effects or flat tone paints are preferable to gloss paints or calcimine. The walls of bath rooms, etc., may be handsomely enameled, and if desired, scored into imitation tile effect. Cheesecloth or lining paper is frequently pasted

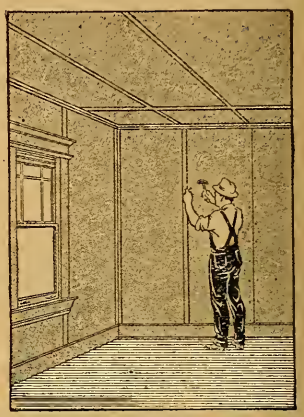


Fig. L—Panels May Be Used As On Any Other Type of Wall.

over the entire surface of the wall board after the joinings and nail heads have been treated with the special finisher. A cheap grade of wall paper is often employed for lining paper, the puttern side turned in. It is important that a good varnish sizing be used over gypsum board before decorations of whatever nature are applied.

The Closed Shop

This is an expression that should not be confined to labor unions alone, as it applies to business and professional organizations as well.

The merchants join the Manufacturers' Association for their protection and the outside world knows nothing that goes on behind their closed doors.

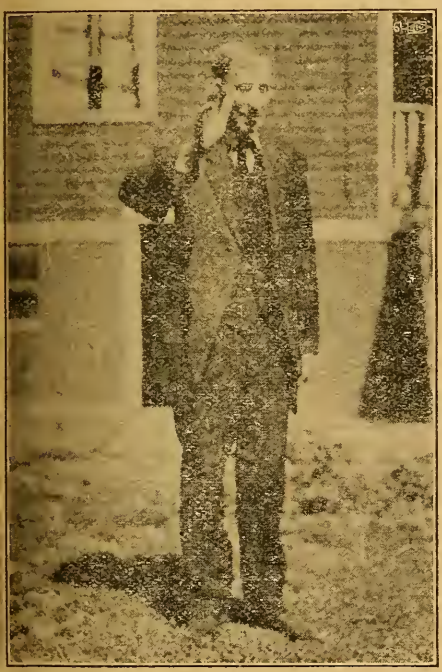
What would become of the bankers if they did not join the "Bankers' Association" and contribute to the American Defense League?

If the doctor hangs out his sign and begins practicing medicine without joining the medical society, he is not considered ethical, and should the lawyer attempt to practice and not join the "Bar Association," he would not get very far.

All of these are "closed shop" institutions, but when the members of labor unions say they will not work with those who do not belong to their organization it is heralded as a crime and the business and professional associations advocate their destruction by law.

An Old Timer

On the 18th of this month, fifty years ago, the Cabinet Makers' and Carpenters' Union was founded in Chicago, Ill. The originator and founder of that union was Julius Baik, whose photograph appears herein, who, in 1872, was em-



ployed by "Sugg and Biersdorf" at Mather St. and Canal, Chicago, and while there employed conceived the idea of the organization which he later put into effect. Brother Baik, who at this writing is 89 years of age, is still an active member of L. U. No. 1367 of Chicago.

Do It Now

"I plan to build a nifty shack," the thoughtful voter sighs, "when normal times again come back, and costs don't hit the skies. I'll go about the business sharp, nor waste a golden day, when carpenters consent to carp for wages I can pay. When lumber, plaster, nails and time are sold for what they're worth, I shall not lose a moment's time—I'll build with pep and mirth. The house I've dreamed of in the past will go up, board by board, when plasterers consent to plast for what I can afford. A million men are talking thus, and if they'd go and build, and cease to brood and fret and cuss, with dire misgivings filled, we'd soon get back to normalcy—you've heard of that, mayhap; the normalcy that Warren G. has placed upon the map. Alas, poor dreaming, hopeful men, what are you waiting for? You'll never see the price again you saw before the war. Far better that your coin were spent for lumber, lath and lime, than keep on digging up the rent until the end of time. So rock your doubts and fears to sleep, and buy some brick and stone, and build yourself a donjou keep that you can call your own.

—Walt Mason, the Poet Philosopher.

The Workingman

I sing of the honest workingman of every clime and race.
The man who risks his life and limbs with bright and cheerful face;
The man who doing his duty, defieth time and space,
Whose labor is the mainstay of the nations.

The workingman's the motive power that drives all industry,
To me the toiler represents the truest chivalry;
No matter where he toileth, on the land, or on the sea,
The toiler is the mainstay of the nations.

Behold him in the mine's dark depths, a-blasting out the ore,
Behold him in the foundry's hell, before the furnace door;
Behold him place the girders high above the city's roar,
And you behold the mainstay of the nations.

Hark to the forest's echoes awakened by the strokes,
He plies with mighty muscles, as he fells the sturdy oaks;
Then see him build artistic homes, for proud or humble folks,
And you behold the mainstay of the nations.
The workingman creates the wealth that others take away,
The workingman is king of men, and yet is 'neath the sway
Of Capital the overlord, whose time is spent in play,
While the toiler shapes the progress of the nations.

The workingman doth hold within his strong and calloused hand,
A power to make him reign supreme, in this and every land;
The power is in his Union Card that no foe can withstand,
And the Union is the mainstay of the nations.

God bless the toiler,
Whatever be his work;
God bless the toiler,
Be he Christian, Jew or Turk;
I care not how he worships,
Nor where he bends the knee;
The toiler is the hero,
That most appeals to me.

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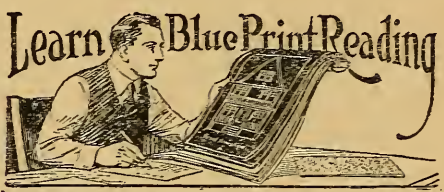

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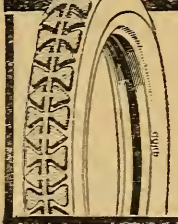

Brand new, absolutely first cord tires. Guaranteed 8,000 miles and adjusted at the list price on that guarantee. The prices below include a brand new United States Tube.

30x3	$ 9.50	32x4	$16.10	33x4½	$22.15
30x3½	11.25	33x4	17.00	34x4½	23.20
32x3½	13.50	34x4	18.60	35x4½	24.05
31x4	14.10	32x4½	21.10	33x5	25.25

Send no money. Just write today and tell us the size of your tires and the number you want. Tires will be shipped C. O. D. with section unwrapped for inspection. All tires have non-skid tread.

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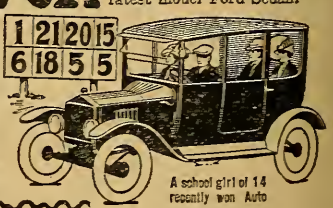
Can you solve this puzzle? Try it and send your answer today. Surely you want this fine new latest model Ford Sedan.

We have given away nearly 50 Autos in the past. Now we will give a new latest model Ford Sedan complete with electric lights and starter, sliding plate glass windows, large tires, demountable rims, freight and tax paid. This is the ideal car for both summer and winter use. Own a car of your own.

Can you make out the two words spelled by the numbers in the picture to right? The alphabet is numbered—A is 1, B is 2, etc. What are the two words? Can you work it out? Send no money with your answer, just the two words and your name and address.

Send Answer Today Besides Sedan we will give away Talking Machines, Bicycles, Watches, Silverware and hundreds of dollars in cash. Everyone who answers can share in cash and prizes. Nothing difficult to do. Everybody Wins! Someone gets a Sedan, it can be you! Send Answer Today and try for this Sedan.

FORD WILLSON, Mgr. 141 W. Ohio St., Dept. 2737 Chicago, Ill.



A school girl of 14 recently won Auto

Go "up the roof" faster

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There's no preliminary tearing off, with its dustiness and litter—an unpleasant job for you and the owner both. Just lay the asbestos shingles right over the old roof.

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Best of all, it's a job that you can be proud of, one that brings in new business. There isn't a better looking or more permanent roofing than Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles.

Why not handle Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles in your community? Johns-Manville advertising and dealer's helps are at your service. You can easily build up a steady, profitable business with them.

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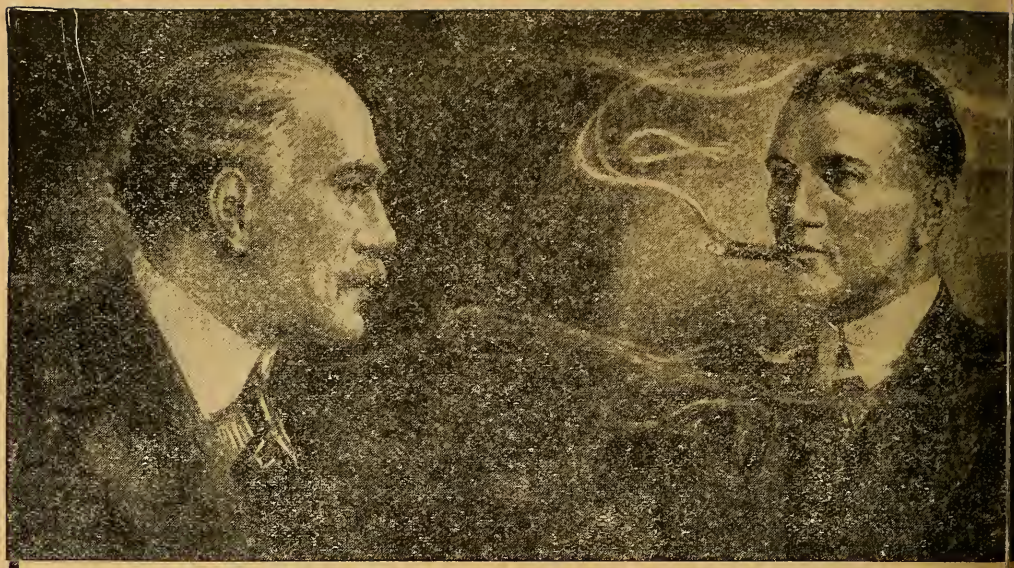

Tobacco Is Hurting You

Look at the facts square in the face, Mr. Tobacco User. You may think tobacco is not hurting you.

That is because you haven't as yet, perhaps, felt the effects of the nicotine poison in YOUR system. For **you** know that nicotine, as absorbed into the system through smoking and chewing tobacco, is a slow working poison. Slow, yes—but **sure.**

Tobacco is lowering your efficiency. It slows a man down. Makes it harder for you to concentrate your mind on your work. You haven't near the amount of "pep" and energy you would have if you stopped using it. There's many a man twice as old as you in years who's twice as young in energy, simply because he lets tobacco alone.

Some day you will realize to what an alarming extent tobacco has undermined your system.

When your hands begin to tremble—
and your appetite begins to fail—
and your heart seems to "skip a beat" now and then—
and slight exertion makes you short of breath—
then you have a right to suspect that
TOBACCO is getting the upper hand.

Any well-informed doctor will tell you that these are only a few of many symptoms of tobacco poisoning.

And **YOU** know that the use of tobacco in any form is an **expensive, utterly useless habit. You know you ought to quit.**

Tobacco Habit Banished

Let Us Help You

It dosen't make a particle of difference whether you've been a user of tobacco for a single month or 50 years, or how much you use, or in what form you use it—whether you smoke cigars, cigarettes, pipe, chew plug or fine cut or use snuff—**Tobacco Redeemer** will positively remove all craving for tobacco in any form in a very few days. Not the slightest shock to the nervous system. Your tobacco craving will usually begin to decrease after the very first dose—there's no long waiting for results.

Tobacco Redeemer contains no habit-forming drugs of any kind and is marvelously quick, scientific and thoroughly reliable.

It is in no sense a substitute for tobacco. After finishing the treatment you have absolutely no desire to use tobacco again or to continue the use of the remedy. It helps to quiet the nerves and make you feel better in every way.

Results Guaranteed A single trial will convince you. Our legal-binding, money-back guarantee goes with each full treatment. We will refund every cent you pay for the treatment if after taking it according to the easy-to-follow directions, it should fail to banish the tobacco habit completely.

SEND Coupon for Free Proof Let us send you our free booklet on the deadly effects of tobacco, together with testimonial letters from men all over the country telling how they have been absolutely freed from the tobacco habit by this simple home treatment. You could not ask for stronger proof that **Tobacco Redeemer** will free you from the habit than the evidence we will gladly send on request. Just mail the coupon—or a postal will do.

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Brings This

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New Set with Large Roomy Divan

Only $1.00 with the coupon below brings this sensational furniture bargain to your home on 30 days trial. Complete 6 piece set of fumed solid oak living room furniture *including a wonderfully comfortable and roomy divan.* Only $29.85 for the complete set on this offer—on easy payments, too. $40 was the former price for a set like this—a special factory sacrifice makes this slash in price possible now. Seize this opportunity on our special approval offer—we take the risk.

30 Days Trial

When you get this magnificent 6-piece library set, put it in your living room or library and use it freely for 30 days. Note the massive, solid construction—the beautiful finish—the fine upholstery and graceful lines. Compare it with anything you can buy locally at anywhere near

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New 6-Piece Set Fumed Solid Oak

This superb 6-piece set is made of selected solid oak throughout, finished in rich, dull waxed, brown fumed oak. All the four chairs are padded; seats upholstered with brown Delavan Spanish leather, the best imitation of genuine Spanish leather known. The upbolstering is a rich brown color.

Large Divan provides extra seating capacity. It is an unusually massive, comfortable piece with beautifully designed back. Arms are broad and comfortable. Measures 46 inches wide outside and 36 inches long inside. Thickly paddcd seat is 19 inches deep. Height of back is 22 inches. Posts are extra massive.

Arm Chair is a roomy, dignified piece of furniture, comfortable and big enough for a very large person while not seeming too large for the ordinary occupant. Seat 19 x 17 1-2 in., height 36 in.

Arm Rocker is a massive, atately, comfortable piece, with beautifully designed back, wide, shapely arms, and smooth operating runners. Seat 19 x 17 1-2 in., height 36 in.

Sewing Rocker is unusually attractive and useful. Seat 17 x 17 in., height 35 in.

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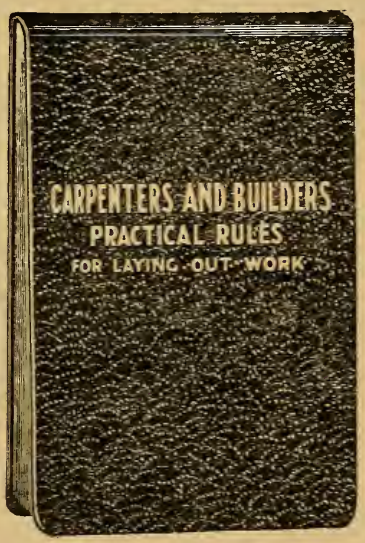

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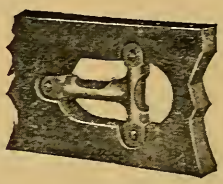

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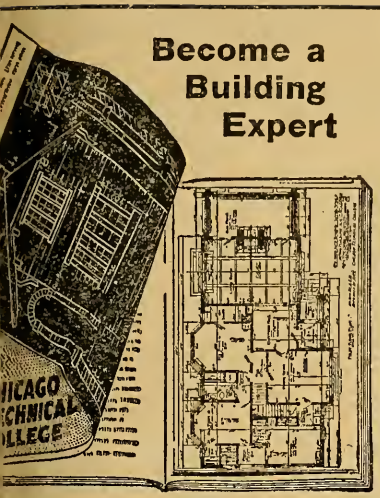

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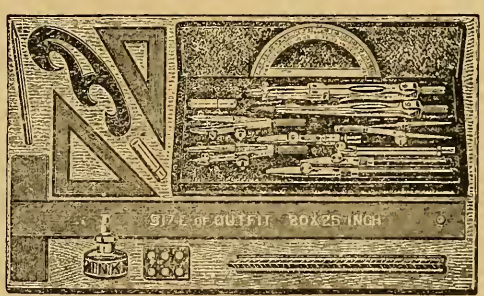

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33 x 4	14.95	2.10
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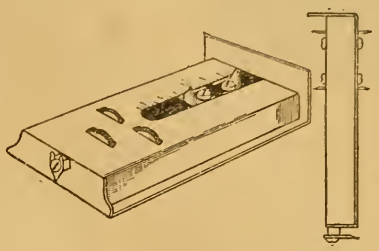

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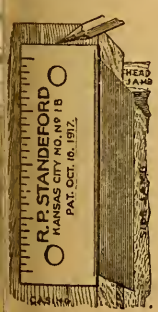

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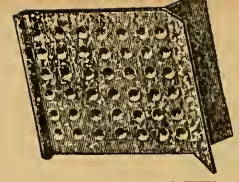

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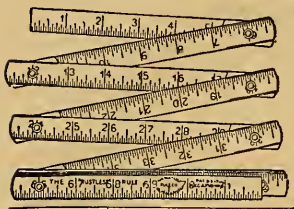

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Made of Luminoy, a special alloy of Aluminum.

Here is THE Rule every Carpenter and Builder should have. It won't rust, weighs little, has brass joints, costs less than a steel rule, yet is just as durable, has large figures and accurate graduation, together with permanent legibility.

Made in lengths 2 to 8 ft. If your dealer can not supply you send to us for printed matter and prices.

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are well made, of good material, and are reliable.

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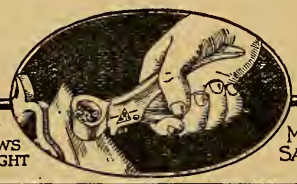
The "SPECIAL" will set a hand, band, jig, butcher or fret saw not over 16 gauge just as it left the manufacturer's hands, and can be used by anyone experienced or not in saw-setting.

CHAS. MORRILL New York



THEY SET SAWS JUST RIGHT

MORRILL SAWSETS

THE Wayvell Chappell Automatic Ball Bearing Electric Floor Surfacing Machine is what you need to finish your new or old floors quickly and just the way you want them.

As QUALITY or work is the first essential in finishing floors, particularly new work in residences, flats, apartments, etc., all roller vibration must be done away with. It is remarkable how smoothly and steadily this ball bearing machine operates.

Only surfacing machine having roller sanding even with baseboard from either side of machine, doing away with uneven work of edge roller attachment. Four sizes.

Write for folders. Accept our free trial offer.

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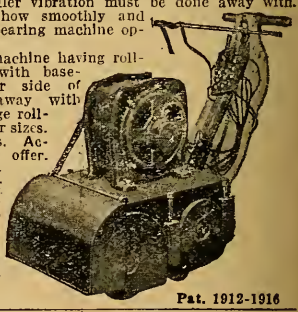

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Sold By Leading Hardware Dealers Everywhere
Send for Book: "Care of Saws," free to members of The Brotherhood.

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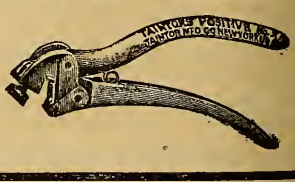

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Holds the Saw TIGHT—Anywhere!

Will instantly fasten itself to work bench, tool box, board, joist, or pile of lumber, rail of fence—to any suitable place—and without screws or nails, or any other means of fastening; stands firmer than any other—with their troublesome screws, nails and braces.

Made of best malleable iron, 13 inches long; weighs 3 pounds; folds like a jack-knife; can be carried in coat pocket. Guaranteed not to break.

Price, $2.00 at Most Good Hardware Stores, or Sent Prepaid Anywhere for $2.00. Money Refunded if Not Satisfactory.

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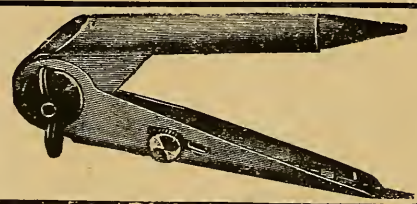

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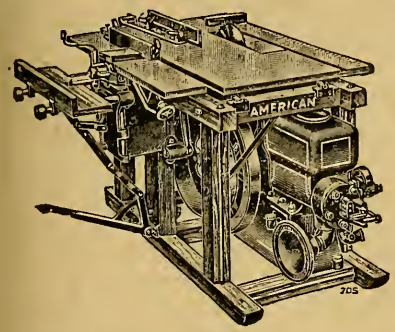

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Gasoline, Kerosene, or Electric Driven

Used on the Job or in the Shop

Also Made With Band Saw Attached

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FEDERAL METAL WEATHER-STRIPS

Is a Very Profitable Business.

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Write Today.

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Does twice the work of an ordinary file—in half the time. The Expert's Choice increases the value of your time by over 50%. By spending 30 cents you can make it back on your first filing job alone. It's in the Quality—in the cut of the tooth and in the length of the stroke.

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"THE HIGHEST GRADE FILE MADE"
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DOES TWICE THE WORK IN HALF THE TIME
THE FILE YOU WILL EVENTUALLY USE

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Look for This Sign at Your Hardware Store

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When in the market for Plumbing, Heating and Pneumatic Waterworks Supplies and you wish to

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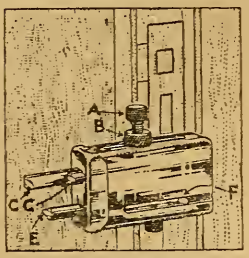
The M. F. B. Combined Lock and Butt Gauge



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The only Gauge made which will mark accurately for both sides of Lock with one stroke. Likewise will mark for both sides of the Strike-plate with one stroke. (See cuts Nos. 1 and 2.) Send Money Order.

Price $2.50. Guaranteed.

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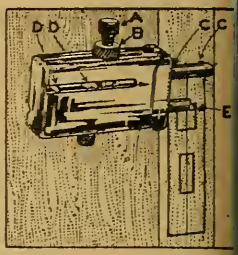

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It's Worth $5000 a Year to Many of Our Agents. Its Worth That Much To You Too

The housing and building situation is more serious now than any time in history. This is the moment of opportunity for the man who wants to get into a business of his own, if ever, and in a field where he makes real money.

The weather strip business is an uncrowded field and there are places still where we would like to appoint live agents. Perhaps there's such an opportunity right in your locality.

Write us you may be just the man whom we are looking for and just the big opportunity that has been awaiting you.

Unlike most businesses, the weatherstrip agent needs little money to swing it—practically none.

Everything is in favor for the active energetic man. So write for our cooperative selling plan. You do not obligate yourself in the least.

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The Saw That Makes Intricate Grooving Easy

Consists of two outside cutters and enough inside cutters to perform the required cut.

Cuts any width groove from ⅛ inch to 4 inches.

Outside cutters can be used singly, together, or in combination with as many inside cutters as desired.

We are patentees of this type of saw.

More than fifty years' experience in the saw manufacturing field.

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For general specifications, See page 458, 16th Edition; page 389, 15th Edition

Write for our **free** booklets, which show you how to turn your practical building knowledge to account **for yourself** by becoming an Oak Flooring salesman on the side. Why not talk it over with your lumber dealer?

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As loyal union men and women, we ask you to demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on Sole, Insole or Lining.

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The success of Atkins Silver Steel Saws is attributed to their wonderful cutting ability and their ease of operation.

They are made scientifically to overcome wrist strain and binding in the cut. Frequent filing and setting is unnecessary because our formula, Silver Steel, and our special taper grinding is a guarantee that they will stay sharp longer and operate easier than any other saw made.

Buy Atkins Saws, give them a trial, you will be pleased with the results.

Send 25c for carpenter apron, pencil and Saw Sense Booklet.

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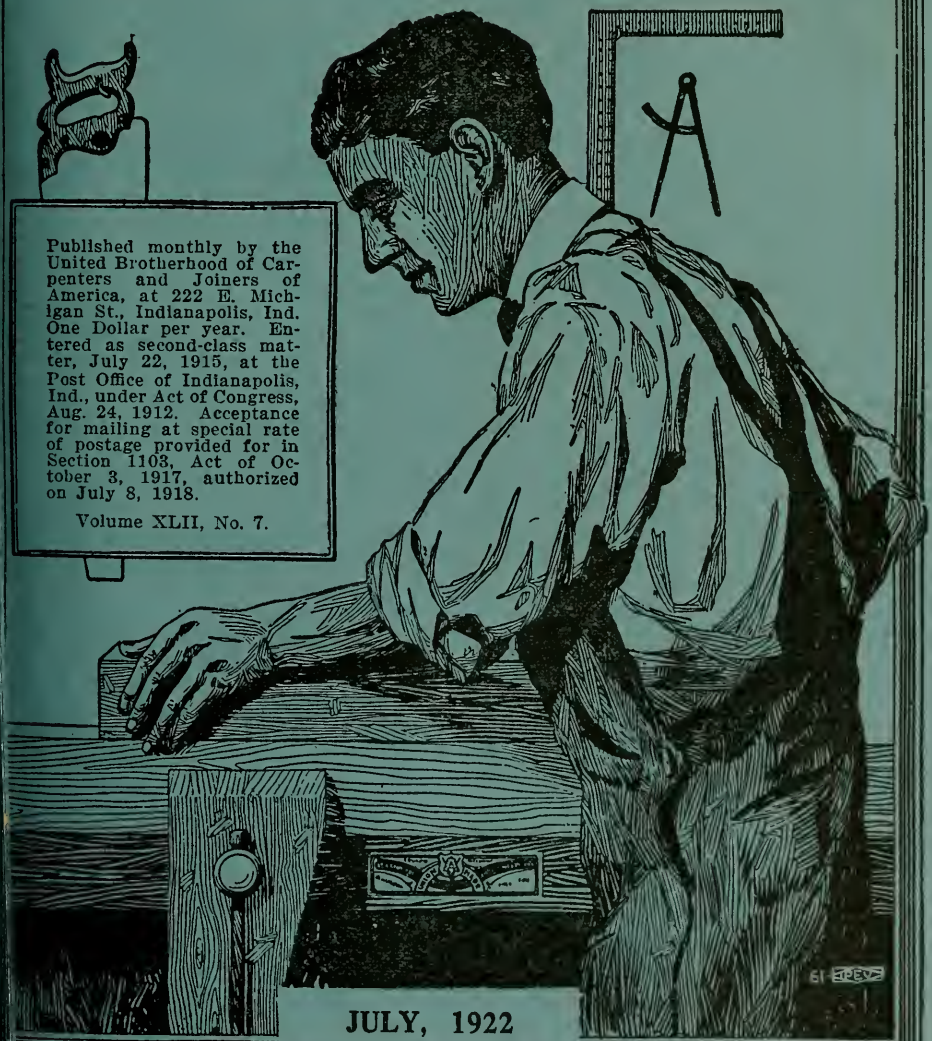
The Carpenter



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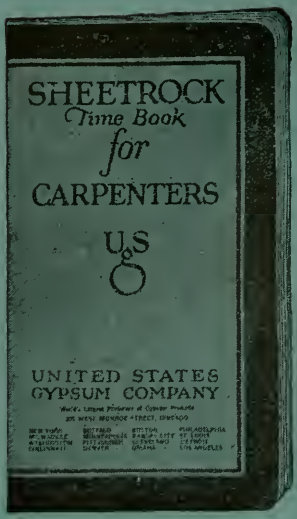
Volume XLII, No. 7.

JULY, 1922



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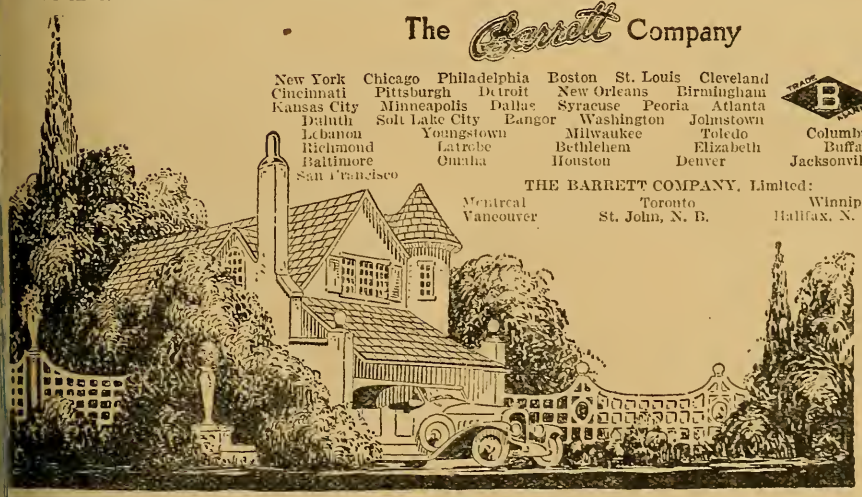

BOYLE'S BAYONNE ROOF AND DECK CLOTH

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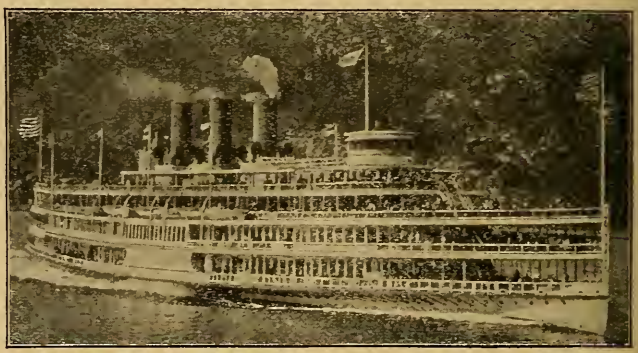
A REAL TEST

FOR A

REAL ROOFING



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Bayonne Roof & Deck Cloth on the decks of our river steamboats, successfully resisting the grinding wear of many feet—despite the rapid changes of temperature, from foggy dampness to burning sunshine—constitutes a very severe test.

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They're Full Cut and well made, out of the Best Boatsail Drill—a soft material that lasts a long time. Lots of room after they're washed—no binding when you stoop.

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When You Want The Best

Three Sizes
20 oz.
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Ask for

The GRIFFITH Master Builder for 64 years known as the GERMANTOWN Master Builder. If you can not be supplied at your local dealer's send for the Master Builder Catalog of Hammers and Hatchets.

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The
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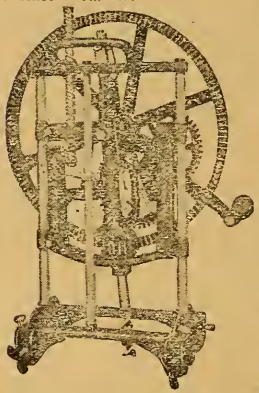
An automatic, ball bearing machine which makes a perfect mortise ten times faster than ordinary hand methods. Makes 100 clean-cut mortises per day without brace bit, chisel, or other tool. Specially adapted for door locks, sashes, sash pulleys, screen doors, sliding and folding doors, cabinet work, etc.



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COLGAN MACHINE & SUPPLY CO.
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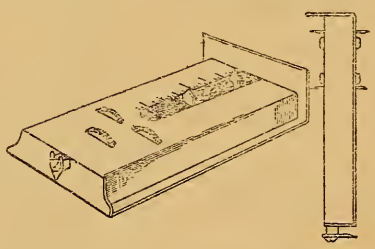
Switzer's Improved Butt and Lock Gauge



For Placing Butt, Mortising for lock, gauging for strike-plate. Length 3¼ in., width 1⅞ in., 9-16 in. thick.

Design neat, Sheet Steel case, dull nickel finish, marking spurs have slotted hole, permitting adjustment for clearance, overcoming difference in width of lock and strike-plate, being fastened to blocks carried on screws revolved by means of knurled nuts, extending through indentures in, but below surface of, the case.

If not carried by local merchant, send $2.00 P. O. money order to

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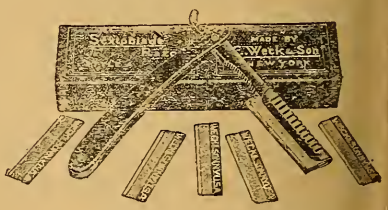
WECKS SEXTOBLADE RAZOR



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BUILT FOR CORRECT SHAVING.

EASY TO STROP, INSURING LONG BLADE SERVICE.

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OR EDW. WECK & SON, N. Y

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Black Diamond Files possess character. They are unsurpassed for sharpness of cut and durability. Scientifically tempered to retain the qualities that have made them famous

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And Sargent Auto-Set Bench Planes are just as good as they look. They are professional tools, made to meet the most exacting requirements of particular carpenters.

The Auto-Set feature makes it possible to remove the blade for whetting and replace it in exactly the same position without re-adjustment—an exclusive Sargent feature.

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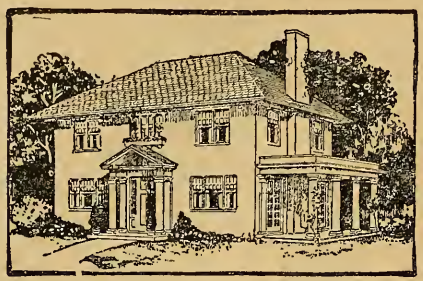
Sargent Steel Framing Squares give the lengths and cuts of hip, valley, jack and common rafters without figuring on the part of the carpenter. Full particulars are contained in the Sargent Steel Square Booklet which will be sent on request.

Sargent & Company

Hardware Manufacturers

55 Water Street New Haven, Conn.

SARGENT
LOCKS AND HARDWARE



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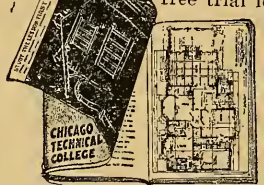

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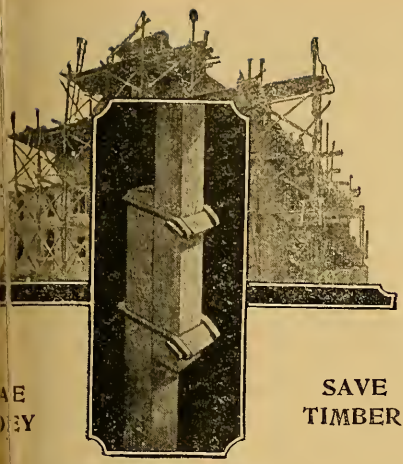

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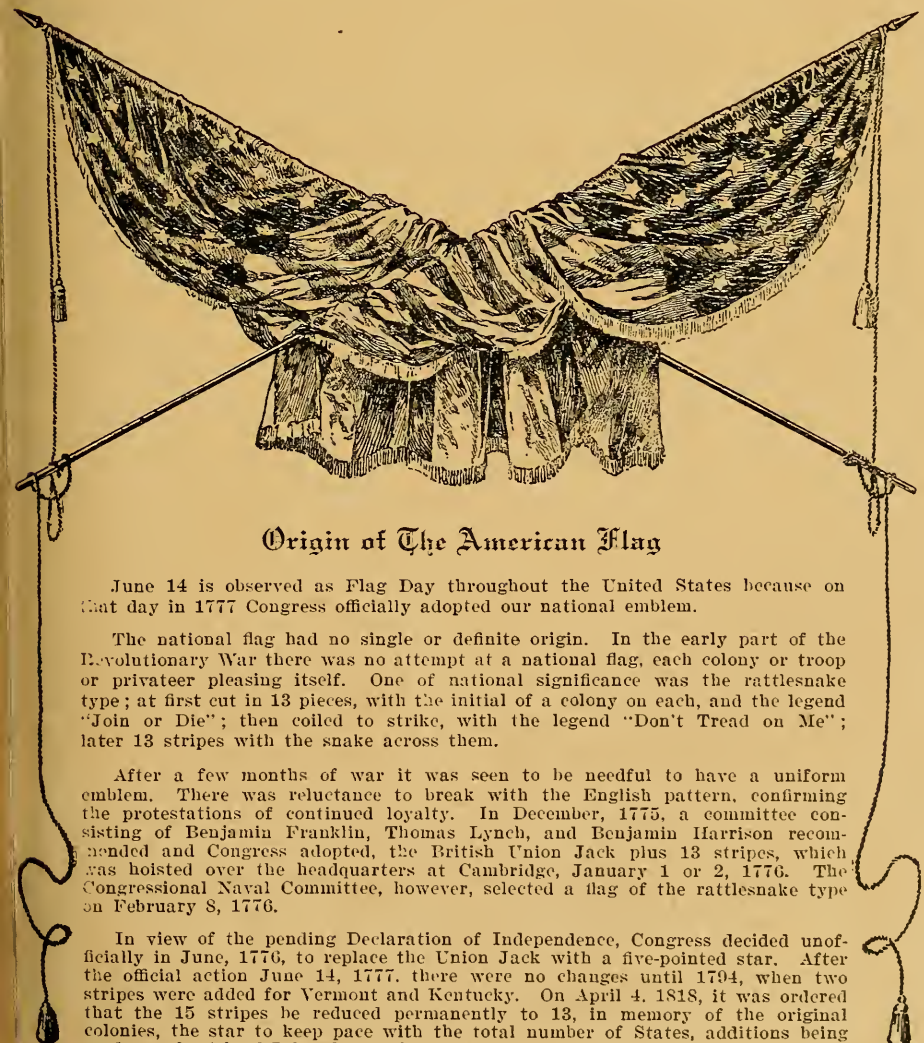

Origin of The American Flag

June 14 is observed as Flag Day throughout the United States because on that day in 1777 Congress officially adopted our national emblem.

The national flag had no single or definite origin. In the early part of the Revolutionary War there was no attempt at a national flag, each colony or troop or privateer pleasing itself. One of national significance was the rattlesnake type; at first cut in 13 pieces, with the initial of a colony on each, and the legend "Join or Die"; then coiled to strike, with the legend "Don't Tread on Me"; later 13 stripes with the snake across them.

After a few months of war it was seen to be needful to have a uniform emblem. There was reluctance to break with the English pattern, confirming the protestations of continued loyalty. In December, 1775, a committee consisting of Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Lynch, and Benjamin Harrison recommended and Congress adopted, the British Union Jack plus 13 stripes, which was hoisted over the headquarters at Cambridge, January 1 or 2, 1776. The Congressional Naval Committee, however, selected a flag of the rattlesnake type on February 8, 1776.

In view of the pending Declaration of Independence, Congress decided unofficially in June, 1776, to replace the Union Jack with a five-pointed star. After the official action June 14, 1777, there were no changes until 1794, when two stripes were added for Vermont and Kentucky. On April 4, 1818, it was ordered that the 15 stripes be reduced permanently to 13, in memory of the original colonies, the star to keep pace with the total number of States, additions being made on the 4th of July after each admission.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—HISTORY AND VARIATIONS

(By J. H. Walker, Secretary of Bureau of Co-Operative Societies of the A. F. of L.)

THE earliest authentic record of the starting and operation of a store by a consumers' co-operative society is contained in a document dated 9th of November, 1769. The following is an exact copy of it, with the names signed to it:

9th November, 1769.

This present Day it is agreed upon by the members of our society to take what money we have in our Box and buy what victual may be thought necessary to sell for the benefit of our society. And the managers of our Society may borrow what money They think Proper for that End and purpose. And when the interest is paid of what money you borrow and the men received their wages for buying and selling these Victwals we Deal in, the Society will both reap the benefit and sustain the loss of them, and If any member of our society Pay not what quantity of Victwals he receives at the end of four weeks If the Menagers require it of him. Neither him nor his, shall have any more right to our societys Victwals If he be found buying Victwals from any other and leaving the trade in debt of the same according to the option of the society.

Alexander Walles	James Broun
John Wilson	William Walker
Andrew Orr,	William Bunten
his X mark,	Thos. Barr
Robert Walker	J. Gemmell,
John Burns	his X mark.
Wm. Hendry,	
his X mark,	

The historian, William Maxwell, who was in 1910, President of the International Co-operative Alliance and ex-President of the Scottish Wholesale Co-operative Society, Limited, on writing the history of co-operation in Scotland, has this to say about this first co-operative society which adopted this document as its By-Laws:

"The Honor of being the first to enter the co-operative field, not only in Scotland, but in Britain must be given (so far as present research can prove) to the Fenwick Weavers' Society. Fenwick is a small village near Kilmarnock, in Ayershire, Scotland."

The co-operative movement in England and Wales according to their official report, had on December, 1919, 3,088,136 members. Their wholesale had at that time about $12,000,000 capital invested in it, and did almost a $450,000,000 business that year. The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale society did approximately a one hundred and fifty million dollar business during that same year.

Perhaps the most important feature in that plan which differentiates it from other plans, is the fact that in their retail stores they charge current prices for all goods they sell. If anything, their prices are a shade higher than the prices charged by other retailers, because they always keep the very best grades of goods and give honest weight and measure—and every three months they give back to their members in the way of returned savings or dividends, based on the amount of purchases each made during that period, their proportionate share of the surplus, usually depreciating their fixtures and other equipment whatever amount is necessary, to take care of the loss on account of wear and tear, putting a given percentage (usually about 2 per cent of the surplus) in a reserve fund, setting aside specific amounts for charitable and educational purposes—besides contributing funds in strikes, political campaigns, and assisting in many other ways in the interest of labor.

They usually pay a smaller fixed rate of interest on their share and local capital in Great Britain than the legal maximum that is charged by corporations or banks loaning money. That is done on the theory that the less interest they pay, the larger the returned savings will be — and, as the returned saving is given back on the amount of patronage given the institution by the shareholder, they who have the largest families who buy the largest amounts, and who need it most, get the greatest benefits from the co-operative movement.

The Belgian movement is more idealistic. That society usually returns out of their first surplus savings whatever amounts the original subscribers put into start the institution. From then on, the entire funds and property are owned and used by the society as a whole. They usually charge a shade lower prices than do the other merchants, which forces the private merchants to reduce their prices also—this gives the non-co-operator (the public) some of the bene-

fits (in the respect) of the co-operative movement.

The Belgians use the surplus to extend the movement—to do the work of education, to assist in strikes, for political campaigns, in the interest of the workers and for charitable and various other purposes.

The Italian and French co-operative movements in the past have largely operated on a cost basis, and as this resulted in the private merchants coming down to the same prices, there being no surplus savings to return, or to be used for educational, extension, or other purposes, it has resulted in the movement not making as great progress as in the countries where the other methods are practiced. Latterly, however, the movement in these countries is developing in the direction of the British, Belgian, or German movements, and this, in addition to the better and growing understanding of the benefits and purposes of the co-operative movement, is largely responsible for its greater extension and upbuilding in those countries in recent years.

The German co-operative movement is a compromise between the British and Belgian movements, in that they usually pay a flat returned saving of 5 per cent on all purchases made, and the current rate of interest on share and local capital—using the surplus in the same manner as the other movements.

In America, because the nationalities of all those countries are represented here, we have co-operative societies being operated by all of these methods, with whatever additional variations there may be in the co-operative movements of the different other countries in the world, because we have here practically every nationality on the face of the earth.

In addition to all of the different varieties of co-operative societies being operated in our country, we have developed a type of co-operative movement that does not obtain in any of those countries. It is called the American Rochdale plan. In it, we have the retail stores running like the Italian societies, on the cost basis. The wholesale operated on a basis of 2 per cent above the cost of running the wholesale and supplying the local stores that are operating on this plan and where original Rochdale plan stores are trading with that same wholesale, they get 5 per cent returned saving (or the German plan) on all purchases they make; 4 per cent on their share and loan capital, or less than the banks charge as interest (which is the British plan); they use the surplus for the same purposes as do the other co-operative movements in Europe. It is impossible however, to operate successfully on the American Rochdale plan without a wholesale.

Under this plan, the funds are usually subscribed by Local Unions, state and national organizations, and although this gives immediate returns in cheaper goods, and it is possible to operate so that enough funds might be saved in the way of a surplus (through the wholesale) to employ the necessary auditing and accounting force; to establish and maintain the right kind of a bookkeeping and checking system, so that the finances may be safeguarded fully, and also so that the work of education may be carried on.

There is not the personal interest taken by the individuals whose organizations have invested funds in that kind of an institution, that there is when that same individual invests his own funds personally in an original plan Rochdale co-operative society, where current retail prices are charged and where a substantial saving is returned every three months. And, while at the present time it has not been developed to the place where it can be said positively that this weakness will, or will not be overcome, where the membership understand the co-operative movement and know how to conduct it properly, and are operating on the original plan Rochdale basis, at the present time that plan is the much more successful and satisfactory.

HOW TRADES ARE TAUGHT IN THE NEAR EAST

(By Jane Hill.)

WHICH is the better way—to have a boy learn carpentry by having him become an apprentice to a carpenter, or to let him get his instruction in the vocational training schools? This is a much disputed question; it is interesting to find a happy combination of both systems.

The Near East Relief, which has under its care in the Levant the safety and welfare of 100,000 orphans largely sup-

ported through the efforts of American workmen, is making an effort to combine both the apprenticeship and the vocational methods in the relief orphanages and it is working out very well in the orphan centers located in the tourist cities where trade is reviving. Throughout the Caucasus and the adjacent territory the economic life of the country is paralyzed. It has been impossible to till the fields during the seven years of war; mills and factories have been burned by the opposing armies and 80 per cent of the handlooms used in the manufacture of clothing have been destroyed. In the Russian Caucasus practically the only work to be had is found in the industrial centers established by the Near East Relief to help the refugees support themselves.

One of the best examples of the practical application of the apprenticeship and the vocational methods is found in the Vickrey Industrial Institute, one of the smaller Near East Relief orphanages located at Koum-Kapou, a section of Constantinople. Here the boys are apprenticed to masters whom the leading merchants of the city recommend. A scale of wages is worked out for the apprenticeship period. Each boy receives 20 per cent of his wages for car fare and incidentals and the balance is banked for him. When his apprenticeship period is completed he has a small capital as well as his trade with which to face the world. The boys choose the trade they wish to learn. In Constantinople, they are now serving as apprentices to goldsmiths, watchmakers, electricians, carpenters, tailors, blacksmiths, pharmacists and dentists.

During their period of apprenticeshi the boys are all housed at the Vickre Industrial Institute and not in the home of their masters, so they are always un der the supervision of the relief workers Their work by day is supplemented i the evening by lectures and lessons They receive instruction in their ow language and literature, Turkish, mathe matics, history, drawing (leading up t mechanical drawing) and penmanship A special prize course is offered i English, a language they are very eage to learn because it adds so much to thei chances for commercial advancement i a tourist city like Constantinople.

It is the object of the Near East Relie in caring for the 100,000 war orphans t have each one learn a trade so they wi be ready to take their place in the in dustrial life of the country when cond tions become more settled, for it is large ly on these boys and girls that the futu welfare of the country depends. Obv ously, it is quite impossible for the orp anages with their limited equipment t teach all the leading trades so the ap prenticeship system is being relief upo to give the boys greater advantages an at the same time reduce the running ex penses of the institution by eliminatin the number of instructors. With th apprenticeship system in vogue the boy have a wider opportunity to do the wor for which they are especially fitte Otherwise if all the boys were taug only the few trades open to them in th orphanages, the labor market would b overflooded with workers in certain in dustries, leaving a shortage in others.

THE POT OF GOLD AT THE RAINBOW'S END

(By P. J. Morrin.)

IT is because there is something more to life than the making and spending of money that the open shop fallacy is luring its devotees on to inevitable disappointment and ultimate ruin. If the selfish demands of capitalistic greed continue to goad the workers on to economic warfare as the only means of self-preservation, industry will destroy itself. It is not an issue between open shop and closed shop; the issue is between an American standard of living for all workers or ruin for industry and chaos for all. The application of common sense in the spirit of fair play would bring back prosperity and the happine we all seek.

After all, people might be divided i to three classes: The masses who wo to live; the geniuses who live to wor and the parasites who eat and live a drink to forget. How to bring the groups into harmonious relationship about all there is to our industrial pro lem.

The aspiration of one group to ru over the others amounts to self-agra dizement and carries the gem of disi tegration. The rule of any particul class is tyranny.

The group which regards profits as th ideal of attainment, necessarily neglec

the element of service and a just exchange of values becomes a secondary consideration. There is nothing socially sound about their theory.

The ambition to acquire as much of the world's goods as it is possible to get without violating the letter of the law, is the ambition of all legalized graft. Men of this group see only opportunity for profit in the misfortunes of others. This procedure is a detriment to humanity, and morally wrong.

It is time to adopt a new rule for business. There is but one basis upon which a sound economic, social and political structure can be built. It is the rule of giving value for value, fair play and square dealing in all industries. Profit should be the increment created by service and none should be debarred of the full fruits of his labor.

Before we can do this it is necessary to recognize what is actually an immutable law in nature. We cannot get from others what we will not concede to them. In order to get our rightful share of nature's bounty we must acquire that attitude toward all men which inspires us to do right for right's own sake. Not until then can we attain that state which we call happiness. Prentice Mulford wrote:

"When you hold persistently to the successful mental state, you become a magnet, drawing other people to aid you, as you in turn can aid them."

The average man who devotes his whole life to acquiring money is too busy to think about the damage he leaves in his wake. Usually he is too stupid to recognize the part played by mental forces in the mad pursuit of gold. If he lives past middle age, he begins to realize that the game was not worth the candle consumed and he faces eternity with misgivings and fear in his heart. Finally, he is willing to exchange his gold for a peaceful conscience and he lavishes his fortune on numerous charities. When he dies he leaves a will calculated to benefit this world and hoping to find at least dreamless oblivion in the next. The great goal of life has been missed, and even the grave is uncertain.

The brutes who are of such small moral stature that they are willing to deprive women and children of bread to enhance their profits; the inhuman employers who deliberately create unemployment to force degradation and want upon toilers; the open shoppers who want to run industry on a selfish, one-sided basis; the patriots who profiteer on the urgent needs of their fellow-citizens, and systematically rob the Government; the employers who make promises in prosperity and dishonor them in adversity; these are the men of troubled minds.

COST OF LIVING AND WAGES

(By R. W. LaFollette.)

IT is an old trick of the guilty rogue to raise the false cry of "stop thief" and divert the attention while he makes good his escape with the swag.

When the war ended and the American people found time to look after affairs at home, they demanded a reckoning with those responsible for the riot of plunder which ruled in American business.

During the war the Government had called upon the people to give their sons, to give their substance, to buy Liberty Bonds, buy Victory Bonds, buy Thrift Stamps, support drives for the Red Cross, Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army, the Association of Friends, to this worthy organization and to that patriotic league.

And the people did give, and give again. They gave out of all proportion to their ability. The poor gave their savings, the wage-earners divided their daily wage. The men and women of small salaries gave and borrowed, gave at every call and are still carrying their interest-bearing obligation. And the rich gave—some liberally, some not so liberally—out of their abundant and increasing wealth.

While the war was on the people blindly accepted the mounting cost of living as a part of the war burden. There was no time to investigate its cause, no facts upon which to determine as to its justice.

But when the war was over and prices continued to soar, when living cost 25 per cent more in 1919 than in 1918, and 1920 cost 17 per cent more than 1919, the limit of forebearance had been reached. The storm broke. The Amer-

ican people demanded that the robbers who were plundering the public be called to account.

And the robbers were ready to raise the cry of "stop thief" and lead an indignant public off on a false trail.

The real profiteers were fully organized and prepared. They had been organizing trusts and combinations to control prices for twenty years. They had control of agencies to make the alarm nation-wide. Their press covered the entire country.

They raised a great hue and cry against labor. Organized Labor was the "guilty party." They claim that there were more than twenty-seven million wage-earners in this country; that nearly one-fourth of them were organized into unions; that these unions had forced enormous wages advances, and that this had lifted the general wage level and thus caused the unprecedented increase in prices.

The great and all-powerful monopolies had been forced to increase prices or stop production. They would "never have thought of increasing prices if these labor organizations had not forced them to do so to meet the demand for extortionate wages. They had been completely at the mercy of the labor unions and had suffered long and patiently and had really lost money in their struggle to protect the public against the tyranny of the unions.

They appealed to the American people to sustain them in their unequal contest with these unions. They were un-American institutions and must be broken down. In their place we must establish the "open shop" and emancipate labor.

The open shop cry was their slogan and for more than a year their press propaganda has been poisoning the public mind against Organized Labor.

So insidious, persistent and widespread has been this propaganda by the press of organized wealth, that its false charges against labor have found some lodgement in the public mind.

There is not the slightest chance that those chargeable with the economic wrongs which the public suffers will be justly punished, but at least the responsibility should be placed where it belongs.

I lay down certain propositions here which are economically true and admit of no denial.

1. The nominal increase in wages has been uniformly less than the increase the cost of living each year since tl war.

2. The nominal increase in wages h followed and not preceded the increa in the cost of living.

3. Whatever nominal increase the has been in wages since the outbreak the European war in 1914 has be forced by the increased cost of livin unjustly imposed upon the public by tl war profiteers. Wage advances ha been one of the effects of high prices a not the cause of high prices.

A table compiled by the United Stat Department of Labor conclusively e tablishes these propositions, and sho in the most graphic manner how far b hind the cost of living the wages union labor trailed, even during a since the war period when "high" wag have prevailed.

The comparison is made with 100 the base in 1913.

Year	Union Wage Rate	Cost o Living
1913	100	100
1914	102	103
1915	102	105.1
1916	106	118.3
1917	112	142.4
1918	130	174.4
1919	148	199.3
1920	189	216.5

The peak was reached in 1920, wi the wages of union labor showing an i crease of 89 per cent and the cost living an increase of 116 per cent ov 1913.

Not once during the period from 19 to 1920 did the wages received by O ganized Labor breast the steadily mou ing costs of living. Wage advanc lagged behind, and far behind, price a vances.

Labor has struggled to maintain d standards of living and it has lost in t struggle.

Normal wages may be high, but r wages are low.

The total earnings of a laborer at t end of the week will buy less food a clothing and fuel today than it wo buy before the war.

In fact real wages have actually d clined for more than twenty years, wh measured in the purchasing power of t earnings of labor.

In a critical study of the relation l tween wages and the increased cost living, Professor William Jett Lauck, t

nomist, made an analysis for the rs 1912 and 1918, inclusive, of the ancial reports of all corporations hav- an annual income of $1,000,000 or re, in the lines of business in which ordinary consumer is particularly erested as reported in Moody's and r's financial manuals.

The corporations were shown to have en $800,000,000 more in annual fits on the average for the year 1916, 7 and 1918 than for the three-year od of 1912, 1913 and 1914, and the res for production showed conclu- ly that the increased profits were not to increased production. They were to the fact that the corporation took rger proportion of every dollar spent he purchaser.

hese corporations, typical of the tices of all, nearly trebled their aver- net income on capital stock during period covered by Professor Lauck's ies.

That they have continued to fleece the public, the increased prices for 1919 and 1920 conclusively prove.

These great profiteering organizations in every line of business raised prices until the people could no longer meet their extortionate demands. They were confronted with the alternative of reducing their profits or cutting the wages of labor. They turned upon labor.

For more than a year they have been making war on labor unions and charging labor with responsibility for high living costs.

This attack on labor will fail. There will be great hardship and suffering, but in the end the truth will prevail. Labor will be vindicated and will come out of the battle with a solidarity welded in the fire of common suffering, a greater fighting force in the eternal struggle between the masses and privileged monopoly.

IDEA TO AVERT STRIKES

(By Marion Root, Local Union No. 11.)

GOVERNMENT ownership of all public utilities and the coal and corn situation for instance, should be studied.

The miner gets about $1 for mining a ton of coal and loading it on cars; the railroad men receives in wages about 50c per ton for hauling it to its destination; the delivery man gets $1 per ton for delivering it to our home, and yet corn is cheaper than fuel. How come? Too much difference between the man who produces the wealth and the man who consumes most of the wealth. The big wages are no good; the high prices are no good. What we should have is men in office big enough to see the needs of the people, which are common sense laws and then enforce the laws.

When the carpenter receives $1.25 per hour and is unable to save enough to build a home, something is wrong. Carpenters cannot pay $1.25 per hour for some one to build a home for them. Bricklayers cannot pay $1.25 per hour to a carpenter to build a home for them. They are the consumers—they either buy or rent, and most of them rent for lack of money to buy. So I claim the $1.25 per hour is no good to the workman. When a workman can receive 80 per cent of what he produces, then he can own a home. When a farmer gets 80 per cent of what he produces, he can hire the various crafts and give them 80 per cent of what they produce. When the boss receives 20 per cent of what I produce, it is enough and he, in turn, can produce goods and sell them just as cheap as Germany, England or Japan.

But when American made goods are sold in some foreign country for less than at home, it breeds strikes, war and poverty.

The American people have no need to fear any country; there is no country on the face of the earth that can produce goods as cheap as we can, as fast as we can, or one little bit better than we can. Yet why say Germany has better dyes? Why not buy them and pay them what they are worth in goods, such as we have to sell, be it toothpicks or threshing machines? Then impose a single tax and make it universal. Why pay a fine for producing something beneficial to the human family and the rest of the cattle.

I claim there is no need of the great unrest, strikes, wars, etc. All we need is law and its enforcement—one little law to curb the profiteers would do more than to stop strikes. It would feed the people.

When I was making 50c per hour I was earning more bread and butter than I am at $1.25 today.

Money sharks are very busy all the time. If I wish to borrow four or five thousand dollars, a man says, "give me $150 and I will tell you where you can make the loan," and I agree to pay $150 commission to that shark; then the loan shark lets me have 80 per cent of the amount of the loan, taking 20 per cent bonus, which is 60 per cent of the value of the building to be erected. I furnish the 40 per cent and sell; then make a second mortgage at a 30 per cent discount, which actually places the home in question in the hands of the consumer at about a 200 per cent inflation in value. He must buy or rent and he does, no matter which way, the consumer pays the bill, coming and going, and on about 30 per cent of what he produces, and then supports the government that permits such profiteering to exist.

Why not lay down and say "go to it, everybody for themselves and the devil take the hindmost."

Poverty and crime is on the increase; it is always so, while a few are making millions by the score by exploiting the various people here below.

But one good thing, according to the Good Book, is that their operations cease when they leave the earth or there wouldn't be room even in hell for the most of us.

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST LABOR

IN an article on the labor problem of today The Catholic Standard Times has this to say:

"The labor problem in its larger aspect as the problem of poverty is one of the persistent problems of the ages. It originated very early at the dawn of history and has run through the ages like the proverbial red thread. At times it has assumed an acute character and brought society to the verge of utter destruction. The worst phase it ever took on was when labor was degraded to the status of slavery. In some form or other, labor has always been an object of exploitation, possibly with the exception of the Christian Middle Ages, when it was enthroned in its proper place and when it received high honor and ample protection. At present, the old problem has cropped out with renewed virulence. It bristles with difficulties, as perhaps never before, and is fraught with terrible possibilities of evil.

"In recent times the treatment of labor has been one that swings from extreme to extreme. We have seen labor petted and humored and in every way deferred to. If after such an experience, it acts as a spoiled child that should not be cause for surprise. But the pendulum already has swung to the other extreme. The blessings so fervently pronounced on labor have changed into equally fervent imprecations; the praises lavishly heaped upon it have turned into severe rebukes and bitter indictments. Just at present, labor is blamed for many things for which, if it is not entirely innocent of them, it shares the responsibility with others. It is taken to task most severely for its unwillingness to aid in the readjustment of the nation's industry by concurring heartily in the reduction of its wages. It is blamed for what is called ill-timed insistence on the closed shop, the labor union and collective bargaining. The sympathies of large sections of the people are being alienated from the cause of labor, as the result of this agitation. On the strength of this veering of public opinion, capital is beginning a new war on labor and trying to bring it back to a condition of tractableness and submission, which in the eyes of many is the only proper place for the workingman.

"The worst thing for a child are parents that follow no fixed policy in education, but that allow themselves to be inspired by their moods which change from day to day and even from hour to hour. It is precisely this attitude and policy, full of uncertainty, that generally prevails in the treatment of labor. Such treatment is not wholesome. It creates false expectations andarouses resentment.

"Rarely does the public get the truth concerning labor troubles. They are mostly seen as through glasses, out of focus and grotesquely distorted. This for example is eminently true in the Virginia mine difficulties. The public has been treated to one side of the question, which of course is unfavorable to labor. The violence of labor has come in for round condemnation. But of the underhanded methods said to have been employed by the operators to break the

morale of the strikers and to goad them to unlawful deeds, little has leaked out. We remember how illy the Interchurch World Commission Steel Strike Report fared. Everything was done to discredit its findings. These are instances that give an idea of how things are manipulated and juggled in order to create impressions unfavorable to the cause of labor. These instances, however, are typical. Labor always has had a hard time getting its side of the question before the public.

"There is a specious argument often used to turn the anger of the consumer against labor. It is charged that the greatest item in the costs of production of any article is the wage paid to the laborer, and that consequently the high prices prevailing at the present time are due to the refusal of labor to agree to a reduction of wages. That seems to clinch the argument and put labor in the wrong. Still in spite of this fact, labor is not absorbing the national wealth; it is not even becoming appreciably richer. But that ought to be the case is the largest share of the price of the product went actually to labor. It must not be forgotten that the resources of nature are given gratis and that the only thing that costs is labor. A small percentage of profit taken from an extensive surface will amount to very much, especially if levied on a commodity which nature offers free of charge. It is not the purpose of this article to claim that the cause of labor is absolutely just and that labor is responsible for none of the evils of the hour that so sorely vex all classes of society. It merely wishes to show that the verdict against labor is based on a one-sided presentation of the case. To judge on the basis of evidence thus sifted, constitutes an essential unfairness. It is under this unfairness that labor chafes and becomes irritated."

THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT

(By John F. Nasen in "The Nation.")

THE workers of Boston have built a house of which they are proud. Not many miles from Plymouth Rock on the shores of Massachusetts Bay it stands, a half-brick half-wooden bungalow, which I, an American workingman, assert may mean almost as much to future civilization as that rock.

People talk to me of various isms and have heard many a soap-box orator on Boston Common describe the perfect state. But I have had enough wind; I want action. The proof of a system is the working, I told a fellow bricklayer one day when we were dreaming of building houses for wage earners at moderate prices. Nearly a year has passed since that remark, a year of hard, uphill work. Instead of telling the bosses and master builders that there were better ways of doing business than they knew, we determined to show them by actual work done. My philosophy does not run much beyond what I am able to do, but after there is something to point to I am willing to shove out my finger.

There is something to point to now—a wage-earner's product which has in it the promise of a whole economic reconstruction. The house in question is the first product of a thousand co-operative working builders, with the boss eliminated and with democratic management substituted. It is a dream a few mechanics have long cherished. Two years ago George Edwards and I determined to do what many idealists have been talking about for ages. We had faith in our fellow workmen in the building trades, and we believed there were brains enough to make our experiment a success. We were both bricklayers, but each of us had knocked about a bit over the world and we knew something of talking in public because we had long taken part in union meetings.

Edwards and I would go about from one union meeting to another telling of this new idea of ours to build without bosses, and to put roofs over workers at 15 per cent less than present costs. At last we got together men from nearly every building craft to join our councils. Every Saturday night we came together in a small hall at Wells Memorial Labor Temple and discussed ways and means. And we did a lot of talking before a chance came to put our theories into concrete form.

One of the newspaper men who had given us several articles in a Sunday

paper became interested. He said he was willing to take a chance. By that time we had nearly seven hundred members owning from one to ten $10 shares. but arrangements were made by which the journalist would pay the bills weekly until the work was completed. Together with the journalist and his wife we looked over drawings and plans and agreed on a price. It was a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars below what regular contractors would have estimated.

Our plan has been to make no profits, but to get a small percentage on money invested, and to pay good wages. Work, steady the year round, is a mechanic's dream, and we determined to supply it if possible. None of us was to receive more than a foreman's pay. and when they elected me President and I took charge of the offices at 68 Pemberton Square I was alloted a salary equal to what I earn from a good week's bricklaying. The plan of organization was drawn up by a young Boston attorney who steered us past many legal difficulties. We agreed that no stockholder should have more than one vote no matter how many shares he might own. We were determined that the corporation should be run by men and not by dollars. This is the essence of co-operation. The State of Massachusetts has always been conservative when it comes to giving charters to co-operative organizations. but by good luck our attorney was able to secure a charter with broad powers to carry on any industry directly connected with construction work.

This house was undertaken at a time when building materials had reached the top notch and labor was still $1 an hour. A foreman was elected and a building committee consisting of bricklayers. carpenters, steam fitters, plumbers, plasterers. and paper hangers was chosen. Each craft was to look after its own particular part of the job under the direction of the elected boss and building council. The meeting just preceding this first venture was the most thrilling in our experience. We had no equivalent. and no sum had been set aside for it, so a dozen of us went down into our jeans for money to pay for necessary tools.

We gave the journalist and his wife the right to add to or take away from the original plans, and the services of an architect were not required—at le we got along without one. Rough pla placed in our hands were made into bl prints by one of our experienced carpe ters, and they worked. The journalis wife proved to be an expert shopper a was able to buy much of the mater used in the house at a reduction. the other hand she and her husba asked for changes which proved pensive. Experts who have examin the house estimate its value at about t thousand dollars above what it has co.

In spite of difficulties and miscalcu tions in this initial construction job have gone on with the work, and n have to our credit thirty-eight finish contracts. We have bought outright large tract of land in Dorchester a upon one corner have built a two-st apartment house worth eleven thous dollars. This we hope soon to sell order to turn our money over into ot similar houses.

Recently the directors have bro ened the membership requirements, li iting shareholders to those who h union cards in the building trades. a have extended the privilege to any tr unionists. A few small loans have b taken from banks and liberal frie who are in sympathy with the propo tion. Our efforts in building are limi at the present time by the lack of av able funds to allow us to accept attr tive propositions requiring initial capi of many thousands of dollars. W completed houses. with several gara with every kind of repair construct work to our credit, we feel we can saf go before the public and ask for mo to carry on a plan of work wh will eventually eliminate unemployme poverty. and industrial warfare.

There are plenty who predict fail and a few members have withdra discontented with methods and mana ment. but I am sure we Boston w builders are on the right track, lead to a method of production which v give contentment and work to thousa who will feel that they are free and dependent American workingmen. A I am happy to say, we have met with antagonism from the Master Build Association. Its Secretary has wish us success if we can point to any p by which houses may be built at reas able cost.

SWISS CARPENTERS

(By George Cecil.)

ALL over Switzerland the carpenter does well, and in the Engadine—as the Alpine district lying near the borders of Italy is termed—his services are special request. For many of the uses are built almost entirely of wood, e foundations alone being of stone or ck. As to the chalets, in which the orer classes live, they are often wood oughout, the rough planks used in construction passing through the nds of a local carpenter, who, work- under the direction of the prospective useholder, undertakes to complete ction. And an excellent job he makes it, too.

In many villas only the foundations d the lower story are of stone, the er ones being of wood, thus furnish- the carpenter with additional em- yment. The partition walls are often de of the same material, while the ustraded verandas, balconies and ging windows, which form a feature so many plank-built Swiss houses, put ntless francs into the carpenter's ket. The deep projecting eaves and f ornaments, which are frequently of od, also benefits him; and the quet flooring, in which the well-to-do hweitzer" especially delights, may ve a windfall to the carpenter. Pan- g, too, keeps him busy—especially e is a man of taste, and skilled in lying colored woods. Indeed, the on with plenty of money to spend s the carpenter cate blanche to do he likes, and to spare no expense, stipulating for results which will e his house the pride of the neigh- ood. In almost every case the wish is gratified.

It may be noted that the carpenter with a good connection, and with some insight into the building trade, sometimes launches out as a builder and architect, being financed by some local man of means. Provided that he is well served by his employes, wealth comes to him.

The Swiss carpenter is also a clever cabinet-maker. So great, in short, is the demand for his work, that a skilled craftsman receives orders from persons living at a considerable distance, while the inhabitants of the neighboring countries frequently avail themselves of his services. The cabinet-maker's labor finds scope in wardrobes, chests, tables, and the uncomfortable three-legged, high-backed stool-chairs, the original patters of which has been handed down throughout the ages. Incidentally, the demand for these goods keeps the carpenter busy making packing cases in which to despatch them to their destination. As a carver he also excels, the decoration upon the outer wood-work of the villas and chalets attesting his uncommon skill in this direction. Indeed, if money is no object, almost every inch of wood is thickly covered with carvings, much of which is a true work of art.

Carpenters' tools being mostly the same all the world over, there is no need to describe in detail the Swiss variety. Rules, adzes, mallets, pincers, set-squares, chisels, augers, jacks, gimlets and so forth are used, the pattern being very similar to the American variety. It may, however, be pointed out that the "Engadiner" excels in notching and cogging, and that he is an adept in the art of dovetailing.

MR. DOOLEY AND THE PHOTO ENGRAVER

"THIS a woise burrd, Hinnisey, that counts his chickens ivery foive minutes."

"I see by the papers," said Mr. Hennesey, "that the Photy Engravers on won a glorious victory and, be the e token, the Assasyation tuk a foine , sure I thought they wuz the bist ds."

"They worr," began Mr. Dooley, slowly removing his pipe, "ontill the vocifous minarity, as they say in Rooshia, convinced the Lord High Commissioner that a condition av peace wuz a rayflection on his Amiricanism. There used to be," continued Mr. Dooley, "an Open Shop Assasyation, but with nuthin to hould it togither but ruinous compaytition it wurrent very healthy so the boonch of shtalwart Amiricans who comprised it consaved the idea av trannsfurrin their good affices to the prisint Assasyation and spreadin the gospel therein. So they wint in a body to the convintion of the Assasyation, and a foine

upshtanding boonch they worr, repraysinting at last a dozen shops. And the noise they made, Hinnisey, wud make a jazz orchestry look like a quite moment in a dafe and dumb asylum. Tilligrams and affydavits worr read from Boston, Detroit and Battle Creek and other shtrongholds av freedom and Amiricanisim, and the Amirican Plan worr proved beyant a doubt the only salvation av the indoostry. They ridicooled the idea av a coompact with inny labor organization. 'Whut fools ye are,' they said, 'to let that little guy Matt Woll run yer affayers.' 'What manner av min are ye,' they asked, 'to give all yer profits to that boonch of highbinders?' And the assimbilled diligates bein mostly nawthin but business min without any elecutionary edication and niver havin aytinded a nayger camp meetin and onused to emotional hysteeria dropped their chins on their manly chists and waited for the motion to adjourn. Ye see, Hinnisey, it worr a great day fur the Amirican Plan."

"Whut," asked Mr. Hennesey, "is this Amirican Plan they talk so mooch about anyhow?"

"The Amirican Plan, Hinnisey," said Mr. Dooley, "is the last wurrd in e-fishency. It raymooves the nicissity av worrying about quality production because, forsooth there is no quality to worry over. Furthermore, it raymooves the timation from the workinmen to spind his ill gotten gains foolishly, thus relaving the silk shirt market. In other wurrds, Hinnisey, the Amirican Plan transforrums the bulsheviki into a soopressed sight and raymooves sooch distractions from the noble brow of the management. But annyhoo, whin the merry-go-round shtopped and the music died down, the Lord High Commissioner worr committed to the Amirican Plan and immejitly shtarted to boombard the rank and file with the progagandy av the glories that worr theirs for the takin. Havin seen the loight and been saved, he used iviry indivor to save the others. Some av the bosses bein hard headed business min, in shpite av the fact that they worr in the engravin business, rayfused to jine the 'all goin out and nawthin comin in' chorus, but a hull lot of 'em did and that's how the foight shtarted. Whin thirty-six hundred min worr locked out, bun fires worr lit on the Boston Common and in Battle Creek the welkin rang for joy and they say there worr held a pajamy parade in Detroit, led by hizzoner the Mayor. In some places they even donned the ooveralls and wurked in the shop, think of it, Hinnisey, loike the martyrs av ould. After siviral days av it, whin the min did not come crawlin back there worr a boonch av headaches amountin to an epydemic and wan by wan they shnapped out av it and signed up. So there, Hinnisey, ye have the shtory av misplaced confidence."

"But whut av the Lord High Commissioner," asked Mr. Hennesey. "Oh, him," replied Mr. Dooley, knocking the ashes from his pipe. "At last rayports the assasyation mimbers worr takin up a collection to prisint him with a diamond shtudded autymobeel."

THE HIGH COST OF BEING UNORGANIZED

(By J. M. Budish.)

NOTHING is so expensive for the worker as the luxury of not belonging to the labor union of his industry. The high cost of remaining outside of the union movement is mounting so rapidly that only utter blindness could fail to see it. For a worker to stay aloof from the labor unions and to depend entirely upon the fairness of the employer amounts almost to a committal of suicide by neglect. For the high cost of being unorganized is bound to crush and destroy this individual worker almost as surely as if he were to go complacently in front of an express train.

Let us take a case of an employer renowned for his self-asserted fairness. Who will doubt the word of Judge Gary of the Steel Trust? We all remember how Judge Gary publicly professed his utmost consideration for the workers not to speak of mere fairness or justice. Why Judge Gary sympathized with the worker belonging to the union. He alleged that the union member "becomes an industrial slave of the union." Union members must pay dues, assessments. The maintenance of the union involves considerable expenses. And it is all so unnecessary. Here is Judge Gary him-

elf who assures us that "labor unions ıay have been justified in the long past, or I think workmen were not always reated justly, but there is at present no ecessity for labor unions." You see, at resent, according to Judge Gary, work- ıen are always treated justly.

The public statement was made by udge Gary at the annual meeting of the tockholders of the Steel Trust at the eginning of April of this year. Since ıen, the wages of the unorganized steel orkers have been reduced three times y Judge Gary and his trust. On May 3, 1921, came the first 20 per cent duction in wages—from $5.06 to $4.05 r a ten-hour day. Only two months ter, on July 16, the wages of the un- ganized steel workers were reduced nother 9½ per cent—to $3.70 for a n-hour day. And on August 29th, nother wage cut of almost 20 per cent, ducing the wages to $3 for a ten-hour ıy was put into effect by the Steel ust.

Mind you, this is the richest corpora- n of the country—the trust that made ring the last year a net profit after ying the fabulous salaries to Judge ıry and all the rest of the Presidents, ce-Presidents, etc., net profits amount- g to the little sum of $185,000,000. ıe corporation besides, has accumulat- in undivided surplus profits more than lf a billion dollars, $522,000,000. w, this insatiable trust while ac- mulating profit upon profit and while asting of its fairness, justice to and nsideration for the worker, this al- ed examplary employer goes ahead d reduces the wages of its unorganized rkers to 30c an hour, which would ount to $13.20 a week on the basis the forty-four hour week. But even rking as they do, ten hours a day, or ty hours a week, the unorganized el workers could earn at most only 3 a week.

Here we have the high cost of being rganized expressed in exact figures. t a single organized trade in this coun- had to submit to more than one re- tion of wages during the same five nths. Not in a single organized trade re the wage reduction during this iod higher than 20 per cent. It must ther be remembered that the organ- l workers gained considerable in- ases in wages during the period of sperity, that when the depression ted their wages were at much higher levels than the wages of the unorganized steel workers. Practically in every organized trade the wages were almo t twice as high or more than the 50c an hour received by the unorganized steel workers. But even from their considerably higher wages the organized worker s owing to their organized resistance were in no case reduced more than 20 per cent. In most of the cases the reductions were much lower, mostly between 10 and 15 per cent.

It is fair to assume that if the steel workers were organized they would not have fared any worse than the greatest sufferers among the union workers. With a strong organization they might have had to submit to the first 20 per cent reduction, but certainly under no circumstances would the Steel Trust have had a chance to force upon organized steel workers the second and third reductions. The second and third reductions amounted together to $1.05 a day or to over $6 a week. That is the minimum cost of being unorganized. The unorganized steel workers pay at least $6 a week for the privilege of staying outside of the labor movement. That is the least amount in net cash, not to speak of the very long hours, humiliations, and indignities that the unorganized steel workers have to stand day by day merely because they are unorganized. Compare this with the cost of maintaining any union, even the most extravagant, and you will immediately appreciate how significant this cost of maintaining the unions is in comparison with the high and ever mounting cost of being unorganized.

The high cost of remaining unorganized is so staggering that it is no wonder why the unorganized workers are compelled to submit to a life of untold misery, of actual semi-starvation and extreme desolation. Organization is the only hope of the worker. It is his only protection both against the high cost of living and against the still higher and mounting cost of being unorganized.

Personal stocktaking of where the money we earn under union conditions goes to is strongly urged for those who take goods that are "just as good" as Union Labeled commodities.

Benjamin Franklin said: "A rolling stone gathers no moss." A careless spender gets no W. S. S.

Editorial

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INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1922

Non-Union Worker Condemns the "Open Shop"

Charles G. Gilbert, Secretary of the Tennessee Manufacturers' Association, recently circularized all Tennessee editors and political candidates with a statement that warns the candidate that "the people" will not stand for the Union Label being used on cards, stationery, etc., of office seekers.

In the same circular Gilbert said also, among other misstatements and contradictions: "The association with which I am connected does not discriminate between union and non-union."

This and others of Gilbert's statements stirred a non-union worker in a so-called "open shop" to write to the editor of the "Chattanooga Labor World," in which he said in part:

"Allow me space to answer the article by C. C. Gilbert, Secretary of the Tennessee Manufacturers' Association, which I saw in a copy of your last week's issue (handed me by a friend who is a union man).

"Everybody now knows that an 'open shop' means a non-union shop, and those now supporting that movement believe that a workingman should work for wages which are not ample to support himself and family and under conditions which are nothing short of slavery.

"These so-called 'open' shops are today paying laborers in most cases $1.50 to $2 for a long day's work. Can a man with a family rent a decent house for less than $15.75 a month? (what I am paying). Can he feed a family on less than $30 a month? Then figure in clothing, doctor bills, insurance, and a thousand and one other things, and where do you come out? In debt—of course. Will the proprietor of the so-called 'open' shop furnish you credit? You know the answer. Mr. Gilbert and his kind will, more than likely, condemn the workman as a crook for failure to pay the debts which have been forced upon him by these advocates of the 'American plan' in industry.

"The Union Label on a candidate's card is public notice that he favors a fair day's pay for a fair day's work, and that he is opposed to the kind of slavery that myself and thousands of others have been forced into through the hypocritical propaganda of Gilbert and his kind, hiding behind the grand old Stars and Stripes by naming their movement the 'American plan.'"

* * *

Organized Labor Starts Bank In California

The first co-operative bank in California has been formed by the railroad employes and other organized workers of San Bernardino, who have just taken over the stock of the San Bernardino Valley Bank, and converted it into a co-operative institution to be known as the Brotherhood Trust & Savings Bank.

The workers of San Bernardino, who already have a thriving co-operative

store, laundry and newspaper, have been planning for the past year to mobilize their funds in their own co-operative bank. They secured an option on the stock of a well known State Bank organized in 1889, having the oldest savings bank charter in the County. At their request, Manager Walter F. McCaleb of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Co-operative National Bank of Cleveland traveled across the continent to help them work out the co-operative details of the bank. Following the purchase of the stock of the existing State Bank by the organized workers, a new board of directors was elected to take over the bank, limit the earnings of the stockholders, and provide for the co-operative distribution of profits with depositors. The Brotherhood Trust & Savings Bank starts with a paid in capital of $85.000, assets of over $770,000 and deposits of $600.000. The workers of San Bernardino predict that the new co-operative bank will have deposits exceeding a million dollars within a year.

* * *

Workers Dependent Upon Fixed Standards of Pay

In an editorial the "Chicago Tribune" recently said in part:

"This nation assuredly, if it is wise, will drop the theory that life here presents unbounded opportunities for comfort and happiness to all the citizens of the United States. It no longer does, if it ever did. It leaves a large part of its workers dependent upon fixed standards of pay, and if those standards do not permit of comfort and security, there is no escape for the persons governed by them."

"The Tribune" repudiates the old fallacy that economic conditions in the United States present opportunities for employment to all who want them. And that repudiation makes defense of existing conditions inexcusable.

"The Tribune" is right in denying that all citizens of the United States have unbounded opportunities for comfort and happiness. But there is no good reason why they should not have them. In a country with sufficient natural resources to support in comfort the entire population of the world, why should there be lack of opportunity to any citizen for comfort and happiness? Only because to most of these citizens, the greater part of these resources are as if they did not exist. They are withheld from use by the owners, who are encouraged in this course by unwise laws.

"The Tribune" has done well in acknowledging the lack of opportunities. It will nevertheless fail in its duty, should it neglect to go further and point out the needlessness of this state of affairs, and the desirability of removing the cause that produces it.

* * *

Davis Against Cutting Workers' Pay

James J. Davis, United States Secretary of Labor, speaking before the National Association of Manufacturers recently, urged that industry curb excessive wage reductions; that it declare an armistice with labor, and that it support more rigid restruction of immigration.

"Labor may have had its fits of arrogance, employers themselves have not been without them, and at present the temptation to employers is to trim their wage scales to the needs of the hungry unemployed at their gates," he said.

"Nothing could be a more tragic blunder of shortsightedness, even in the business world things are never constant as we would like to make them. Just now the pendulum has swung to the interests of the employer. As prosperity returns the pendulum will again swing to the man who works. If you fill him with resentment now he will pay back in the same coin when he gets the chance."

* * *

Building Operations Increase

Measured by the number of building permits issued during the year in the cities reporting, there was 32 per cent more building done in the United States in 1921 than in 1920.

This includes new buildings, both residential and non-residential and alteration and repairs.

The United States Department of Labor, through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, a year ago collected figures for 1920 and early this year began the collection of like data for the calendar year 1921. Thus far data for both years are available for 140 cities.

There was a decrease of 38 per cent in the wholesale prices of building material between the average for 1920 and 1921. Between May, 1920, and May, 1921, there was an increase of 1½ per cent in building trade wage rates per hour. The estimated cost of building construction covered by permits issued in 1921 was 17 per cent over the cost

covered by permits issued in 1920, due to the increase in the number of permits.

The average cost of one-family dwellings as indicated in the permits of 135 cities having completely segregated data, was $4,314 in 1920 and $3,925 in 1921.

For two-family dwellings the average cost per building was $7,949 in 1920 and $7,874 in 1921. These averages are for the cities that reported for both years.

Although the number of non-residential buildings was larger than in 1920, the money expended in their construction was less. This is accounted for in part by the fact that the number of large sized factories and office buildings projected during 1921 was materially smaller than during 1920, and in part by the decrease cost of building material.

"Additions, alterations and repairs," show much the same condition as "non-residential buildings," in that the number of permits was greater but the amount spent was less. This indicates that many minor alterations were made but that the number of large additions to factories, stores, etc., was not so great.

The permits of 1921 provided housing for 125 per cent more families than the permits for 1920; in other words, for 2¼ times as many families, as indicated by the reports for 119 cities reporting for both years.

* * *

Labor Organizations In Canada, 1921

The information contained in the Eleventh Annual Report on Labor Organization in Canada covering the year 1921, which has just been issued by the Department of Labour, shows the total membership of all classes of trade unions in Canada at the close of 1921 stood at 313,320, comprised in 2,668 local branches. The report shows that over 71 per cent of trade unionists in Canada belong to international organizations. There are in all 98 international organizations having one or more local branches in the Dominion.

Of the 98 international organizations operating in Canada, 75 made payments for benefits, the aggregate disbursements being $24,089,836, an increase of $4,626,226 over the amount expended in 1920. The payments for each class of benefit were as follows:

Death benefits	$9,674,060.00
Unemployed and traveling benefits	423,031.00
Strike benefits	10,161,987.00
Sick and accident benefits	3,081,039.00
Old age pensions and other benefits	749,719.00

In addition to the statistics furnished, the report contains much general information as to the activities of organized labor in Canada as well as reference to important labor events in other countries. As a directory of trade unions the report is very complete, containing particulars of every known local trade union in Canada, and also lists of central organizations and delegate bodies, together with the names and addresses of the chief executive officers for the year 1922.

A chapter in the report is devoted to a class of organized wage-earners who do not belong to the organized labor movement, and include mainly associations of school teachers and government employes. In all there are 41 such bodies having a combined reported membership of 43,298.

* * *

Damaged Panaceas

"The Nation," in an editorial under the caption of "Damaged Panaceas." The panaceas in question were the Kansas Industrial Court, recently said in part:

"We share Governor Allen's desire to abolish the waste, confusion and suffering of strikes. But experience is proving what ought to have needed no such painful proofs, that the organized workers will not on any large scale consent to work under threat of imprisonment a wages set by a court. Such labor is peonage no matter how disguised George Bernard Shaw is certainly right in holding that the cornerstone of the new society must be the duty to work He may be right in holding that compulsory labor will be enforced in a socialist state—though such a state will be in a bad way if it has to depend on machinery like the Kansas Court—but if so compulsion must apply universally and men who work under it must not be piling up profits for an owning class. Neither of these essential conditions is met in America. Any court must reflect the point of view of property-right rather than of labor-right under our existing economic framework. Even if its members are all honorable men they can not be accepted as the masters of labor. The most that State Boards can wisely do is to offer to mediate in labor disputes and to make public the facts un

derlying them. There is no principle of justice to be applied by such courts. As the "New York World" says: 'There is no such principle because wages in modern industry are fixed by a very complicated process of bargaining between employers, capitalists, consumers, and employes.'" To forget this fact is to add fuel to the flames of industrial conflict.

Employe representation, which is the principle behind company unions, is, as we said in our former editorial, a different matter. Our objection is only to those schemes which oppose or ignore the national labor unions. In such great industries as packing and coal mining not only should schemes of employes representation be free from the obvious desire of the employers to defeat the unions, but they should make place for them in their plans. It is significant that the more enlightened employers are beginning to understand this fact. The New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce has adopted a report on Industrial Relations which is remarkable for its sound sense. It condems the so-called open shop plan and commends not only employe representation of the sort to be found in the Dutchess Bleachery and the Dennison Manufacturing Company, but also the principle of "constructive co-operation with labor organizations in an industry-wide scope," such as has been obtained in the clothing industry by the employers agreement with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Even such co-operation is no panacea for economic ills but — unlike the subterfuges which we criticized in our editorial — it is a forward step in evolutionary progress.

* * *

The Closed Union Shop Is Justifiable

We have read with interest a book just sent us under the caption, "The Closed Union Shop Is Justifiable" compiled and edited by Edison L. Bowers and Alfred G. Buehler, published by the Advertiser Company of Tiffin, O. The little volume is a complete, simple and up-to-date case for the "closed union shop." The case, as contained in this book, was used by the Heidelberg debating team which this year upheld the "closed union shop," and was in every particular far superior to any opposing argument presented. After winning three debates in Ohio this victorious affirmative team crossed five states in a two thousand mile debating tour, which carried them West of the Mississippi. In all the debates of the season only one was "lost," and that because some hand-picked judges were opposed to labor unions and refused to vote for any team upholding the closed union shop.

In a brief summary in conclusion the editors say:

"It has been shown that some influence is needed to secure labor justice which must come primarily from labor itself through collective bargaining, which is impracticable without the principle of the closed union shop, and that therefore the closed union shop is an inevitable and necessary institution in American Society. Since the closed union shop would benefit the employer, the workman both union and non-union —and the American public more than any other policy, the advantages of the closed union shop would far outweigh its disadvantages. Since the closed union shop is the natural and inevitable result of American industrial history; since it is the only means available to supplement the law in the control of the giant corporation, because it is supported by the organized millions of America, the American public and our progressive employers, the principle of the closed union shop by its very nature is a practicable principle. It therefore must be concluded that the closed union shop principle is justifiable in that its application would best serve the interests of the American people."

This little book has to be read to be appreciated and we do not hesitate in recommending it to any one interested.

* * *

Classes Organized For Carpenters

Pratt Institute announces the opening schedule of evening classes for the Fall Term, beginning Thursday evening, September 21, 1922. Classes will be organized for Carpenters for the study of roof framing, stair building and steel square problems under the personal supervision of R. M. Van Gaasbeek. Circulars of information and application blanks will be mailed to all members of the Brotherhood upon request by addressing Pratt Institute, Grand Avenue between Willoughby and DeKalb Avenues, Brooklyn, N. Y. The large enrollment for these classes makes it preferable to return application blanks prior to the opening night.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST
416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3536 Wyoming St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District. W. A. COLE
810 Merchants National Bank Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

We are continuously having numerou complaints that members are not receiv ing our official Journal, "The Carpenter, and upon investigation we find that i most cases it arises from the fact tha the only address submitted to the Ger eral Office is "General Delivery," an when sent this way, and not called fo the Postmaster sends same back to th General Office at quite an expense.

We must therefore insist that the F nancial Secretaries of each and eve Local get the correct street address every member of his Local in good stan ing who does not receive the Journa and submit same to the General Offi

Financial Secretaries will also take i to consideration that it is necessary call attention on those same blanks to t names of members who are suspend and granted clearance so that the names can be erased from the maili list in the town or city in which the Local is located. If sufficient blanks a not furnished at any time, our attenti should be called to same and they w be promptly forwarded.

We must also insist that the Financi Secretaries obtain the same informati from all members newly initiated a admitted on clearance, together wi those who have changed their addre and forward same to the General Offi on the blanks furnished for that purpo each and every month.

We also desire to call attention to t fact that it is not necessary to furn each and every month a complete rost of your membership, and their address only changes in same being necessary.

By carrying out the foregoing instru tions you will not only assist this Gene Office in facilitating the delivery of o official Journal, "The Carpenter," b you will do a favor to the membersh at large.

NOTICE

The Chicago District Council requests that all members of the United Brotherhood pay no attention to the advertisements appearing in the daily papers throughout the country by the Citizens' Committee to enforce the Landis Award.

New Locals Chartered

Port Arthur and Vicinity, Tex. (Pile Drivers and Wharf Builders.)
Waterville, Conn. (Railroad Carpenters.)

Pioneer, Tex.	Shadyside, O.
Barberton, O.	Delray, Fla.
Allende Coah, Mex.	Torreon, Coah, Mex.
Cross Plains, Tex.	Sommerville, Ind.
Butler, Ill.	Pearl River, N. Y.
Portsmouth, Va.	Shickshinny, Pa.
San Francisco, Cal.	Herrington, Kans.
Hartford, Ky.	

Total 17 Local Unions.

A Unique Idea

L. U. No. 17 of Bellaire, O., has adopted a new scheme to advertise their Local. It is in the form of a large placard which is posted on the job they are working on and reads: "The Carpenter Work On This Building Is Being Done by Union Carpenters."

Tool Box Stolen

Brother Geo. P. Albertson of L. U. No. 20 of Vineland, N. J., reports to this office that his tool box, together with a lot of tools, has been stolen. The tools are all marked with his initials, G. P. A., and any brother coming across any of these tools kindly notify Geo. P. Albertson, 513 Park Ave., Vineland, N. J.

Working Women Build First Labor Home

The first woman's Labor Temple in the United States is being built in Los Angeles, Cal. Ground for it was broken a few weeks ago. When completed the cost will be in excess of $14,000.

This achievement is due largely to the efforts of Mrs. Frances Neil, Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Central Labor Council, and the action of the Building board from the building, metal, printing, and miscellaneous Trades Council, who have wisely enlisted the co-operation of the women in advancing the welfare of Organized Labor.

The building will adjoin the Los Angeles Labor Temple and will be known as the Woman's Annex. It will be a three-story structure containing a modern kitchen, assembly hall, rest and reading rooms, and offices for the various women's organizations.

Plans are being formulated for furnishing the building and placing a woman in charge to supply information to members. It will be the home of 5,000 active workers in the labor movement.

1922

Once more we stand with half-reluctant feet
Upon the threshold of another year;
That line where Past and Present seem to meet
In stronger contrast than they do elsewhere.

Look back a moment. Does the prospect please,
Or does the weary heart but sigh regret?
Can Recollection smile, or, ill at ease
With what is past, wish only to forget?

Say, canst thou smile when Memory's lingering gaze
Once more recalls the dying year to sight?
Wouldst thou live o'er again those changing days,
Or bid them fade forever into night?

A solemn question, and the faltering heart
Scarce dare say, "Yes," yet will not quite say "No";
For joy and sadness both have played their part
In making up the of "long ago."

Here Memory sees the golden sunlight gleam
Across the path of life and shine awhile;
And now the picture changes like a dream,
And sorrow dims the eyes and kills the smile.

So—it has gone—where all has gone before;
The moaning wind has sung the dead year's dirge.
Time's waves roll on against the crumbling shore.
And sinks the worn-out bank beneath the surge.

Here ends the checkered page of prose and verse,
Of shapely words and lines wrot all awry.
There they must stand for better or for worse;
So shut the book and bid the year good-by!

—Exchange.

Maybe This Will Take Away Some of His Conceit

An employe of a paper manufacturing company, tired of hearing him boast of their importance, dug up the fact that, according to scientific investigation, the ingredients of a man, plus water, are as follows:

Fat enough for seven bars of soap.

Iron enough for a medium-sized nail.

Sugar enough to fill a shaker.

Lime enough to whitewash a chicken coop.

Phosphorous enough to make 2,200 match tips.

Magnesium enough for a dose of magnesia.

Potassium enough to explode a toy cannon.

Sulphur enough to rid a dog of fleas.

The whole collection is worth 98c, and that in a day when things are three times as high as they used to be.

Correspondence

Ladies' Auxiliary Celebrates Its First Anniversary

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Our Ladies' Auxiliary to Carpenters L. U. No. 62, of Los Angeles, Cal., celebrated our first anniversary February 14, 1922, and feel that we deserve "honorable mention."

At the close of the year we have helped a number of needy members of the carpenters' families, because of sickness; visited the sick and tried to comfort the sorrowing.

We have bought one Labor Temple note of $100 and have a balance of $112 in the treasury.

Besides all of this, we have, whenever the opportunity offered, "boosted" for Union-Made goods and insist on getting the Label.

The better fellowship that exists in the different Carpenter Locals and also between them, we feel sure is largely due to the many enjoyable social gatherings that have been brought about because of our Auxiliary.

Through the combined efforts of the women connected with the labor movement in Los Angeles, we are to have a "Women's Annex" to the Labor Temple, providing a convenient and suitable place for women to meet at all times.

With the hope that this may encourage many other groups of women to organize and help the cause of labor, we remain,

Sincerely and fraternally,
LADIES' AUXILIARY TO CARPENTERS' L. U. No. 62.
Estella Orser, Rec. Sec.

L. U. No. 177 Celebrates Its Twenty-Fifth Anniversary

Editor, "The Carpenter":

L. U. No. 177 of Springfield, Mass., celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary on Friday evening, April 28, 1922, at the Central Labor Union Hall. The hall was beautifully decorated with bunting and American Flags. The affair was attended by about five hundred members, their wives and families.

There was a good program of entertainment arranged, consisting of a brief history of the Local by William Foster, who was first President of the Local, also remarks by M. T. Nihill, one of the oldest members.

The toast master for the evening was D. D. Peek, President of Local at present time, who handled the situation very cleverly, there were also remarks by Thos. McCarrol, the present Business Agent. Beautiful vocal solos were sung by Miss Rapisarda and Dennis Hogan.

A Scotch comedy sketch by Brother Neil Patterson took the house by storm and had to answer a number of times to applause. The program over, there was a bountiful supper, after which the hall was cleared and the rest of the evening was devoted to dancing until 12:00 o'clock.

The affair was a success from start to finish and the committee deserves great credit for the able manner in which they put on the celebration.

Fraternally yours,
P. T. GAWEY, Rec. Sec.

Takes Exceptions

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In the May issue of our Journal I read a letter entitled "Landis Organized Baseball." The writer of same is a little too hasty in wanting you to write all Locals to stay away from games of organized baseball. Let me say to the brother through your columns that I, the undersigned, built the giant grand stand, did all the carpenter work for the club, known as the National League of Brooklyn, N. Y. I did the entire work and there was not a man on the job from start to finish that did not carry a card and not saw and hatchet men either, and every man was over 21.

Let me also tell the brother that at the time I started the job Mr. Edward J. McKeever sent to the field for me and asked me about the men that I had on the job and I explained that I had strictly all union men and would pay them the scale. He said: "Go ahead, Bill, get your own men and pay them union wages; it's up to you."

Not only that, I have done other work for him and he was always willing to

mploy union men and pay the money.

Mr. Edward J. McKeever is the Vice-'resident of the club.

I am a man that traveled through the ountry in 1885 with P. J. McGuire, or-anizing our Brotherhood and have been member ever since. I have not as much ove for Landis as Brother Daniels has, ut it is poor policy to kill the goose that id the golden egg.

Fraternally yours,

. U. No. 740 WM. A. CARLEY.
147 92nd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Decision Rendered in the St. Louis Controversy

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Thinking our members would be in-erested, I am herewith submitting copy f the decision rendered by Father 'imothy Dempsey in connection with he wage award made on April 8th, 'ather Dempsey having been chosen by he Master Builders and accepted by the arpenters as arbitrator in that dispute.

Fraternally yours,

J. L. FRITZ,
Secretary, Carpenters' District Council.

St. Patrick's Rectory,
St. Louis, Mo., April 28, 1922.

'o the Carpenters' District Council.

Gentlemen:

The assumption is not disputed that rganization is necessary for the protec-ion of workers and the consequent well-eing of society. Owners of capital in he most stable industries realize that heir rewards are conditioned and safe-uarded by the security assured to them hrough the unions against inferior out-ut, both in quality and quantity. The xperience and observation of your ref-ree have shown him that the absence f cohesion amongst the masses of un-rganized labor destroys the sense of in-ividual responsibility, which was so ctive during the war period, when all abor was organized and busy.

The stagnation in building is largely ue to a state of mind brought about by rumor or belief that prices were about o fall and that, consequently, there was isdom in waiting. The settlement and tabilization of wages in any essential ndustry, such as this is, cannot fail to ispel much of the hesitancy and un-ertainty, that have confronted enter-rise and delayed prosperity. Welfare, ke goodness is self-diffusive; the satis-fied employment of such a body of high-ly skilled men as the carpenters spreads its influence through all the circles of labor and business within the city and and more remotely through the whole country.

After a thorough examination of the arguments presented, both oral and doc-umentary, by the Master Builders and the members of the Carpenters' Union through their representatives, as I have been competent to make, and bearing in mind that there has been no appreciated reduction in the cost of living as to war-rant a much lesser wage than the car-penters are receiving, and that any low-ering in what is known as the American standard of living, is, in the long run, detrimental to the interests of labor and capital alike, as well as to society in gen-eral, I beg to make this award: One dollar and ten cents per hour from May 1, 1922, to May 1, 1923.

Respectfully,
TIMOTHY DEMPSEY.

ADDENDA: In reaching this award, I was guided by the following: The car-penters require an expensive outfit of tools beyond all other mechanics, the purchase and maintainance of which must not be lost sight of in any equit-able adjustment of wages. They have to be familiar with the general construc-tion of a building in following the plans of the architect; in brief, their work is fundamental to the employment of other crafts, and to putting in motion the hu-man and material resources that have been allowed to deteriorate too long.

Information Wanted

Wm. Derlin, whose photograph is here shown, disappeared from his home in New York, N. Y., April 11, 1922. He is

32 years of age and any one knowing of his whereabouts kindly address Chas. Nobis, Business Agent, L. U. No. 366, 441 E. Tremont St., New York, N. Y.

Informatioon Wanted

Ralph Davidson Weston, who is shown in the accompanying photo, formerly a member of L. U. No. 585, is 6 ft. tall, blue eyes, brown hair, fair com-

plexion. Anyone knowing his whereabouts or can give any information regarding him, will be greatly appreciated. Please communicate with

MRS. RALPH DAVIDSON WESTON,
Corona, Long Island, New York.
General Delivery.

* * *

Information Wanted

Anyone knowing whereabouts of J. Harvey Rice, formerly of Philadelphia, Pa., last seen in 1918, please notify his wife.

MRS. M. RICE,
2053 N. 8th St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Oak Flooring Lengths

Clear oak flooring can be purchased for less than the price of clear oak lumber. Bear in mind that clear oak lumber is being spoken of—a better grade than firsts and seconds. F. A. S. will admit small defects not admissable in clear oak flooring or a clear grade of oak lumber.

What is the explanation of this apparent anomaly? How can an industry subsist that apparently charges less for a completely manufactured article than the raw product from which it is made? An article, too, that requires more men per thousand feet to make than any other article in the dealer's shed.

Seven is the lucky number for oak flooring makers. The legians may look for blessings in groups of three; the Oriental mystic may prefer the number 13, but oak flooring men burn incense to a lucky 7 because it's the single word of seven letters that gives them life and permits them to be. This word is the tongue-tieing monesyllable of six consenants and one vowel—which, by the way, must look as bad to a Russian as all of his words do to us—the word l-e-n-g-t-h-s.

The fact that oak flooring is accepted in lengths of 1 ft. and up makes possible the manufacture from common oak lumber. It is lengths that give the oak flooring fellow the right to live.

And yet how often has the builder contested this reasonable plea for existence by specifying long lengths of oak flooring. The manufacturer does marvelously well to give the lengths he does. He must get clear oak flooring out of common lumber and in the cutting necessary to produce it, long lengths are not possible.

It may be safely predicted that as the years pass the lengths of oak flooring will become shorter than they are today. The supply of large timber is diminishing. A less and less percentage of uppers is produced and with this a sharper inspection of the lower grades.

A Man's Prayer

Teach me that sixty minutes makes an hour, sixteen ounces one pound and one hundred cents a dollar. Help me so to live that I can lie down at night with a clear conscience, without a gun under my pillow and unhaunted by the faces of those to whom I have brought pain. Grant that I may earn my meal ticket on the square, and that, in earning it, I may do unto others as I would have them do unto me. Deafen me to the jingle of tainted money and to the rustle of unholy skirts. Blind me to the faults of the other fellow and reveal to me my own. Guide me so that each night when I look across the table at my wife who has been a blessing to me, I will have nothing to conceal. Keep me young enough to laugh with little children and sympathetic enough to be considerate of old age, and when comes the day of darkened shades and smell of flowers, the tread of foot-steps in the front yard—make the ceremony short and the epitaph simple:

HERE LIES A MAN.

The Union Label helps us to provide in times of industrial peace what we very often need in industrial war—a strong organization and substantial funds.

Benjamin Franklin said: "Look before or you'll find yourself behind. Budgets make margins for W. S. S.

FIVE YEARS HENCE

you will receive Five Dollars for every Four you invest today in

Treasury Savings Certificates

Money invested in Treasury Savings Certificates increases

25% in 5 years

In three denominations costing $20, $80 and $800

The U. S. Government Savings System
Second Federal Reserve District

120 Broadway New York City

A Carpenter's Prayer

Our father who art in Indianapolis, look down upon the poor carpenters of Wood River and vicinity at your early convenience.

We ask the father to lead us not into temptations or into open shops, but straightway out of idleness and deliver us into the hands of employers who have lots of work, employers who believe in and practice that good old rule: "Live and let live."

And father, if you can by honorable means soften the hearts of our empolyers that they will not grumble about the little compensation that we are to receive,

Help them to realize from the bottom of their hearts that labor is deserving of as much consideration as capital, and without us they would be helpless,

Now father, when we enlisted in this grand and noble cause we did it with a full knowledge that it was only through organization that we could hope of bettering our poor conditions, now we go along down here minding our own business, working when we get the work to do, giving value received for the wages we get, applying the little we earn to paying house rent and grocery bills trying to keep ourselves and families existing.

And father, we are not asking any advance in our wages and we do not want to reduce them until we are sure that the price of bacon and beans have first been reduced,

Father, we know thou art great and strong and have the power to act, we ask thee to do something, something great, "something that will cause the hair to stand on our heads," especially Brother Bryan and Brother Flynns, because they are both ballheaded.

Now father, let us ask thee to forgive us our fines, our sins and our guilty conscience because we know we sin when we so often fail to call for the Union Label,

Now father, should you feel that we are a little unreasonable, then again may we please ask that you continue to guide and direct the two brothers mentioned. A MEN.

FRANK CROSS.
L. U. No. 1808. Wood River, Ill.

Some Rules To Heed

STOP riding last year's Trouble Bus,
STOP feeling sad and blue;
STOP knocking Nineteen-twenty-one,
STOP doubting 'Twenty-two.
STOP wailing of mistakes you've made,
STOP saying gloom endures;
STOP envying your rival's luck,
STOP lamenting yours.
STOP springing ancient alibis,
STOP thinking them at all;
STOP crying to each friend you meet,
STOP backing toward the wall.
STOP eating only of the husks,
STOP throwing up your guard;
STOP wearing undertaker looks,
STOP saying times are hard.
STOP worrying about your tires,
STOP driving 'round in low;
STOP saving on the Peppy Gas,
STOP all that stuff—and GO!

GO get yourself a Grinmobile,
GO get equipped for speed;
GO after everything in sight,
GO get the joys you need.
GO smiling to your daily task,
GO after business, too;
GO where it never was before,
GO where it waits for you.
GO where the jokers congregate,
GO tell a few, and then
GO home and tell them to your wife,
GO pass them 'round again.
GO where you think the blues abide,
GO where the gloomers sit;
GO hear their pessimistic plaint,
GO talk them out of it
GO make them all stand up and shout:
"GO 'Twenty-one! Adieu!"
GO flood the world with but one song:
"GO big in 'Twenty-two."

—By William Herschell.

'You may dream great dreams for the future,
You may fashion and scheme and plan,
But you will never see those dreams made Real
Lest you will work with your fellow man.

—S. Thos. McBrier

BUILDING BOOKS

SAVE $17.70

FREE TRIAL—Pay Only $3.00 a Month

Here are the world's best books on building, *now reduced in price.* Prepared for you by 25 of the best known authorities in the business. Not a one-man proposition but all that 25 experts know—backed up with a staff

Help Old-Timers Too

Old-timers—Veterans in the building game swear by these great books. They don't use them for study but

Mail Coupon—Don't Send Money

Just fill out the lines on the coupon below and mail it. Don't sent us a cent. We trust you and want you to see the books before you buy. We send the books (not a sample volume) for you to use a whole week. After you have had the books seven days you can send them back at our ex

and Money

Years spent as an apprentice won't give you a better knowledge of building than you can get out of these books in a short time. Beginners and old-timers alike will find them a wonderful aid in their work. Every type of building is covered from cottages to sky scrapers. Everything you ought to know is explained in plain everyday English.

Why These Books are Best

The 25 men who wrote these books are leaders—each one in a special branch of building. Each man knows all there is to know about the particular subject he writes on. This means that you get the combined knowledge of 25 top-notch men. No one could afford to employ this great array of master builders, yet they all come to you and teach you in their books for only a few cents a day.

Endorsed By Thousands

Well known carpenters, builders and contractors everywhere endorse the books. Night schools, trade schools and eminent instructors use them in their work. Over 50,000 sets have been sold on our free trial plan. You don't have to put up one cent to get them for a week's free use.

bership

With every set of these building books, a membership in this Society goes free. This means you get—

Consulting Privileges
Helps on your work and study,
Qualification Tests
Wholesale Prices
Free Employment Service.

This offer will be withdrawn when membership is filled—first come, first enrolled—only a limited number of members can be taken in.

CARPENTRY AND CONTRACTING
VOL. V
ESTIMATES CONTRACTS SPECIFICATIONS BUILDING LAWS BUILDING CODE
CARPENTRY AND CONTRACTING
VOL. IV
HEATING VENTILATION PLUMBING AND FITTING WATER SUPPLY DRAINAGE
CARPENTRY AND CONTRACTING
VOL. III
FRAMING SUPERINTENDENCE LAW OF CONTRACTS SPECIFICATIONS UNDERWRITERS' REQUIREMENTS
CARPENTRY AND CONTRACTING
VOL. II
BLUEPRINT READING DRAWING SHEET METAL WORK
CARPENTRY AND CONTRACTING
VOL. I
CARPENTRY STAIR BUILDING FRAMING SQUARE PLASTERING PAINTING

A Few of the Subjects Covered

Carpentry (including everything from the raw timber and tools to the trimming and turning over to the owner)—Stair Building—Steel Square—Plastering and Painting—Mechanical Drawing—Blue Print Reading—Architectural Drawing—Sheet Metal Work—Building Superintendence—Underwriters' Requirements—Heating and Ventilating—Steam and Hot Water Fitting—Sanitary Appliances—Water Supply—Drainage and Venting—Domestic Hot Water Supply—Hardware—Estimating—Contracts and Specifications—Legal Relations—Building Code—General Index and Review Questions and Index to each volume.

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Casual Comment

The only entirely reliable "friend of labor" is labor itself. So why not have as many friends as possible—keep after that 500,000.

* * *

Anti-union influences are resorting to the old method of quoting building permits in an effort to lure building craftsmen to many localities, that are already overcrowded with idle workers.

* * *

These building permits do not necessarily mean that buildings will be erected, as they are often used by promoters who are seeking credit and our members had better make inquiry of the Business Agent in that locality before making any preparation to locate in such places.

* * *

The Interstate Commerce Commission's finding that the Pennsylvania and New York Central practically defrauded the Government of more than $6,000,000 on cost plus contracts for locomotive repairs sheds a vast and illuminating light on similar contracts more recently made by a number of railroads.

* * *

A socialogist says human beings are divided into three classes—capitalists, landlords and laborers. He is correct in excluding strike-breakers.

* * *

Mr. Gary, head of the big steel corporation says "the sun of prosperity is shining." To the lowly wage-earner in his mills, however, the weather appears still somewhat unsettled.

* * *

We suspect that one thing the matter with industry is that not enough of it is conducted on the floor of the shop and too much overhead.

* * *

Congressman Blanton, of Texas, the acknowledged spokesman of the union-busting "open shoppers" of America has again been castigated by his colleagues. It looks like every time he opens his mouth he puts his foot into it.

* * *

Some persons can't help opposing trade unionism for much the same reason that some persons can't help jumping from a great height. Lightheadedness does it.

When labor is true to itself it will have no further need to ask favors from its "friends." It will then command justice for itself.

* * *

Labor does not ask the Government to better its conditions, but simply to give it a chance to do that for itself.

* * *

It costs $2,000 a year to clothe, feed and house an American soldier, just twice as much as before the great war. If it takes that amount to keep a single man fit to fight, how much should be required to feed, clothe and shelter the American workman so that he may be fit to work?

* * *

The Construction Committee of President Harding's unemployment conference revealed some high financial charges in discussing causes for the recent building depression.

* * *

The boasted drop in food prices during the past year is not sustained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, despite the fact that farmers have been ruined because of low prices.

* * *

Generally speaking, it is among the newly and more loosely organized that the the open shop has made any progress. Another reason for that 500,000.

* * *

The railroads are eagerly awaiting reduction of miners' wages so that they can force down the earnings of their own operations.

* * *

The steel mills of the Calumet region of Indiana report a shortage of labor. The wages paid are at the rate of $ per hour. This, perhaps, explains the shortage. The workers would rather starve to death without working than they would starve to death while working.

* * *

The serious menace created by the usurpation of authority by our Equity Courts, State and Federal, since the first labor injunction was issued in 1888, can only be overcome by the adoption of constitutional amendments, or the legislative regulation of the powers which shall exist in Equity Courts.

If the average trades unionists had iven as much study and thought to the ıjunction question as the average em-loyer does, the injunction in labor dis-utes would have died a richly deserved eath many years ago.

* * *

In open Senate in Washington, where ewspaper men constantly are on watch, enator Thomas Hefflin made the sen-ıtional charge that a debtor bank in the ederal Reserve System made a dummy ıan of $3,000,000 to a director of the ew York Federal Reserve Bank, and ıat the total loans to this man amount-l to $5,000,000, yet not a word of this as published in the press. We wonder hy?

* * *

The man who really believes that the ıion is no good because it has not been ble to present wage cuts should lose no me in learning that if there were no ıions he would have had his wage cut whole lot several times.

* * *

Revolutions of this world have been ·complished not by majorities, but by inorities. The minority had to be large ıough and determined enough and con-nced enough to act.

* * *

Undertakers report that it costs less to e now than to live, but who wants to ve money that way.

* * *

In putting on the great "American an" somebody figured workers all rong in the greatest effort in industrial story to smash the unions by the star-tion route it resulted in cementing e workers in stronger bonds than ever fore. It was a beautiful theory, but failed to work.

* * *

It is an economic error that the price a commodity and the price of labor e identical. Whenever and wherever ir wages are not maintained, living ndards of the workers are affected ad-rsely, the home and family suffer and siness is impaired.

* * *

A fair system of collective bargaining tween business organizations and labor ganizations offers the best solution for dustrial problems. Good times for all ıst be the result of good work for all.

* * *

Frederick Delano, former President of i· Wabash Railroad threw a bomb shell into the United States Chamber of Commerce Convention recently when he declared that "such a thing as the open shop is an irredescent dream." And some dreamers are due for a rude awakening.

* * *

Revelation of the great war loot scandal continue day by day, and, what is regarded by many as most significant of all, no person in authority has denied the charges.

* * *

If the laws to protect childhood from the greed of modern ogres are really unconstitutional, then in the name of humanity it is time for the people of this country to adopt a twentieth amendment, one that will leave no room for the courts to render decisions in favor of the exploiters of child labor.

* * *

If Congress insisted on being shown the books and records of the United Mine Workers, do you think it would hesitate in having them seized? But when it comes to getting a statement as to production costs from the operators the "Government's hands are tied." It all depends on whose ox is gored.

* * *

Henry Ford bought the Banner Fork Mine in Kentucky. He pays his miners $3 more on the day than any other mines in that district. He sells his coal for 50c less on the ton. Question: Is Henry Ford losing money? Operators will kindly refrain from answering.

* * *

After all is said and done, it is the pay rolls of the country that form the foundation of the business of the country. A condition of good business cannot exist except when labor is fully employed at high wages, which permits labor wages to buy freely in commodity markets.

* * *

Wage earners are consumers as well as producers. This is a very short statement of fact that any employer ought to be able to learn without taking a trip to China or any other country when wages are so low that there is no business.

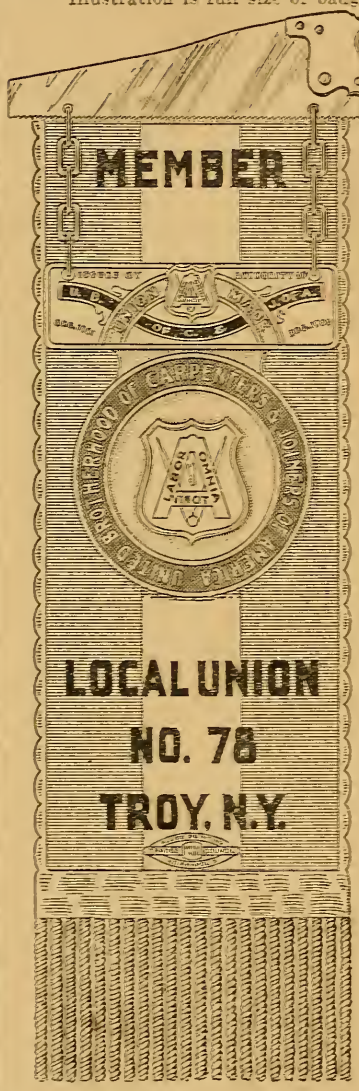
* * *

Wages are a little thing the workers sometimes receive at the end of week—so that they can do it again the following week. Profit is the amount the workers pay their masters for the privilege of earning their own wages.

The New Design

OFFICIAL PARADE AND FUNERAL BADGE

Illustration is full size of badge.



I.P.E.U. 68

PRICES

1	Badge	$1.50
6	Badges or more	1.35 each
12	" " "	1.08 each
25	" " "	.99 each
50	" " "	.96 each
100	" " "	.94 each
250	" " "	.92 each

All metal parts are Gold plated.
Embossing on ribbon in Gold.
No extra charge for Officers titles embossed on ribbon.

For many years there has been a tendency toward the "too much sameness" in parade Badges used by too many organizations and in response to a general feeling that our Brotherhood should have a Badge designed to individually and emblematically represent our craft, a smaller design of Badge than one previously used is shown on this page.

This is a triple Badge. The metal parts may be quickly detached and worn separately. It may be worn as illustrated for parade purposes. The metal parts may be reversed to back side of ribbon, making it a memorial Badge. The ribbon on reverse side is embossed in Silver finish.

The accompanying design has been selected as the *Official Parade and Funeral Badge* of the Brotherhood and one which our membership can well feel proud to wear. The metal parts are all *Gold plated* and the colors as shown are in hard enamel, all in all a very handsome Badge indeed. And we may say will show up *better than any Badge made for similar* use that has heretofore been used by most organizations.

We urge Local Unions *not* to delay action on the purchase of a quantity of the official Badges, due to the fact that time is limited, especially for those wanted for Labor Day, and it is the desire of *this* office that our Unions receive prompt service, hence urge *your* co-operation *in placing orders early.*

Kindly forward remittance with order to

FRANK DUFFY

General Secretary.

Trade Notes

L. U. No. 1384, Sheridan, Wyo., advises they have signed up for a new scale of wages of 93¾c an hour with the Building Contractors' Association.

* * *

St. Louis union carpenters who have been idle since April 1st because of the wage cut from $1.25 to 95c an hour established by the Master Builders' Association, returned to work, receiving $1.12½c an hour.

* * *

District Council of Buffalo and vicinity announces that conditions in Buffalo are very good and all our men working. The City Council passed a motion to pay the prevailing rate of wages, which has been established at 87½c an hour.

* * *

The Chicago Carpenters' District Council, acting for L. U. No. 643, which has jurisdiction over ship, dock and pier, in fact all carpenter work connected with our lakes and rivers; has signed an agreement covering all this marine work at the rate of $1.05 per hour.

* * *

We have just learned that the carpenters of Elizabeth, N. J., have received an increase of 10c per hour, to go into effect immediately. Former wages were $1 per hour, present wages $1.10 per hour.

Foriegn Trade Notes

Two hundred and fifty thousand members of the British Amalgamated Engineering Union are locked out.

* * *

Better labor conditions in Italy are reported in Government commercial reports. Present estimates of unemployed are about 500,000, about 50,000 below the figures the first of the year.

* * *

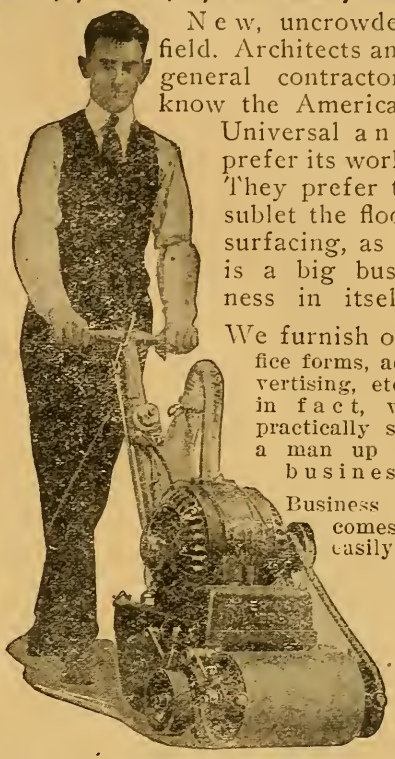
Official announcement was made that the British cotton mill operatives have accepted an immediate wage reduction of three shillings and three pence in the pound and a further reduction of 10 per cent six months hence.

* * *

The request of the Chinese Carpenters' Guild, that the minimum daily wage of carpenters be increased from 50c to $1 and the employers' offer of an advance of 15c, have been submitted to arbitration. Pending the decision of the arbitrators the carpenters have been given a temporary increase of 25 per cent.

Be a Floor Surfacing Contractor

Make $5,000 to $15,000 or More, Yearly



New, uncrowded field. Architects and general contractors know the American Universal and prefer its work. They prefer to sublet the floor surfacing, as it is a big business in itself.

We furnish office forms, advertising, etc., in fact, we practically set a man up in business.

Business comes easily.

Big Building Boom is Here

Building has started all over the coutnry. There are innumerable opportunities for those equipped to handle the work of floor surfacing. The American Universal Machine is essential to hustlers. Get in on the ground floor—get the machine now.

Re-Surface Old Floors

With the American Universal Floor Surfacing Machine, old floors can be made like new and new floors made perfect. The field is wide; every building is a prospect.

Get into a big paying business of your own. Floor surfacing contractors often pay for machine first month and make a good profit besides.

WRITE TODAY for full information. Act NOW.

Seize this opportunity to get into a Business of your own. Write today for complete literature.

The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co.

522 So. St. Clair Street. Toledo Ohio.

Practically all metal workers in Bavaria are idle as a result of strikes and lockouts which are due to the refusal of laborers to accept the decision of an Arbitration Board in favor of the 48-hour week instead of 46 hours as heretofore.

* * *

The labor unions in Japan are said to be fighting vigorously to hold the gains made during the war.

Industrial Teachers' Scholarships In New York

The University of the State of New York is offering twenty-five scholarships to qualified trade and technically trained persons who desire to prepare themselves for teaching. Persons selected to hold these scholarships who satisfactorily complete the prescribed one year resident industrial teacher training course are licensed for life to teach their specific occupations in the vocational schools of the state. The salaries paid vocational teachers now range from $1,800 to $3,500 per annum.

Each holder of a scholarship will receive at least $1,000 for the period of one school year. This amount is paid in ten equal installments.

Holders will be required to be in attendance for ten months in the Industrial Teacher Training Department of the State Normal School at Buffalo.

Applicants for appointment to the industrial teachers' scholarship must possess the following qualifications:

1. Trade, industrial or technical experience. At least five years of successful all-round experience in work of not less than journeymen's grade in some trade, industrial or technical occupation.

2. Education. A good general education and ability to speak, read and write the English language.

3. Age. Not less than twenty-one or more than thirty-six years of age on August 1st of the year in which the appointment is made.

4. Citizenship and residence. A citizen of the United States and a resident for one year of the State of New York.

5. Health and character. Of good moral character and in possession of good health.

On the basis of the qualifications of the candidates a merit list will be set up for each trade, industrial or technical occupation. There will be no formal examination but candidates will be rated by examining committees as to general education, practical experience, loyalty, moral character and physical fitness. Candidates may be required to appear before the examining committees for a personal interview.

The twenty-five scholarships will be awarded to qualified persons with all-round experience in the following occupations:

Electrical construction, repairing and operating.
Machine shop work.
Automobile repairing.
Machine drafting and designing.
Architectural drafting and designing.
Baking.
Printing, including pressword and composition.
Bricklaying.
Painting and decorating.
Carpentry.
Textile working, including weaving, spinning, knitting and dyeing.

Detailed information and blanks upon which application for scholarships may be made should be secured very promptly. The Director of Vocational and Extension Education, State Department of Education, Albany, N. Y., will furnish this material and information upon request.

A Voice From the Ranks

Wake up! Oh, ye men that labor!
Ye fools at the furnace and forge,
Toiling and sweating, yea, dying,
That your masters may revel and gorge.

Wake up, and shake off your stupor,
Come out of your trance and fight,
Are you slaves to be cowed forever
Under a dollar's might?

Get out in the open and fight them,
You've got nothing to lose but your chains,
If it comes to a real test of power
You can beat them by using your brains.

They've got laws and writs and injunctions,
And dollars to back up their power;
But you've got the one thing they're after
To sell them at so much per hour.

They don't buy it now—they just take it,
And throw you a stipend or two,
And like beggars scrambling for pennies
You grab at the pittance they throw.

Ye folks! Can't you see your folly?
The price might be yours to say!
Wake up! Get your dull brains working,
Demand for your labor full pay!

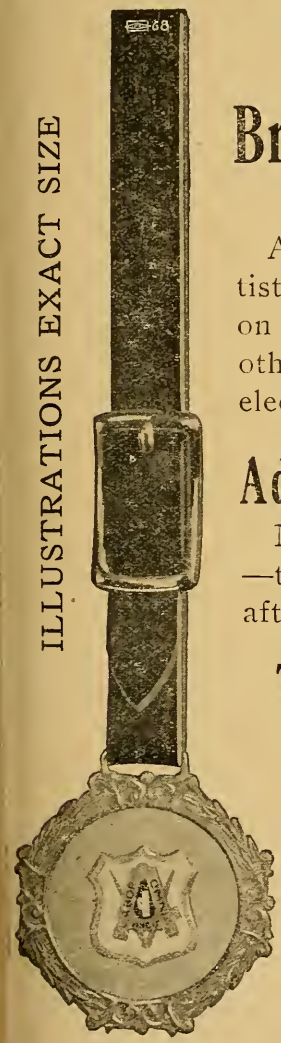
Join your brother—get into your union,
Stand by him loyal and true,
He's fighting your battles unaided,
Wake up, man, and fight with him, too!

Be a volunteer soldier of labor,
Don't wait till they draft you to come!
Get into the ranks with your brother,
And the battle is bound to be won.

—Selected.

WEAR The UNIQUE And HANDY

ILLUSTRATIONS EXACT SIZE



Reversible Brotherhood Fob

A most convenient, and artistic fob. Shows Union Label on one side and Emblem on the other, both beautifully enameled in correct colors.

Advertise Our Label

Made in rich art grey finish —the latest and most sought after novelty in men's wear.

The price is but 50 cents each

All of Our Members Should Wear One

In accordance with the action of our last General Convention to more extensively advertise our Union Label this beautiful fob is brought out to be sold at a popular price, thereby enabling us to make a widespread distribution.

Send all orders with remittance to

FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan St.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

The Golden Rule"

Some 3,400 years ago. when the Hindu kingdoms along the Ganges River were listed among the great powers, there was set up as this precept among them: "The true rule of business is to guard and do by the things of others as they do by their own."

Then some 2,800 years later. but still 600 years before Christ and 150 before Plato. that superwise Chinaman, Lao Tzu, wrote from the walled isolation of his great and learned fatherland: "Requite injury with kindness. To the not good I would be good in order to make them good."

Two Greeks in 1070 B. C.. came yet nearer the wording with which we are familiar in: "Do not that to thy neighbor which thee would take ill from him."

The books and scrolls of the Hebraic law taught this truth. It is a time-worn parchment. believed to have been first inscribed 2.500 years ago, and is to be read: "Whatsoever you do not wish your neighbor to do to you do not that to him," and added to it for emphasis, "This is the whole law. The rest is mere exposition of it."

Confucius may not have known he was not original when he wrote: "What you would not wish done to yourself, do not unto others."

At the first Buddhistic council. held at Rajahrdiga in 477 B. C., the scribes advised: "One should seek for others the happiness one desires for himself."

A century and a half before Christ. the law of Rome once more repeated the theme: "The law imprinted on the hearts of all men is to love the members of society as themselves."

In the law of Moses it runs: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." And Christ later declared this "the law and the prophets."

When Alexander of Macedon marched into Persia in 334, B. C., he found there before him the most usual of all these closely paralleled formulae in the Zoroastian precept: "Do as you would be done by." Mohammed put it in his koran as, "Let none of you treat his brother in a way he himself would dislike to be treated."—New York Times.

Americans Greatest Users of Telephone

The extent to which the people use the telephone, as measured by the number of calls per person during the year. is a reliable index of the telephone development of a country. For the United States the average number of calls made during 1920 per person was 172. Of all the European countries. Denmark comes first with 120 talks per person. For Germany the number is 53, for Switzerland 30. for Great Britain 19. for France 13. and for Belgium 10. It is interesting and significant that in Denmark about 95 per cent of all the telephones are now operated under private ownership. while in the other European countries mentioned the service is operated by the Government.

Convention Call, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

The Thirty-eighth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will he held in L'Assistance Publique Hall, corner of Berri and Lagauchetiere Sts., City of Montreal, P. Q. beginning at 10:00 A. M. Monday August 21st, and continuing in session from day to day, until the business of the Convention has been completed.

Representation at the Convention wil be on the same basis as heretofore Place Viger Hotel will be the head quarters.

The Old Manager Speaks

I've handled a pick and a shovel,
I've sat at a bench in my time.
I've done heavy work in the heat and the murk
I've known all the sweat and the grime;
And so, when some frosty-eyed expert
Talks "Labor" as if it were coal,
"A commodity"—well, I just choke for a spel
Before I regain my control.

Plague take all this dope economic
That puts human toil in its charts;
I tell you that "Labor's" your friends and you neighbors.
It's folks that have bodies and hearts;
It's fathers and brothers and husbands
With mothers and sweethearts and wives,
Who love and who hate and who dream an who wait.
It's real people living their lives.

Now maybe I'm moss-backed and rusty,
But here's how it lines up to me;
Statistics will aid the plans you have made.
They're useful to quite a degree,
But all of your lore scientific
Will fall down again and again,
Unless in your brain this one fact you retai
That "Labor" means flesh-and-blood men.

In brief, it's a problem that's human,
No soulless "commodity" stuff,
And the very best plan I have happened to see
Is just to be human enough;
And when it is finally settled
(I fear I won't be here by then)
It won't be by art of a book or a chart,
But by men dealing fairly with men.
—Berton Bradley, in *Forbes Magazine* (N.

Benjamin Franklin said: "God help those that help themselves." Wise buying is first-aid to W. S. S.

Craft Problems

HOW TO FRAME A ROOF OF EQUAL PITCH

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, School of Science and Technology, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

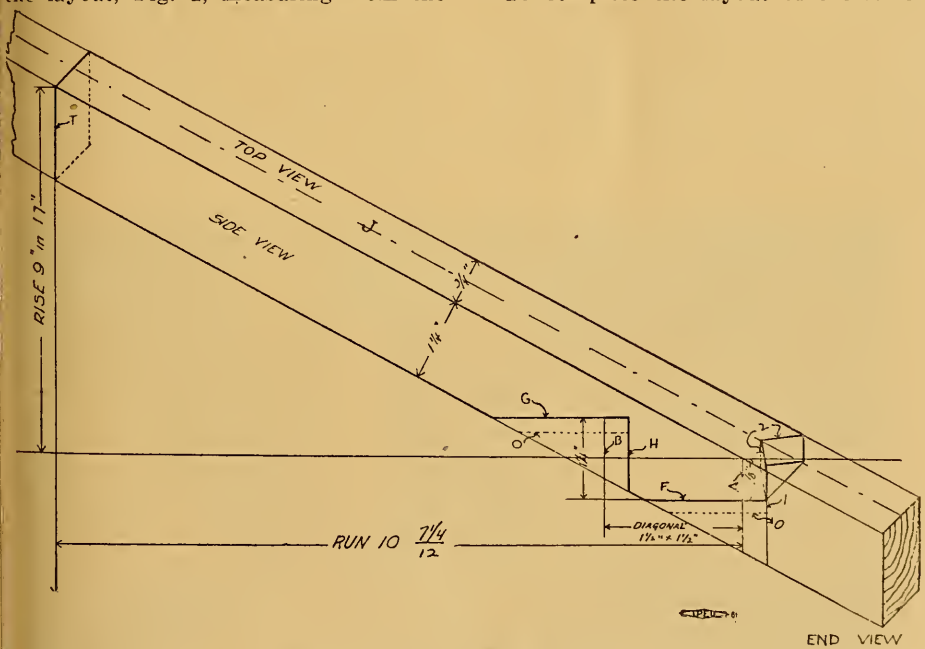
(From "A Practical Course in Roof Framing," Published By F. J. Drake & Co., Chicago, Ill.)

(Concluded)

To Lay Out the Valley Rafter.—The length of the valley rafter is determined in the same manner as the preceding hip rafter, except that the return on the facia line has the reverse cut and the birdsmouth differs. Take the run from the layout, Fig. 1, measuring from the return on the facia line to the butt joint against the hip rafter "P-T," Fig. 1, or $10\frac{7\frac{1}{4}}{12}$ in.

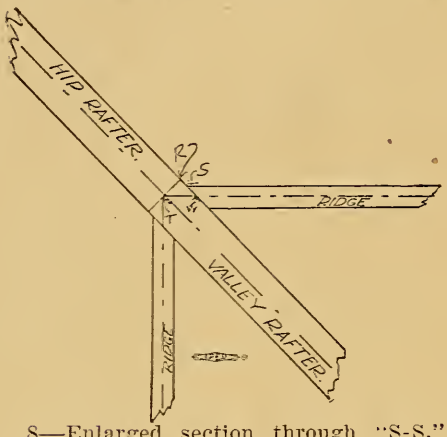
Press the fence firmly against the top edge of the stock to be used and produce the facia line or first plumb line to the extreme right, "A," Fig. 7. Slide the fence to the left and measure on a level line from facia line "A," the run of the valley $10\frac{7\frac{1}{4}}{12}$ in., and produce plumb line "T," the extreme length of the rafter forming the butt joint against the hip rafter.

To complete the layout of the lower end of the valley, measure in on a level line, the diagonal distance of the projection $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. or $2\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{12}$ in. from facia line "A," on the side of the rafter, locating wall line "B," Fig. 7. The valley rafter crosses the plate at the ell of the building. To avoid the need for notching the valley to make a fit into the corner of the ell, the wall line



7—Developed length of the valley rafter.

is moved out, or plumb line "B" is advanced to plumb line "N," Fig. 7, a distance equal to one-half the thickness of the stock used for the valley ⅜ in. This will leave a hole at the corner of the building, which is covered over with

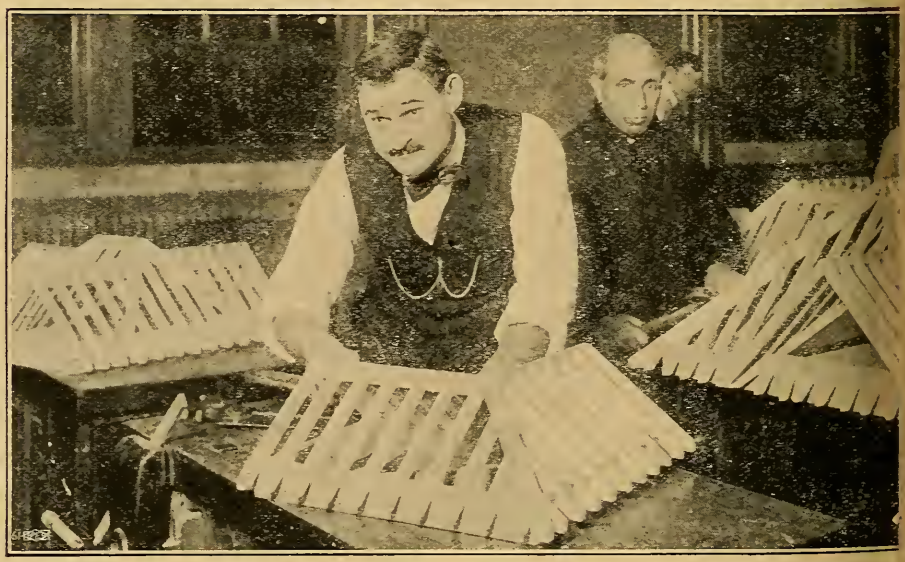


8—Enlarged section through "S-S," Fig. 1, showing the intersection of the hip and valley rafter and the ridge.

the plancher ceiling. To complete the birdsmouth measure down on facia line "A," from the top edge of the rafter, ⅝ in., the width of the facia, and produce plancher level "F." Measure up from plancher level "F," on a plumb line, 1¼ in., locating plate level "G." To make the return on the facia line at the

ell of the building, measure forward a level line from facia line "A," a d tance equal to one-half the thickness the stock used for the valley, and p duce plumb line "1."

Square plumb line "1" across the t edge of the rafter. Also square fa line "A" across the top edge and loca the center point. Connect plumb li "1" on either side of the rafter with t facia line at the center as shown at "2 top view, Fig. 7. This top cut can al be laid out with the steel square by usi 9⅝ in. (bridge measure of the run, in. and the rise 9 in.) on the blade a 8½ in. on the tongue. Mark on t blade for the top cut. For convenien use one-half the run, 8½, and one-h the rise, 4½, giving the bridge measu 9⅝ in. Cut on plumb line "1," on be els "2" for the facia line, on lines "(and "H" for the birdsmouth and on li "T" for the butt joint against the h rafter. The top edge of the valley left square as the corners are in not t way for the roof boards. The cent line being in alinement with the t edge of the common and jack rafte (See end view, Fig. 7).



9—Elevation of hip roof of equal pitch showing method of framing the rafters.

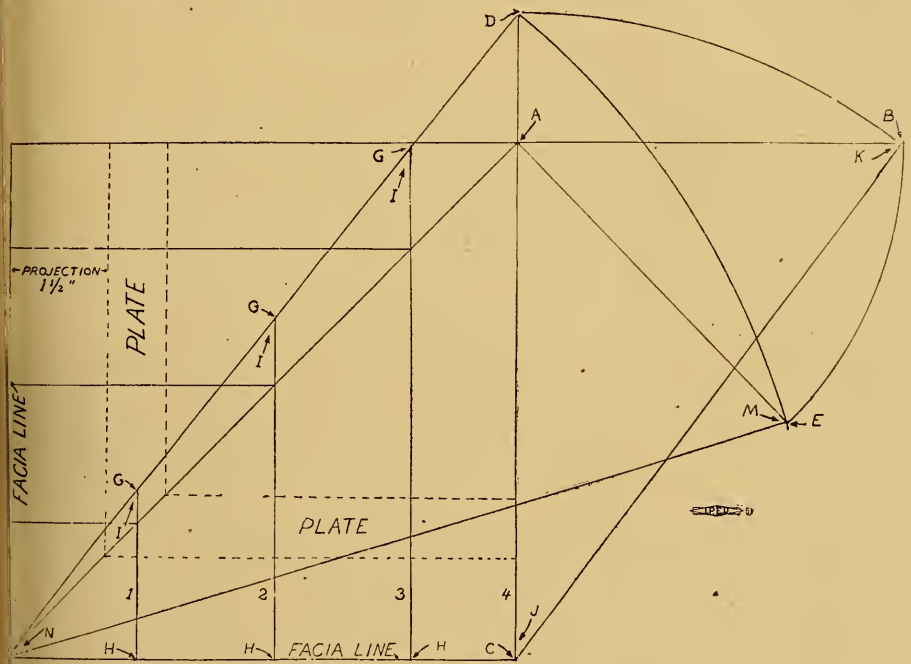
To Lay Out the Ridges.—The run the ridges is taken from the layout. Fi 1, both ridges being the same lengt Measure the extreme length from the en of the gable to the intersection of th center lines of the ridge, hip and valle

ıfters, or 12½ in. From "T-S," Fig. 1, ıis length deduct one-half the thickness f the hip measured on the line of the dge or one-half the diagonal thickness f the hip, "T-W," Fig. 8. Square a line ross the top edge of the ridge at this oint and locate the center. Through is center point lay out a true miter angle of 45 degrees. Cut on this bevel ı the top edge, square across the side the ridge.

To Assemble the Roof.—Assemble the fters as shown in the elevation, Fig.

Set up and fasten the hip and valley fters first. The center line of both raf-rs must intersect at the apex. Set up e ridges next, securing them in place

intersection of the hip and valley rafters. The roof boards continue these lines up, so that when the roof is completed all roof surfaces are in alinement. The exact location of the ridges where they intersect the hip and valley rafters may be determined by their location with reference to the butt joint of the hip and valley rafter. Draw in a section of the hip, valley and ridge, full size, on the layout, Fig. 1, as shown in the section, Fig. 8. Square a line across at right angles to the center line of the hip and valley rafters as at "R," Fig. 8, thus establishing the butt joint between the two rafters. The distance "R-S" gives the distance between the butt joint and



—Graphic method of developing the lengths and bevels of the various rafters used in framing an equal pitch roof.

the proper heights with a pair of com-ın rafters. The ridge is dropped out its normal position to prevent the need backing it, and thus throws the top ge out of alinement with the top edge the hip and valley rafters. Both ges are on the same level, but the tance "W," Fig. 1, lower than the ·x of the roof. If the ridges were ·ked to the pitch of the roof an d the es of the common and jack rafters re continued to the extreme point, all es would terminate in alinement with extreme high point formed by the

the long point of the bevel of the ridge on the side of the rafter.

Development of the Rafters On the Plan.—Fig. 10 will serve to illustrate and prove the lengths and bevels, in a graphic way how they are obtained.

A to B is the rise of the common rafter.

C to A is the run of the common rafter.

C to B is the run of the common rafter.

C to D is the developed length of the common rafter.

E to A is the rise of the hip and valley rafters.

A to F is the run of the hip and valley rafters.

E to F is the length of the hip and valley rafters.

F to D is the developed length of the hip and valley rafters.

G to H is the developed length of jack rafters. Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

Angle J is the level cut for all common and jack rafters.

Angle N is the level cut for the hip and valley rafters.

Angle K is the plumb cut for all common and jack rafters.

Angle M is the plumb cut for the hip and valley rafters.

Angle I is the top cut for the jack rafters.

Runs and Lengths of Rafters.—The following table is prepared to assist the student in checking up his work. It is intended that the framer will take his runs from the layout and develop the lengths with the steel square and fence, using the tables only as a matter of information, giving him the assurance that he has taken the proper runs and determine the proper lengths of the rafters, the measurements listed in the table are the extreme lengths on the center lines. Make allowances where rafters intersect a ridge, hip or valley rafter for the cutting length. It is suggested that the reader frame a model of the roof for practice, building it to the same scale as the layout, 1 in. to the foot. In using the table to check the model read feet as inches, for example, hip "A," the run would read $10\frac{7\frac{1}{4}}{12}$ in. and the length $12\frac{\frac{1}{8}}{12}$ in. The square being laid out in twelfths of an inch, it is an easy matter to check the work up accurately.

Figure to use on the steel square: Common and jack rafters 9 in. on the tongue and 12 in. on the blade. Mark on tongue for plumb cuts and on blade for level cuts. Top cut for jack rafters, 12 in. on tongue and 15 in. on blade. Mark on the blade for top cut. Hip and valley rafter, 9 in. on tongue and 17 in. on blade. Mark on tongue for plumb cuts and on blade for level cuts. Top cut for hip and valley, 8½ in. on tongue and 9⅝ in. on blade. Mark on the blade for top cut.

RUNS AND LENGTHS OF RAFTERS USED IN FRAMING ROOF OF EQUAL PITCH

No. of Rafter	Quantity of Rafters	Runs	Lengths	Kind of Rafters
1	1 pair	2' 0"	2' 6"	Jack Rafters
2	1 pair	4' 0"	5' 0"	Jack Rafters
3	1 pair	6' 0"	7' 6"	Jack Rafters
4	20	7' 6"	9' 4½"	Common Rafters
5	1 pair	6' 6"	8' 1½"	Jack Rafters
6	1 pair	4' 6"	5' 7½"	Jack Rafters
7	1 pair	2' 6"	3' 1½"	Jack Rafters
A	1	10' 7¼"	12' 0⅛"	Hip Rafters
B	1	10' 7¼"	12' 0⅛"	Valley Rafters
C	2	12' 6"		Ridge

Cantilever Roofs

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

The general adoption and utility of roofs of cantilever form makes us realize that there are many new schemes of construction which are out of the ordinary and which, when possible, should be understood.

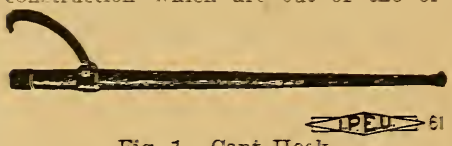


Fig. 1—Cant Hook.

The technical term which heads this article, is derived from the word "can't" viz: "To tilt up to bevel—an inclination from a perpendicular or horizontal line. To throw over"—from which we have —cant-hook, an instrument or tool, Fig. 1, used by lumbermen, carpenters and other mechanics, for turning over or "canting" logs, heavy timbers, such as poles, girders, etc., which cannot well be turned with the hands and body. Thence the term "cantilever"—which is defined mechanically as—"one of two

long arms, projecting from, or towards opposite banks, piers or columns used in bridge building and roofs."

In the application of this principle in carpentry, readers will observe in Fig. 2 a good example of a class built for a bath house or bathing pavilion at a seaside resort, which is worthy of study or reproduction. Put together of planed timbers sawn and all spiked together to the dimensions given in the cross section here illustrated, this example shows the "cantilever" on the top, at left, where it overhangs and forms a hood or protection made from the sun and weather, which would inconvenience those seated or dancing on the upper

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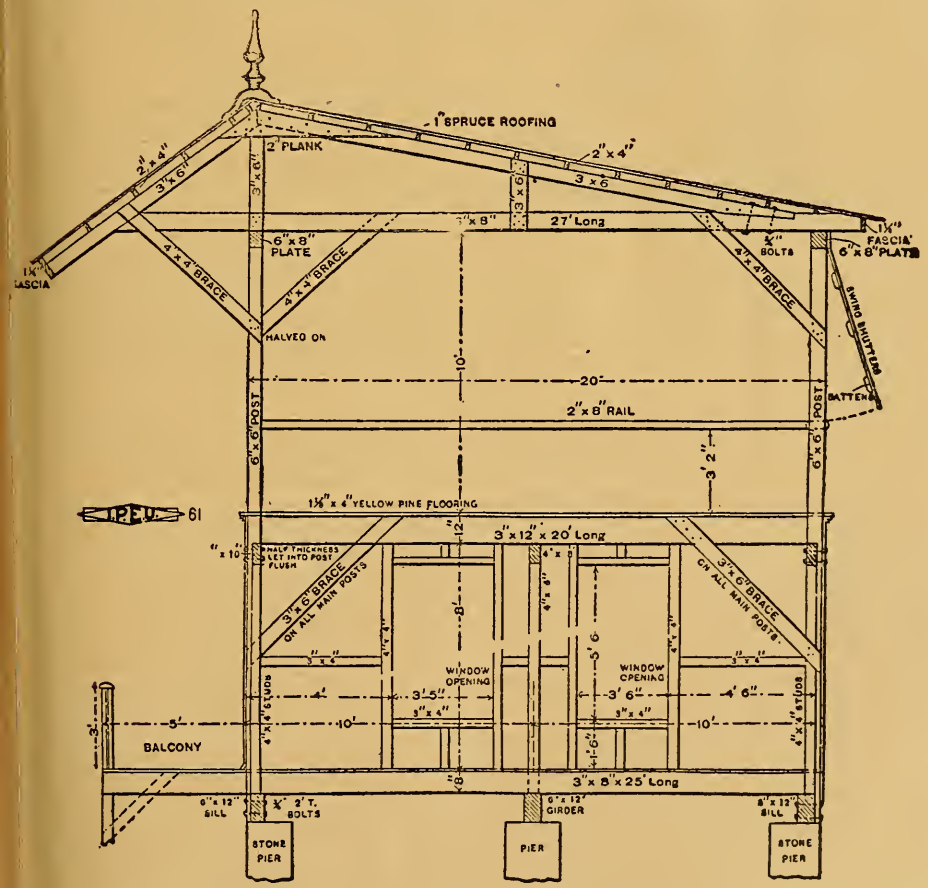

Fig. 2—Transverse Section of Pavilion Showing End Framing.

ory, which was a clear area of floor, e first floor being entirely occupied as thing houses, seen in the first story an, Fig. 3. These rooms being intend- for ladies, the men's being built ad- cent to the pavilion along the shore.

The framing walls of a modified balloon type rests on rubble stone and concrete piers 2x2 ft. and 5 ft. high. The main sills are of 6x6 in. spruce, set on and ship-lapped in the longitudinal joints edge, the corners being halved and

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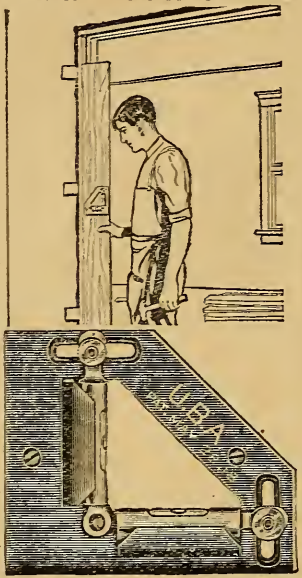

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all thoroughly spiked. The first floor beams are 3x8 spruce, set on edge, spaced 24 in. on centers and thoroughly spiked to sills and girders. The main posts are of 6x6 spruce, framed in the

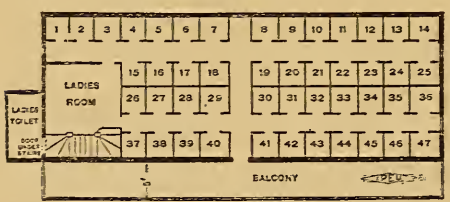


Fig. 3—Main Floor Plan of a Bathing Pavilion.

following manner: At the sill the foot of the post is halved out so as to rest 4 in. on the sill and strongly bolted to it with ¾ in. wrought iron bolts with washers, as indicated in the transverse section, Fig. 2. They are gained out for the stringpieces which support the second floor beams so as to admit half the thickness of the timber. The stringpieces are 4x10 spruce let into the inside face of the posts, as indicated in the figures. These occur at the front and rear and are bolted to each post with two ¾ in. bolts, as shown. The second floor beams are 3x12 spruce, spaced 16 in. on centers and strongly nailed to the stringpieces with tenpenny nails. Supporting the center of the second story floor beams is a longitudinal center beam measuring 4x8 and carried on uprights measuring 4x6 in. The joints of the beams are halved together, each joint resting on an upright. Similar upright

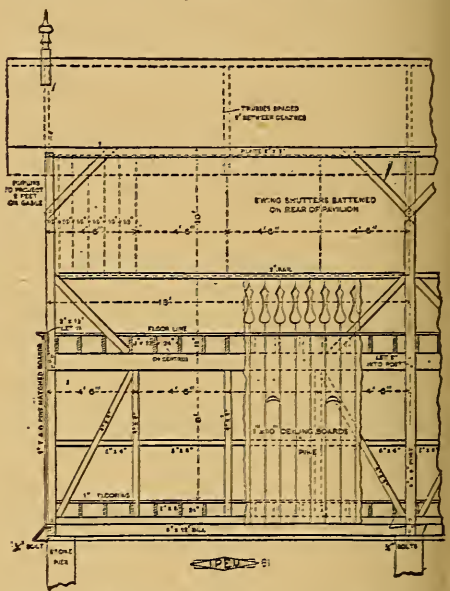


Fig. 4—Framing of the Side Walls of a Bathing Pavilion With a Cantilever Roof.

posts of 4x4 in. spruce spaced 5 ft. between centers are placed to support the stringpieces on the outside walls. The wall plates are 6x8 spruce, halved together on top of the posts and at the corners. The system of bracing employed is clearly shown.

The roof trusses are framed as shown and carry 2x4 in. spruce purlins spaced 24 in. on centers and nailed in position. The purlins project over the gable ends 2 ft., which will be noticed in the rear elevation, Fig. 4, which gives clearly the method of framing and setting the posts, braces and other construction timbers. Readers must compare these two sections and rear plans, in order to fully comprehend how the whole structure is put together. In fact, this is a mandatory and invariable rule with all plants, etc. In every case plans, elevations and sections must be studied

and understood before any house, even the smallest, can be methodically proceeded with, so that our well versed craftsmen will no doubt readily understand how this was done successfully.

At. Fig. 5 we note another form of cantilever construction which is simple to frame and raise. This house rests on

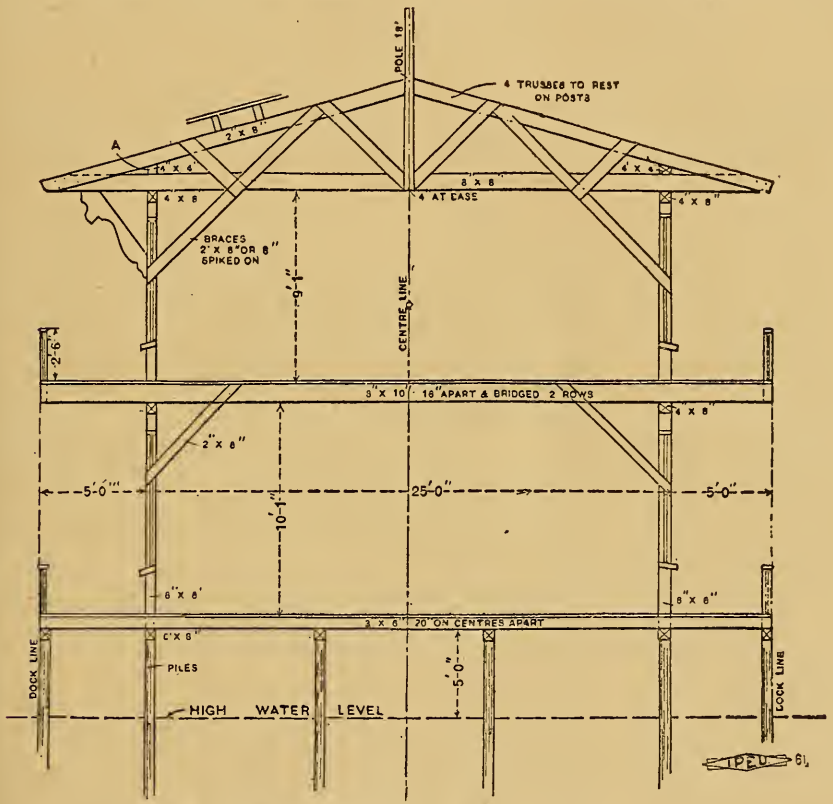


Fig. 5—Transverse Section of Motor Boat House.

round 8 in. spruce piles driven to a solid bearing in the river's bed and then sawn off well above high water. The main corner and intervening posts are of spruce cut to length and set in the manner indicated in the transverse section, Fig. 5, of a structure for housing and operating motor boats and yachts, where floor beams connect with the posts, they are solidly bolted together. The two tiers of floor beams are framed and overlapped where the lengths are not long enough to reach across the building. The longitudinal side girders, as well as the end girders at the second story are 4x6 in. timbers, notched 1½ in. into the posts and well bolted to the same with ¾ in. bolts and washers. The wall plates or upper girders are of similar material mortised and tenoned on the top ends of the posts and fully braced lengthways and across. The sides are covered with tongued and grooved 1⅛ boards cut and fitted in tight between the posts to make the whole construction stiff and rigid with the head joints well staggered. Roof is covered with 1 in. matched boards laid diagonally and topped with three ply tar paper. Boathouse floor is of 3 in. deck plank calked and tarred.

A Flour Bin That Will Work Without Hinges

In answer to O. J. E. of Denver, Colo., asking for a flour bin that will work without hinges. I am enclosing a sketch of a flour bin that will work without any hinges, and will stay open when either empty or filled. I use 5-4 material for the front and rabbet all four edges, the top ⅜ in. so as to leave a lip to close tight at top, on sides and bottom. I rabbet for side and bottom of bin and also deep enough to leave a lip or flange ¼ in. or ⅜ in. use ¾ in. or ⅞

in. material for sides, back and bottom, and by letting the back project an inch at will. The front may be paneled, and it can be made as deep as one likes if

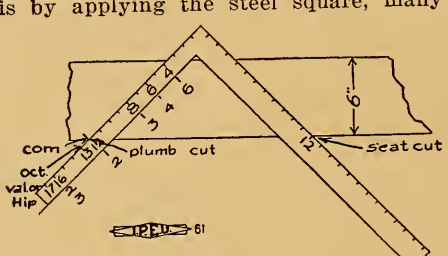
above the sides it will answer as a stop to hold bin when open. This bin properly filled will always work free and easy and may be taken out and emptied the bottom is proportioned right. I always glue my joints.

A. BEND, Bend, Oregon

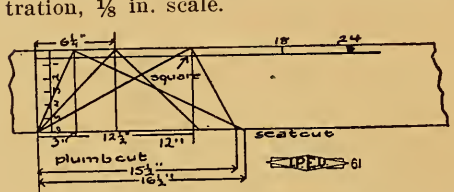
Different Methods of Framing a Common Roof

(By Geo. P. Raffe, L. U. No. 101, Baltimore, Md.)

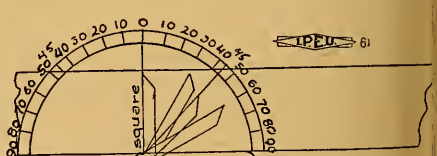
The first and most practical method is by applying the steel square, many



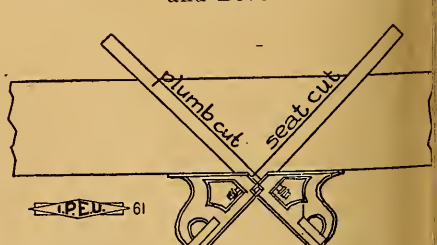
so-called carpenters do not know this one simple use of the square. See illustration, ⅛ in. scale.



The Second By Applying An Ordinary Rule.



The Third By Using a Protractor and Bevel.



Another Way Is With the Starret Combination Square.

Office Furniture

(By John Upton.)

Office furniture might mean anythin from a table to a filing cabinet. It ma be of interest to some of our readers t present a few ideas along this line.

A regular filing cabinet with drawe

Our Last General Convention

recommended that we

Advertise Our Label More Extensively

In pursuance with instructions of the Twentieth General Convention, that intensive advertising of the Union Label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be inaugurated, and the appreciation of the fact that continuous and cumulative publicity is the best asset, we have concluded that no better medium could be employed than HIGH GRADE

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With our four hundred thousand members to use and distribute the advertisement that these cards carry, wonderful results will be achieved.

You won't have to apologize for the quality of the Brotherhood playing cards.

The cards will be furnished in either (or both) **regular** and **pinochle** decks.

Local Unions are urged to carry a supply of cards on hand to meet demands at all times.

We hope our entire membership will interest themselves in seeing that their friends use Brotherhood cards.

There is but a small percentage of people who don't use playing cards for innocent amusement, hence the opportunity is big for advertising our Label through this medium.

The Price Is Forty-five Cents Per Deck

(Regular and Pinochle)

And please bear in mind that we are furnishing a grade of cards fully commensurate with the price. The General Office sells the cards **at less than cost.**

Send orders, accompanied by remittance, to

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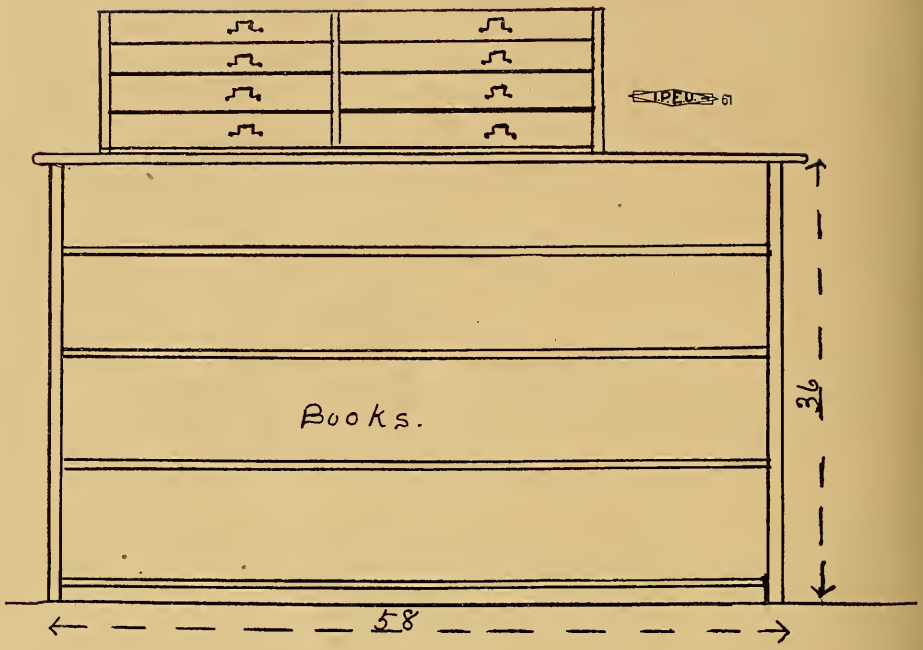
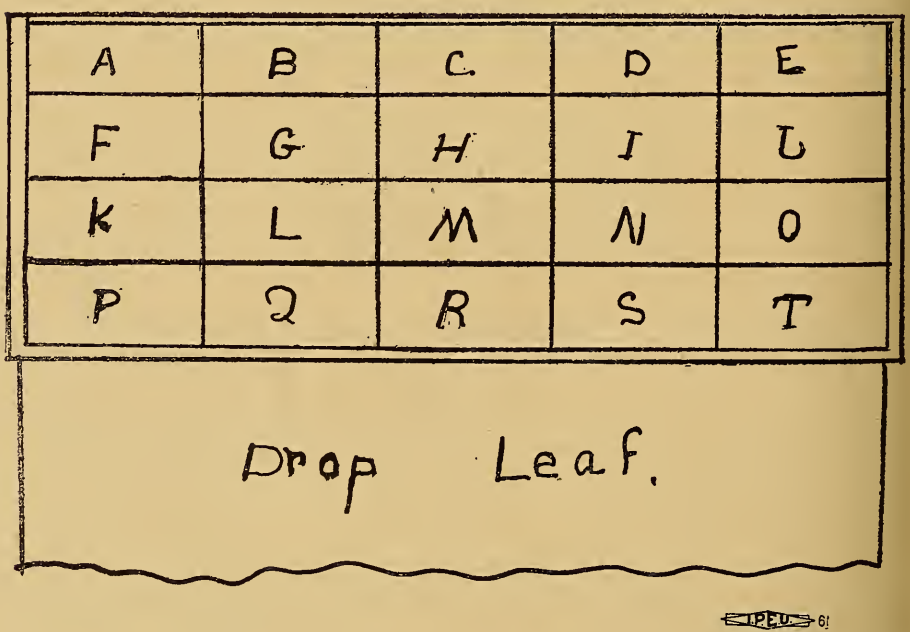
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.



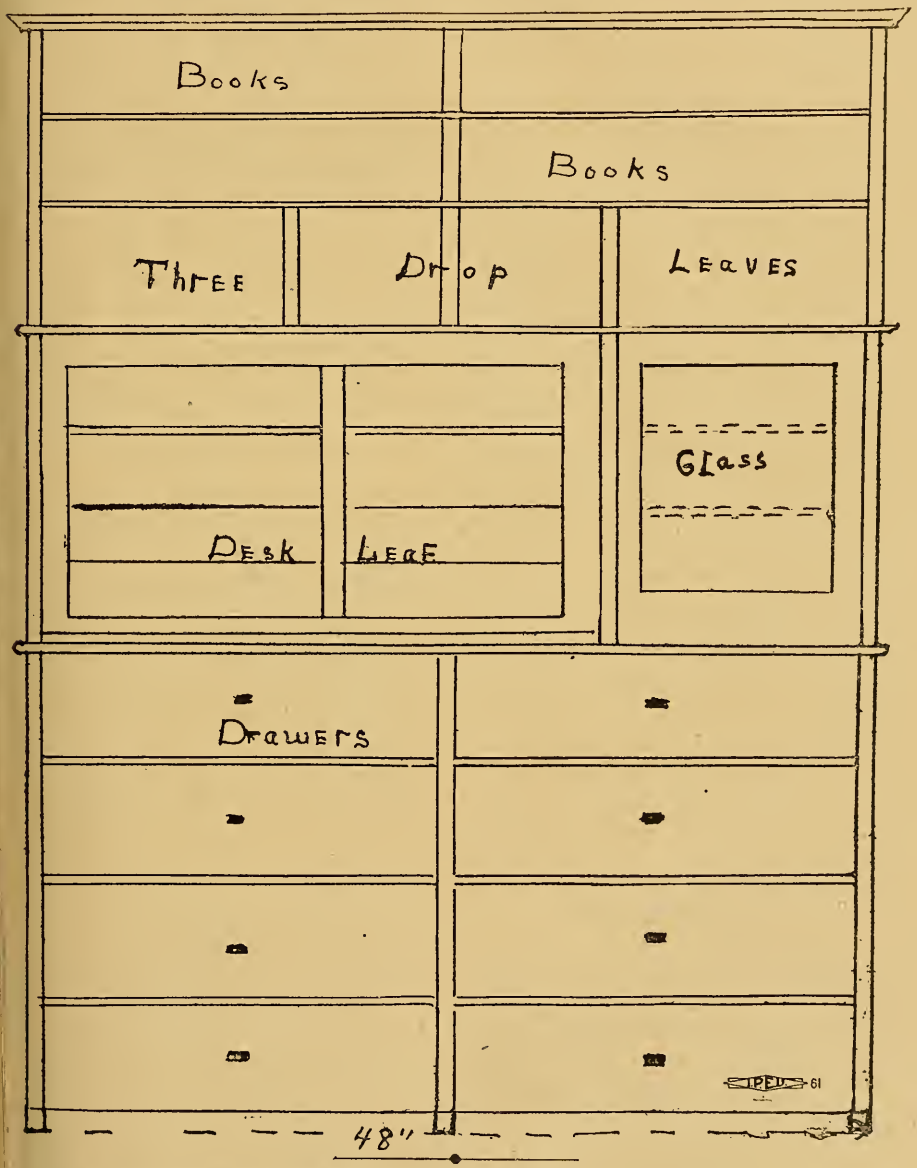
10 in. deep, 12 in. wide and 18 to 20 in. long will give good satisfaction.

A card index system is preferred by some, while others use drawers 3 to 6 in. deep and large enough to take in a letter 10x12 or more.

This set of drawers goes on top of the bookcase. Will soon have another which can be set on the floor, which will be 48 in. long, 20 in. deep and 32 in. high. It will have eight drawers 16x22 in. inside, and 6 in. deep. A bookcase will probably be placed above.



I am also using a section of a bookcase over the desk with a leaf which drops down. There are shelves which are used for drawings, clippings, etc.



Answers To Brother Cardin's Problem

In reply to Mr. H. Cardin's problem n the May issue of "The Carpenter." he area of both figures illustrated is lentical, and if the corners cut from the ip are used for the valley, both require ie same number of shingles.

If the above mentioned corners are ot used an accurate answer cannot be ven, owing to the fact that only one mension is given on the figure to the left of the illustration.

The pitch of the roof which is an essential factor in the giving of an ac-

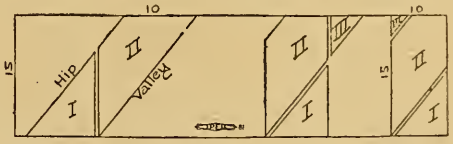


Diagram Showing Why Both Figures Contain the Same Area.

curate numerical answer cannot be arrived at.

Yours very truly,
L. U. No. 718. J. J. GUSSENHOVEN.
710 10 St. Havre, Mont.

In this issue "The Puzzler" by H. Cardin of Brookton, Min., is like the problem on picket fencing, where it is required to find the number of pickets in two different fences, but both of them having the same horizontal distance or run and the same width pickets and having the pickets spaced equally in both fences. One fence is built on level ground and the other over a given hill.

Sometimes these problems are puzzling, but as a matter of fact one fence won't take any more pickets than the other, and is the same way with Brother Cardin's puzzle. Just because one looks different than the other it may cause a person to do considerable studying unless he is familiar with similar cases. In both sides of the given roof there is no difference in sq. ft., as both contain 150 sq. ft. In one both hip and valley shingles are used, but there is no waste, as the cuttings from one will serve as the other and if the shingles are laid at 4½ in. to the weather it will take 8 shingles to the sq. ft. Then if both roofs contain 150 sq. ft. the answer can be had by multiplying 150x8, which gives 1,200 shingles for either roof.

Your sfraternally,
L. U. No. 1384. E. E. SHORES.

Different Methods of Building and Bracing Partitions

After careful observations of many partitions, I am satisfied that average carpenters and builders are not really aware of their true structural value. Most mechanics regard a partition simply as a wood and plaster wall, for separating rooms and supporting the floor beams above, and though these are their principal objects, they should always be used and built as a part of the structure of the house to increase its statical strength. To this end I have deemed it advisable to set before my readers a few suggestions regarding these important details of building construction.

As I have stated in previous articles, the usual method of erecting partitions is to set the studs 12 or 19 in. apart from center to center, setting all studs plumb, then to cut in horizontal pieces about half the height across horizontally as seen in Fig. 1.

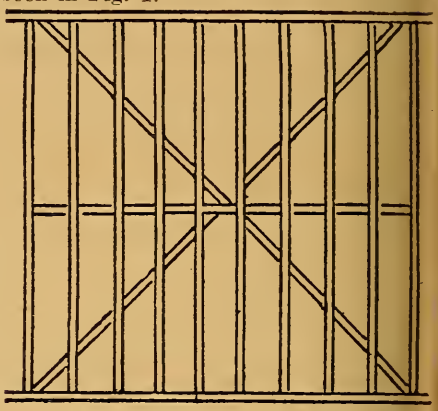


Fig. 1—Partition With Horizontal and Diagonal Bridging.

In frame houses I would recommend that cross partitions in the center of the house be "braced" and not "bridged" i

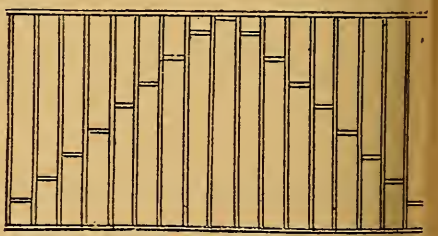


Fig. 2—Bracing a Long Partition.

order to stiffen the side wall and prevent the building straining, or any liability of its being strained by any outside forces such as wind pressure, etc. The bracing can be very economically done by the method also illustrated in Fig. 2

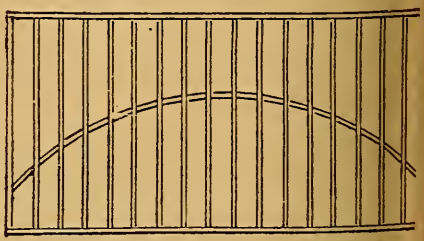


Fig. 3—Arched or Curved Bridging.

as will be seen, it consists of simply cutting in a line of bridging from corner to corner diagonally, each piece being driven down until it tightens.

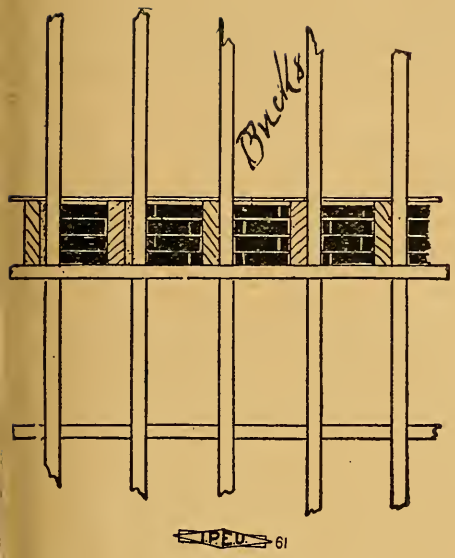


Fig. 4.

Fig. 2 represents a method which the writer has successfully followed in bracing a very long partitiono, and it will be noticed here that the bridging is cut in between the studs, each piece being nailed in horizontally. The method is, however, somewhat faulty, as the studs are liable to be bucked or sprung when nailing in the bridging; for this reason I would suggest that the curved or arched bridging shown in Fig. 3 be adopted for long partitions, especially if it supports floor beams in the center of a span or be a "fore and aft" partition. This method of introducing the arch formed of small pieces of studding is, as far as I know, not usual and has been followed by the writer in many jobs, with the result that each partition was not alone self-sustaining on each story, but was also rigid.

in with some incombustible material to render them both sound and fireproof,

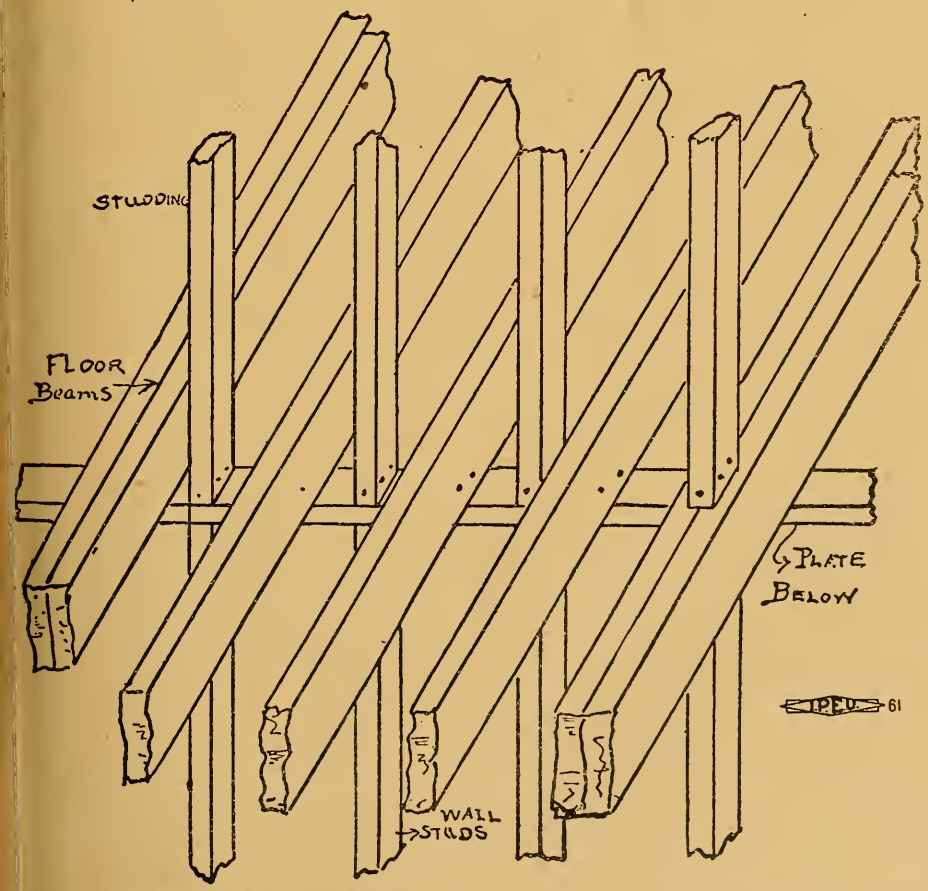


Fig. 5—Section of a Fore and Aft Stud Partition At Floors.

When partitions are built of studs set on their flat, they should have more bridging than those set the 4-inch way. beams to form fire-stops to prevent fi and smoke from passing from any low floor to the one above. All cross part

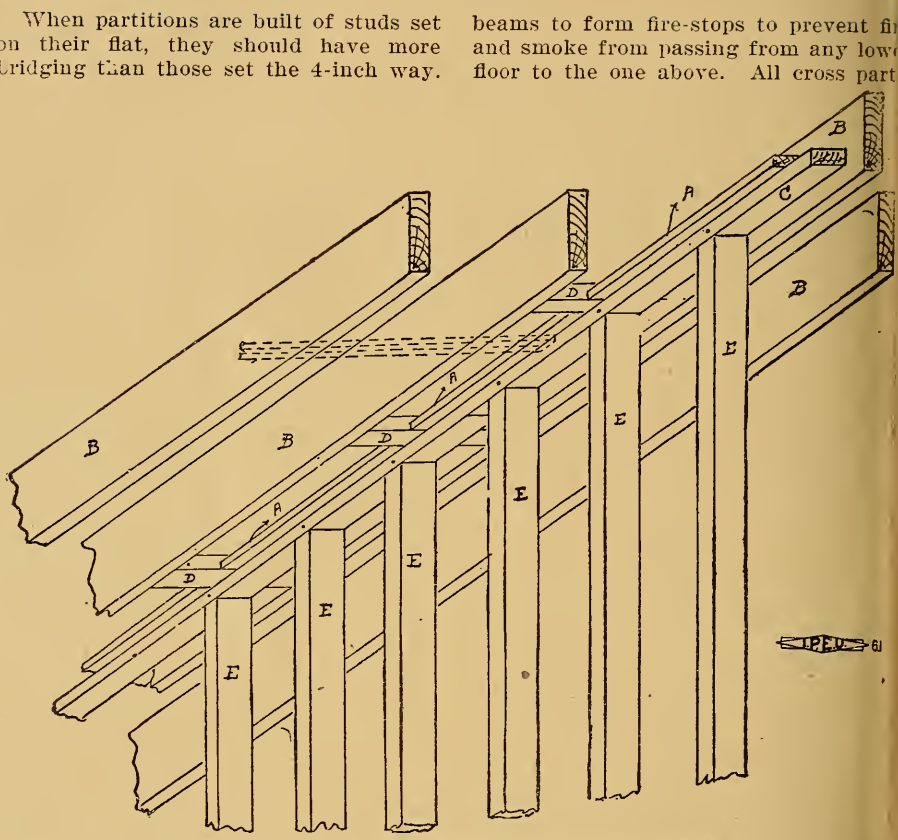


Fig. 6—Framing of a Partition Between Beams.

Partitions should, if possible, be filled like at Fig. 4, where readers will note how bucks are set in between the floor tions ought to have the studs or joi pass down through or past the fl beams and have their bottom ends r

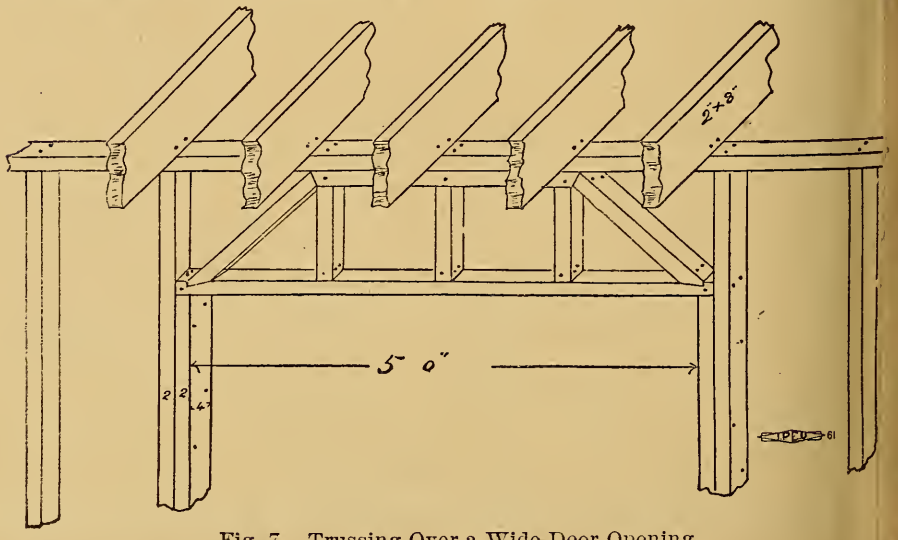


Fig. 7—Trussing Over a Wide Door Opening.

and nailed to the plate below, as in the sketch, Fig. 5.

Wood partitions running in the same directions as the floor beams, as represented in the sketch, Fig. 6, shall have bridging blocks as I-I-I cut in between the beams to which the top plate is, but if possible two floor beams nailed together, top and bottom, to nail the joist to, a better and stronger construction.

Wide door openings for sliding or double folding doors must have a truss or properly braced arrangement in order to carry the weight of the floor beams, safely and securely, which may be arranged out in a manner similar to that illustrated at Fig. 7 and all partitions must be strong, firm and rigid. At door and window openings the joists must be doubled as seen in Fig. 8. Likewise at the door head and cripple or short studs cut tightly in to properly support the plate and beams above.

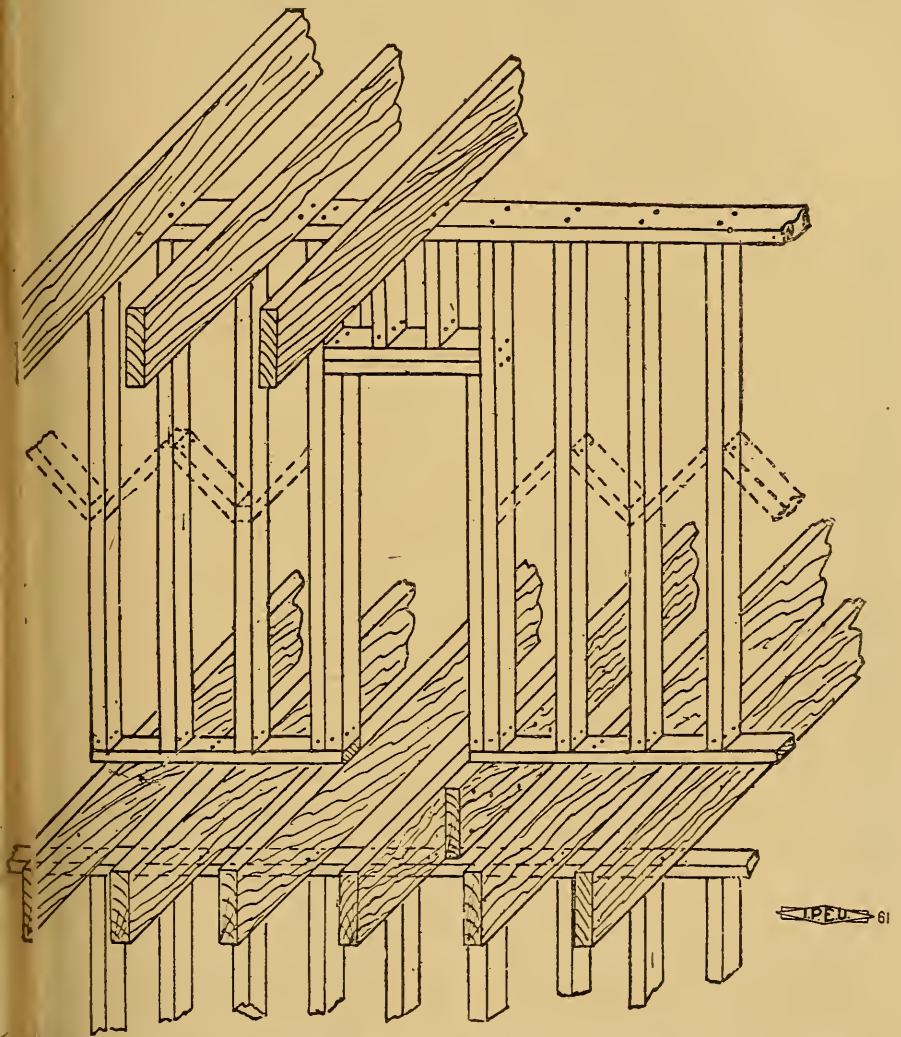


Fig. 8—A Framed Inside Partition Crossing the Beams At Right Angles.

What There's Time For

Lots of time for lots of things,
Though it's said that Time has wings.
There is always time to find
Ways of being sweet and kind;
There is always time to share
Smiles and goodness everywhere;
Time to send the frowns away,
Time a gentle word to say,
Time for helpfulness, and time
To assist the weak to climb;
Time to give a little flower,
Time for friendship, any hour.
But there is no time to spare.

—Exchange.

SANDS

Give This Level Every Test for Accuracy and Action

Try this—the Master workers walnut level. There never was a level more carefully made nor better adapted to guide the better kind of workman.

Accuracy is sealed in, fool proof, nonadjustable. The spirit glasses are set solid; are marked with friction grip wire locaters and are protected with plate glass lenses—dust proof, dirt proof and waterproof.

Just go to your dealer—ask to see this fine level, and give it every known test for quick action, easy reading and all around utility. You will soon see why good workmen have depended on Sand's accurate levels for more than a quarter of a century.

This master workers level of very old, air dried wood is made in 18", 20" and 24" length with 4 glasses.
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Also made in 26", 25" and 30" length with 4 glasses.

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Special Amateur Level, 8", 12" or 16" at $1.25. 18", 20", 24" at $1.40.

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The Easiest to Use and to Read

This Oluminum level, originated by Sand, can be read in any position, high or low—at arms length,—anywhere. There is no level so satisfactory for overhead work—for plumbing ceilings, girders or shafting.
Yet, in spite of its lightness it stands up and holds its accuracy on the rough and ready jobs. It fairly speaks to you and always tells the truth. These lightest and strongest of all levels are made in substantial milled frame of 99 per cent pure aluminum and can be supplied as follows:

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28 Inch—4 Plumbs and 2 Levels..... 6.25
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All levels postpaid at above prices.

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Write for illustrated list of Sand's Pine and Walnut Levels, plain or brass bound. They are made in every desirable style from the light inexpensive level for amateeurs to the master workers level shown. The aluminum levels too are made as small as 6 inches with grooved or V bottoms for plumbers, machinists and specialty workers.

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BUFFALO, N. Y.
May 19, 1922.

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In fact, we find new uses for it every day, other than for the usual walls and ceilings, and it is all good profitable work. We used over 65,000 feet of Beaver Board in the first four months of this year, with a large amount of wood trim, mouldings, base boards, rough lumber, and the time charges with this work have brought it up to a total return well worth while.

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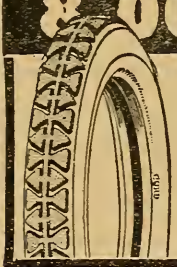

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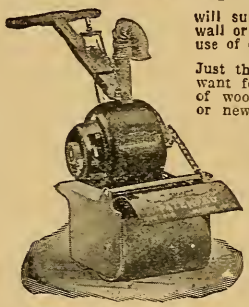

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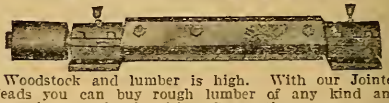

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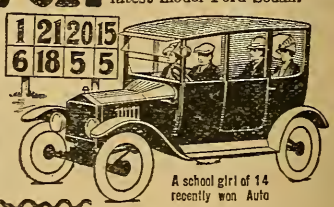

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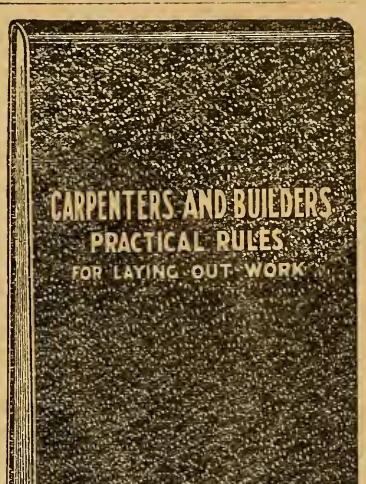

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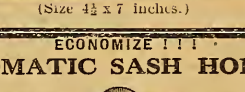

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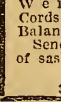

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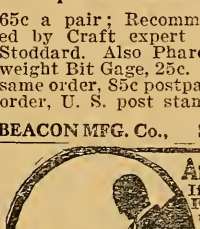

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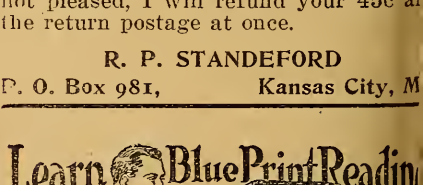

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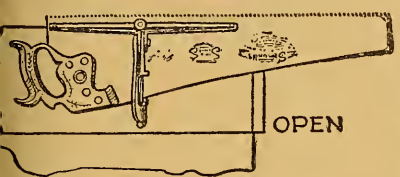

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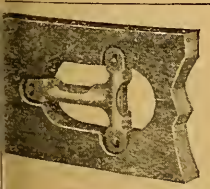

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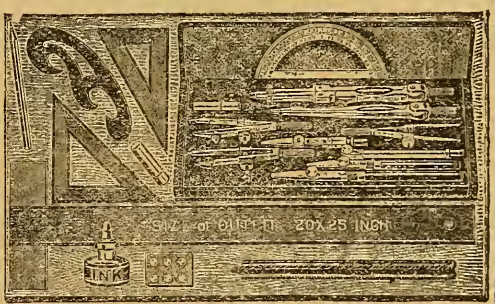

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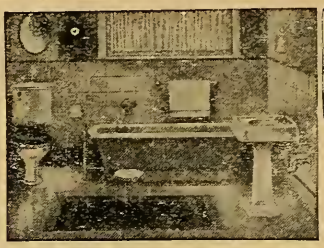

Plumbing, Heating and Pneumatic Waterworks Supplies at Wholesale

When in the market for Plumbing, Heating and Pneumatic Waterworks Supplies and you wish to

Save 20 to 40% on Every Article

order from us. Small orders are as carefully handled as large ones. Only house selling guaranteed plumbing and heating supplies to all.

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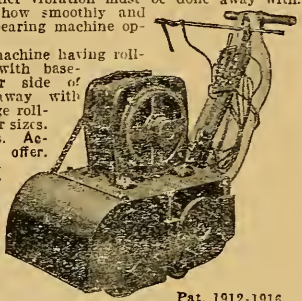
THE Wayvell Chappell Automatic Ball Bearing Electric Floor Surfacing Machine is what you need to finish your new or old floors quickly and just the way you want them.

As QUALITY or work is the first essential in finishing floors, particularly new work in residences, flats, apartments, etc., all roller vibration must be done away with. It is remarkable how smoothly and steadily this ball bearing machine operates.

Only surfacing machine having roller sauding even with baseboard from either side of machine, doing away with uneven work of edge roller attachment. Four sizes.

Write for folders. Accept our free trial offer.

(Machine demonstrated also at our Branch Office, 921 Washington Blvd., Chicago.)



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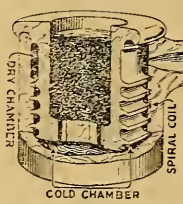
38 N. Jackson St.
Dept. A.
Waukegan, Ill.

Pat. 1912-1916



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THE LYON PIPE
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SPIRAL COIL
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The Lyon Mfg. Co.

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The public helped the makers perfe this pipe. It's no experiment.

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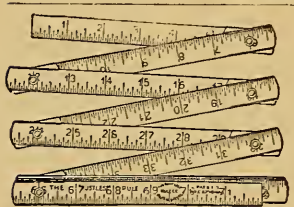

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Made of Luminoy, a special alloy of Aluminum.

Here is THE Rule every Carpenter and Builder should have. It won't ru weighs little, has brass joints, costs less than a steel rule, yet is just durable, has large figures and accurate graduation, together with permane legibility.

Made in lengths 2 to 8 ft. If your dealer can not supply you send to for printed matter and prices.

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7 Lafayette Ave. Buffalo, N.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME

by modernizing old windows with the use of CALDWELL SASH BALANCES. They have stood the test for upwards of thirty-two years.

Write for information. Dept. C.

CALDWELL MFG. CO.
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U--CAN MAKE IT

(in your spare time)

and save two thirds retail price. 5 styles choose from, includin Console Type.

All panels 5 ply genuir mahogany or quartere oak.

Make them for you friends. The profit on or will pay for your own.

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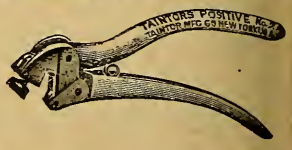
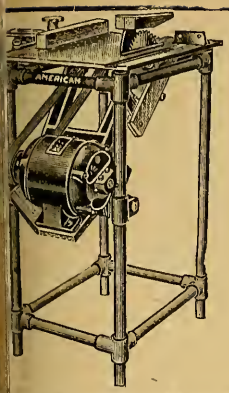
Nearly ONE MILLION MEN Have Used TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SETS

Are You One Of Them?

Sold By Leading Hardware Dealers Everywhere
Send for Book: "Care of Saws," free to members of The Brotherhood.

TAINTOR MFG. Co., 95 Reade St., New York





AMERICAN HANDY SAW TABLE

½ H. P. Motor operates it; or ¼ H. P. for light work. Furnished also with countershaft for belt drive. Saws up to 2" thick once through.

Steel table 20"x26", 36" high, saw 8" Dia. May be raised or lowered for dado work, ripping, cut-off and mitre gauges, saw guards and splitter. Weight, crated 220 lbs.

Price Without Motor $60.00

Ask for descriptive bulletin of this and other machines for the carpenter and builder.

American Saw Mill Machinery Co.
136 Main St., Hackettstown, N. J.
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Contractor-Agents Wanted

YOU MAY BE FOLLOWING A trade already or perhaps looking for a new one. Whichever it may be, install Allmetal Weatherstrip and have a real income.

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Ask for our selling plan.

LLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP COMPANY
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Get rid of the troublesome and unreliable sash cord and standardize on the modern product, Acco Cord Pulley Chain. This chain is guaranteed to operate over any common cord pulley, and is stronger and more economical than sash cord.

Acco comes in three finishes—A. C. D. (Coppered Steel), S. R. P. (Special Rust Proof), and Hot Galvanized. Packed 100 feet of chain with 40 weight fixtures in strong bag. Write for Prices.

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FOR EVERY SAW

1 for the Expert, and "SPECIAL" anyone, for hand, band, jig, butcher fret saws not over 16 gauge. NO. 3 circular and cross-cut saws 14 to 20 ge; NO. 4 for "Champion" and "M" hed saws 14 to 20 gauge; NO. 5 for er and board saws 6 to 14 gauge.

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MORRILL SAWSETS

A Simple, Easy, Speedy Way

to do cross cutting, ripping, grooving, tenoning, rabbeting, etc. A practical machine which cuts the time and costs for workers in wood.

THE BOICE PONY BENCH MACHINE
—Six Machines In One—

Designed for work in all kinds of wood, fibrous materials and soft metals up to 1 1-2" thick. Special attachments furnished for polishing, buffing, grinding, sanding, and drilling. Handles 4" and 5" grinding wheels, 6" saws, 6" and 8" sand discs, and 3-8" chuck. All metal. Height 10"; weight 31 lbs. Top 10"x12"—can be removed or tilted 5 degrees. Easily driven with 1-4 or 1-3 HP motor Price complete with standard equipment, $37.85. Motor and Base extra. Send today. **Money back if not satisfied.**

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OAK FLOORS
(For Everlasting Economy)

Extra Money for Carpenters

Here is a practical way to add to your regular income.

Turn your practical knowledge of your craft to advantage by putting in Oak Floors yourself. It will not interfere with your regular work. You can make good money. When you see an old, worn-out floor, show the owner how he can put in our ⅜-inch special for overlaying old floors, at small cost; or talk up Oak Flooring for new buildings.

Any home owner would have Oak Floors if he really knew just what the cost was. Oak Floors are easy to sell when you know the figures.

Send for our free booklets which give you all the necessary information as to grades, finishes, etc. Then talk to your friends among lumber dealers.

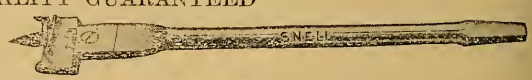
Hundreds of carpenters have been making extra money this way for years. You can do the same.

OAK FLOORING ADVERTISING BUREAU
1051 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill

SNELL'S AUGERS AND BITS

The Standard the World Over
Established 1790
QUALITY GUARANTEED

SNELL EXPANSIVE BIT



SNELL SOLID CENTER

Send 10c in stamps for sample ½-inch Solid Center Bit.

Selling Agents:
JOHN H. GRAHAM & CO.,
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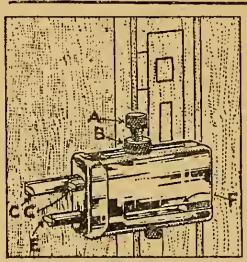
SNELL MFG. CO.,
FISKDALE, MASS.

The M. F. B. Combined Lock and Butt Gauge



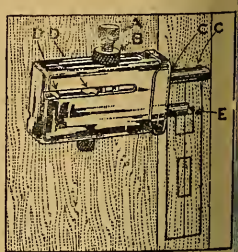
No. 1. Strike-plate.

The only Gauge made which will mark accurately for both sides of Lock with one stroke. Likewise will mark for both sides of the Strike-plate with one stroke. (See cuts Nos. 1 and 2.) Send Money Order.

Price $2.50. Guaranteed.

Manufactured by

M. F. BIERSDORF
547 San Julian St.
Member of L. U. No. 158.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.



No. 2. Lock.

Do You Want $200 a Week?

The Amazing Story of Carl Rowe Who Rose From an Income of $50.00 A Week To $1,000 A Month

My name is Rowe—Carl Rowe. I live in a small city in New York State.

I am going to tell you an amazing story about myself. It may seem strange to believe, but you can easily verify everything I have to say.

Two years ago I was a baker. I was struggling along, trying to make the money in my pay envelope meet the increasing expenses of our family. There was no prospect for the future.

Today, just two years later, I am a successful business man. I have plenty of money for all the things we need and want. Last month I made $875 during my spare time, and was able to put $200 a week in my savings account.

I am going to tell you how it happened.

Please remember that two years ago I had no surplus cash. I was in the same fix as nine out of ten other men. Expenses were constantly mounting and my salary, although it had increased, could not keep pace with the cost of living. My wife had to do without things that I know she ought to have. We wanted an automobile, but we couldn't afford it. We wanted to buy our own home, but we couldn't afford that.

It made me desperate to think of what might happen if I became sick or lost my job. I worried about it, and so did my wife. We were living from hand to mouth, and we didn't know what calamity and hardship might be lurking just around the corner.

And yet—today—I own our nine-room house. I have an automobile, money for books, the theatre, or any other pleasures that I may want. I have the cash today to educate my son and send him through college.

Here is how it happened. One day in glancing through a magazine I read an advertisement. The advertisement said that any man could make a hundred to three hundred dollars a month during his spare time.

I didn't believe it. I knew that I had worked hard eight hours a day for $50.00 a week, and figured that no man could make that much during a couple of hours a day spare time.

But as I read that ad I found that it pointed to men who had made that much and more. In the last paragraph the advertiser offered to send a book without cost. I still doubted. But I thought it was worth a two-cent stamp, so I tore out the coupon and put it in my pocket and next day on my way home from work I mailed it.

When I look back to that day and realize how close I came to passing up that ad, it sends cold chills down my spine. If the book had cost me a thousand dollars instead of a two-cent stamp, it would still have been cheap. All that I have today—an automobile, my home, an established business, a contented family—all these are due to the things I learned by reading that little eight-page booklet.

There is no secret to my success. I have succeeded beyond any dream I may have had three years ago, and I consider myself an average man. I believe that I would be criminally selfish if I did not tell other people how I made my success.

All the work I have done has been pleasant and easy, and withal, amazingly simple. I am the representative in this territory for a raincoat manufacturer. The booklet that I read was one issued by that company. It tells any man or woman just what it told me. It offers to anyone the same opportunity that was offered to me. It will give to anyone the same success that it has brought to me.

The Comer Manufacturing Company are one of the largest manufacturers of high-grade raincoats on the market; but they do not sell through stores. They sell their coats through local representatives. The local representative does not have to buy a stock. All he does is to take orders for Comer raincoats and he gets his profit the same day the order is taken. Fully half my customers come to my house to give me their orders.

My business is growing bigger every month. I don't know how great it will grow, but there are very few business men in this city whose net profit is greater than mine, and I can see only unlimited opportunity in the future.

* * *

If you are interested in increasing your income from $100 to $1,000 a month and can devote all your time or only an hour or so a day to this same proposition in your territory, write at once to The Comer Manufacturing Company, Dayton, Ohio. This is their special offer. They will send you, without any preliminary correspondence or red tape, a complete selling outfit with full instructions, samples, style book, order book and everything you need to get started. Sign and mail the coupon now and in less than a week you can be making more money than you ever believed possible.

Mail This Coupon At Once

The Comer Mfg. Co. Dept. A-71 Dayton, Ohio
Gentlemen:

I am ready to start as a Comer representative if you can show me how I can make from $50.00 to $200 a week. Please send me, without any expense or obligation to me, complete outfit and instructions.

Name .....

Address .....

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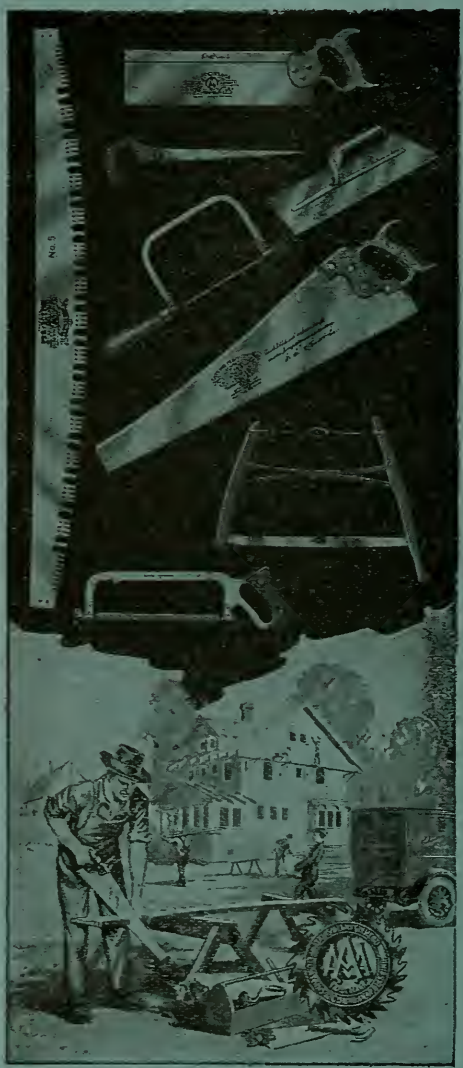
ATKINS

SILVER STEEL SAWS



Efficient Cutting, Easy Operation

The success of Atkins Silver Steel Saws is attributed to their wonderful cutting ability and their ease of operation.

They are made scientifically to overcome wrist strain and binding in the cut. Frequent filing and setting is unnecessary because our formula, Silver Steel, and our special taper grinding is a guarantee that they will stay sharp longer and operate easier than any other saw made.

Buy Atkins Saws, give them a trial, you will be pleased with the results.

Send 25c for carpenter apron, pencil and Saw Sense Booklet.

Atkins Silver Steel Saws

"The Finest On Earth"

E.C. ATKINS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1857 THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE

Home Office and Factory, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

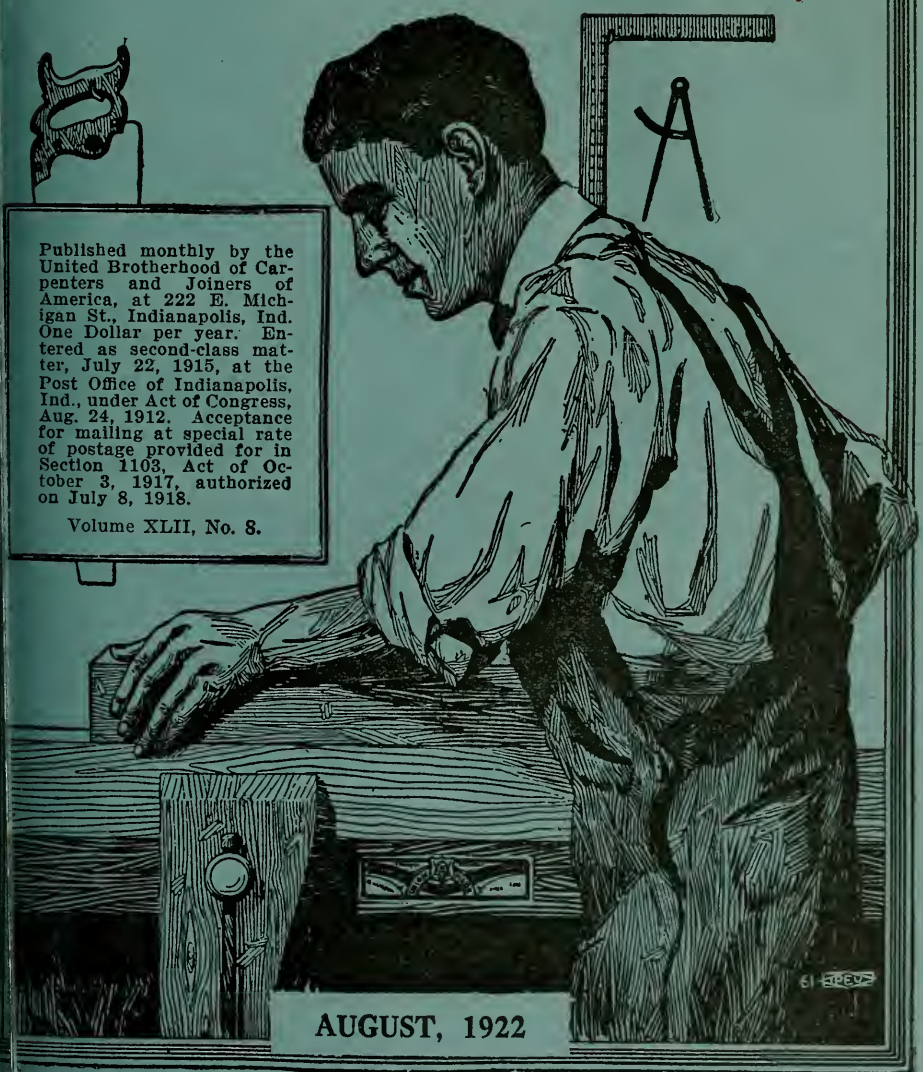
Canadian Factory, Hamilton, Ontario

Machine Knife Factory, Lancaster N.Y.

Branches Carrying Complete Stocks In The Following Cities

Atlanta	New Orleans	Seattle
Memphis	New York City	Paris, France
Chicago	Portland, Ore.	Sydney, N. S. W.
Minneapolis	San Francisco	Vancouver, B.C.

The Carpenter



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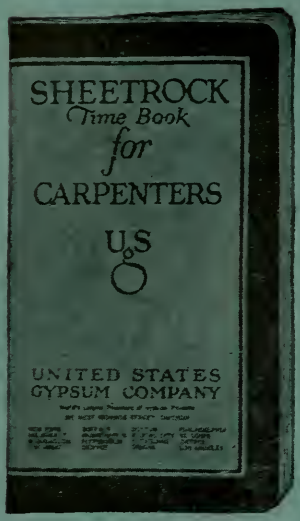
Volume XLII, No. 8.

AUGUST, 1922



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Your copy of the Sheetrock Time Book ready for you. Hundreds of carpenters ha already got theirs, and many of them a dropping us a line to say it's the handie ever issued.

Contains tables and other data that carpe ters and contractors use every day.

Also makes you better acquainted with SHEETROC the fireproof wallboard. And you ought to know all abc Sheetrock. It comes in ceiling-high sheets, all ready t nailing to the joists or studding. Nails and saws like lu ber. No lathing or plastering. It makes firm, smoo tight-jointed walls and ceilings at low cost.

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Send in the coupon now, and you will get your Ti Book by return mail.

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Barrett Everlastic Roofings

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hen a man wants a floor laid you give him a choice several kinds of lumber — chances of getting the would be pretty slim if you could supply only e kind. The same holds true in going after a roof- job—the wider choice you can offer a man the bet- your chances for landing the business.

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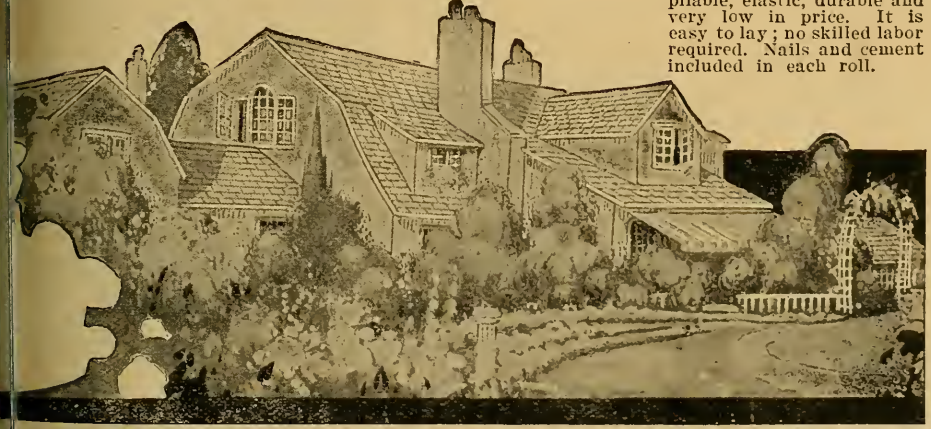

Your Choice of Six Styles

Everlastic Octo-Shrip Shingles
The latest development in the strip shingle. Beautiful red or green mineral surface. Made in an unique form that offers a variety of designs in laying.

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Four shingles in one. Made of high grade waterproofing materials with a red or green mineral surface. When laid they look exactly like individual shingles. Fire-resisting.

Everlastic Single Shingles.
Same red or green material as Multi-Shingles, but made in single form; size, 8x12¾ inches.

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Identical in shape with Everlastic Single Shingles but heavier and thicker. They are "giants" for strength and durability.

Everlastic Mineral Surfaced Roofing.
The most beautiful and enduring roll roofing made. Surfaced with everlasting mineral in art-shades of red or green. Combines real protection against fire with beauty. Requires no painting.

Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing.
This is one of our most popular roofings. It is tough, pliable, elastic, durable and very low in price. It is easy to lay; no skilled labor required. Nails and cement included in each roll.

Fifty Years as Manufacturers of Good Sandpapers

An Appreciation

To those who have so largely contributed to the success of Herman Behr & Company in its half-century of existence, we wish to express our gratitude.

To our Customers for their recognition and support and our Competitors for their progressiveness—invaluable incentives to merit the good-will of all.

To our Employees — loyal and staunch, many of whom have been with us over forty years.

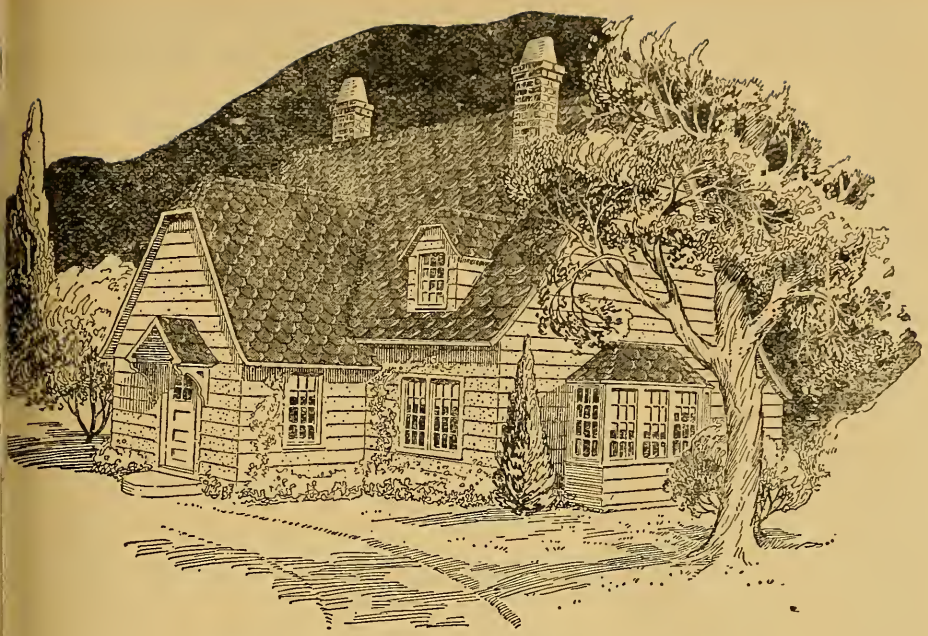
To our Founder for his ideals, inspiration, and steadfast adherence to the highest standard of quality and service during his entire fifty years as head of our Company.

And to all those who have helped create the enviable reputation which the Company enjoys today, we are grateful on our Fiftieth Anniversary.

HERMAN BEHR & CO., *Inc.*

BROOKLYN BOSTON CHICAGO ST. LOUIS
SAN FRANCISCO GRAND RAPIDS
TORONTO LONDON

Inventors and Sole Manufacturers of
OPENKOTE
Sandpaper



Good Looking and Dependable

You can recommend Ruberoid Strip-shingles for any job where home owners want something of higher quality than the average and better looking. You can be sure of satisfying them when you use Ruberoid Strip-shingles, because these shingles combine the highest weather-proof qualities with attractive appearance.

Ruberoid Strip-shingles are unusually thick, imparting an appearance of massiveness and solidity to the roof, which greatly adds to its attractiveness. They are of Ruberoid quality through and through, which means they are made of the highest grade materials and in the best way.

There is only one test for roofing—actual use. The felt, saturant and coating of Ruberoid Strip-shingles have successfully stood this test for *thirty years*.

Ask your building-supply or lumber dealer about Ruberoid Strip-shingles and obtain a folder in color, illustrating the many attractive designs in which these shingles may be laid.

The RUBEROID Co.

95 Madison Avenue, New York

Chicago Boston

RU-BER-OID
SHINGLES AND ROOFING

OAK FLOORS
(For Everlasting Economy)

Carpenters Make Extra Money

Many carpenters add to their incomes by "selling" Oak Flooring, as they go from job to job. That is, when they meet a prospective builder they tell him about the advantages of Oak Flooring and get him to let them put it in.

The particular advantage carpenters have lies in the fact that they are likely to find prospects before anyone else finds them. The laying of ⅜-inch Oak Flooring over old, worn floors, a practice which is growing steadily, gives the best opportunity.

The plan will not interfere with your work. The money you make will be a welcome addition to your pay envelope.

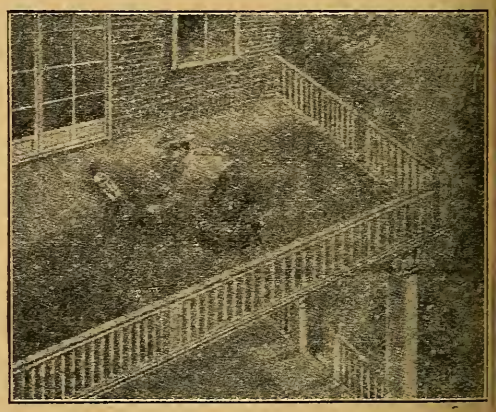
So talk it over with your best friend among lumber dealers, or write for our three **free** booklets, which give you the information necessary for you to become a competent Oak Flooring salesman.

OAK FLOORING ADVERTISING BUREAU

1051 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.

BOYLE'S BAYONNE ROOF AND DECK CLOTH

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR CARPENTERS

We want the names and addresses of carpenters and contractors who wish to build up a profitable business in roofing—roof repairing—sleeping porch work etc.

The use of our product BAYONNE ROOF & DECK CLOTH on the roofs and floors of piazzas, sun parlors etc., means a satisfied customer who will not only give you his work, but will also refer his friends to you.

One unsatisfactory job means perhaps many customers lost. The use of "BAYONNE" means a satisfactory job which leads to new customers and an increasing business.

Send us your name and address and we will mail you samples with full particulars and directions for laying. Ask for sample book "T."

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No. 10 & 11 come in 2", 4", 5", 6", 8", 10" and 12" blades. No. 15 comes in 2", 3", 4", 5", 6", and 8" blades.

No. 15 has the handy knurled washer for starting wobbly screws with thumb and forefinger while hand steadies the driver. Diameter of blade, 3-16".

"YANKEE"

Ratchet Screw-drivers

Once the blade of the "Yankee" Ratchet screw-driver is inserted in the screw slot, you just turn the handle back and forth. No tiresome grip-and-let-go movement of the fingers. You never shift your first good grip until the screw is driven home. You drive more screws; you save time and labor. A push of the ratchet shifter gives right or left ratchet movement; or rigid adjustment.

Some other "Yankee" Tools

Quick Return Spiral Ratchet Screw-drivers

Plain Screw-drivers, 1½ to 30 inch blades.

Ratchet Hand Drills

Ratchet Breast Drills

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Write for Free Tool Book

Illustrates and describes all the ingenious "Yankee" Tools for saving time and labor.

Dealers everywhere sell "YANKEE" Tools

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"YANKEE" TOOLS

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Exposed metal parts polished and nickel plated.

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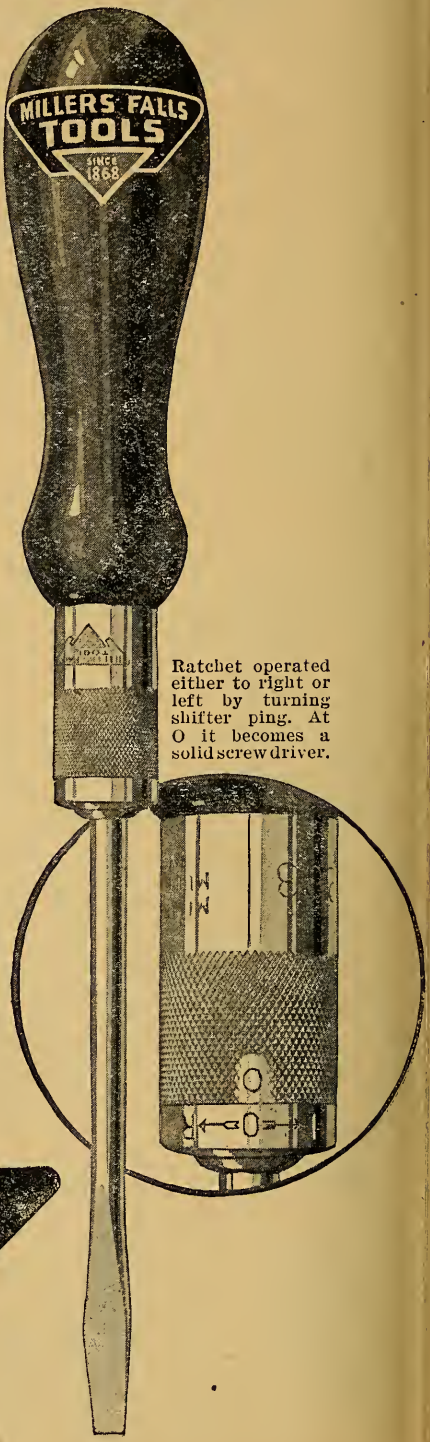

Ratchet operated either to right or left by turning shifter ping. At O it becomes a solid screw driver.

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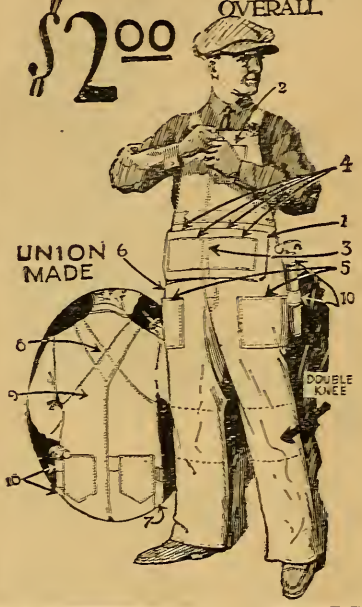

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Sargent Auto-Set Bench Planes make it possible to remove the blade for sharpening and then to replace it at the same angle without readjustment.

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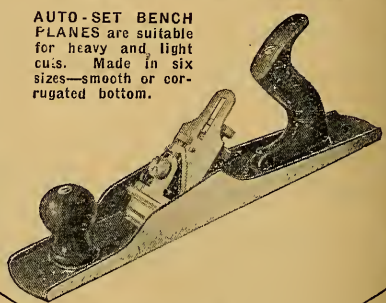

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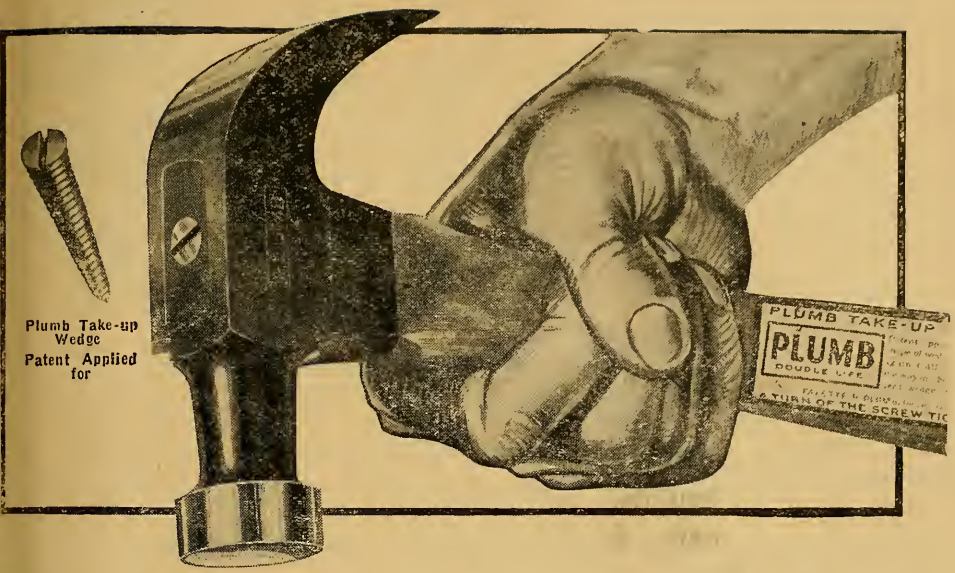
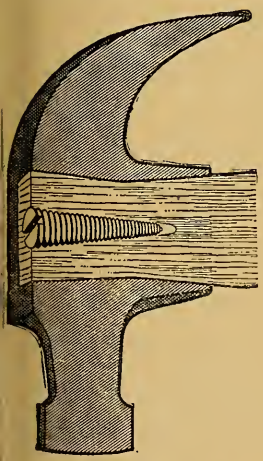


The Plumb Take-up Wedge keeps the handle tight



Cross section of hammer showing how the Plumb Take-up Wedge expands wood against eye all the way in.

Plumb Hammer
$1.50
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YOU need never cut and drive a new wedge to re-tighten a hammer handle—if your hammer is a Plumb. With a turn of the screw, the Plumb Take-up Wedge keeps the handle always tight.

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No nail hammer now is complete without this Take-up Wedge, and none except a Plumb can have it. Simple, safe and sure, it saves the time and temper of every carpenter.

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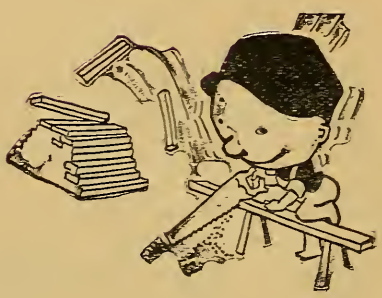

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Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
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Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Established in 1881 | INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1922 | One Dollar Per Year
Vol. XLII—No. 8 | Ten Cents a Copy

The Man Who Wins

The man who wins is an average man,
Not built on any particular plan;
Nor blessed with any peculiar luck—
Just steady and earnest and full of pluck.

When asked a question he does not "guess";
He knows and answers "No," or "Yes";
When set a task that the rest can't do
He buckles down 'till he's put it through.

So he works and waits 'till one fine day,
There's a better job with bigger pay;
And the men who shirked whenever they could
Are bossed by the man whose work made good.

For the man who wins is the man who works,
Who neither labor nor trouble shirks;
Who uses his hands, his head, his eyes—
The man who wins is the man who tries.

—C. S. M. Square Deal.

HISTORY OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN NEW ENGLAND

(From the Notes of P. J. McGuire in 1877. Compiled and Edited By Frank Duffy, General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.)

NOTE—In 1877, Thompson H. Murch, General Secretary of the Granite Cutters' International Union of America, ran for member of Congress for Knox County, Me., and after a hard fought battle, won. He took his seat in 1878. During the campaign his close and intimate friend, P. J. McGuire, stumped the County in his behalf and afterwards gave a series of lectures 'Way down East' on the labor movement of New England.

THE history of the labor movement in New England forms a very notable part in the history of the labor movement in America. New England includes the states of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. Being the first territory to develop manufacturing interests in America, naturally it became the first field of contest between capital and labor in the new world. Before greenbackism was thought of, there was a labor movement in this country. Long before there was a socialistic movement in Germany, New England was the scene of strikes and labor troubles. Hence, the labor movement in America is not an importation from foreign soil, nor is it as the press proclaims, "the work of base demagogues and dangerous agitators." It is the logical result and consequence of well defined causes long at work here as well as in Europe. These causes have made themselves more apparent, and have been more severely felt within the past ten years than at any former period.

The first record of the movement is in Massachusetts in 1825—more than half a century ago—when the question of the establishment of ten hours as a day's work was agitated among the workmen in the building trades. In 1830 several strikes for ten hours' work took place in Boston, but it was not until 1853 that the ten hour workday was first established in private industries, although in 1840 it became a law on Government works. Every year from 1825 up to the present (1877) the history of Massachusetts is marked by strikes for either less hours of work, or more pay. Trade unions were organized and agitation went on for the past fif years and so intense at times was t movement that it attracted the attenti of many of the leading men of .t country.

In October, 1830, Edward Evere then United States Senator from Mas achusetts, lectured before the Workin men's Club in the Charlestown Lycen near Boston. Among other things, said: "If man is by nature a worki being, it would follow that a Workin men's Party is founded in the very pri ciples of our nature; hence, a Workin men's Party is necessary and must su sist in all civilized countries to the e of all time."

The following February (1831) Workingmen's Convention was held Boston, and there an organizatic known as "The New England Associ tion of Farmers, Mechanics and Wor ingmen" was formed. This associati met again in Convention at Boston September .., 1832. Seventy-three d egates were present and all the Ne England States, except Vermont, wc represented. At this Convention the f lowing platform of political principl was drawn up and adopted:

1. Organization throughout New En land, with a Central Committee for ea state.

2. A cheap and simple plan for t institution of lyceums, or institutes.

3. A reform in the present milit system, so as to make it less burdenson to the laboring classes.

4. Consideration of the expedien of a National Convention of Workin men.

5. The consideration of the ten-ho system, and whether it is expedient f this Convention to make its adoption l their associates indispensible, or to lea it to the discretion of the various ass ciations in New England.

6. The effect of banking institutio and other monopolies on the conditic of the laboring classes.

7. The improvement of the prese system of education among the peopl and particularly the recommendation such legislative enactments in relatic to the internal economy of factories,

l insure to the operatives therein a
npetent degree of instruction, corres-
ding to that already enforced
oughout New England by its ancient
l approved system of school legisla-
n.

3. The expediency of recommending
abolition of imprisonment for debt,
l the adoption of a National Bankrupt
v.

). The extension of the right of
rage in states where the people are
denied its essential privileges.

0. The expediency of a Lien Law in
or of journeymen mechanics.

Special committees were appointed on
onstitution, official organ, resolutions
ressive of the views of the Conven-
n on the leading topics of considera-
n, landed interest, taxation, co-oper-
e trading, report of the doings of the
vention, for the press, and to pre-
e an address to the workingmen of
v England.

During the Convention a letter was
l from the workingmen of New York
to the workingmen of the United
tes. The next Convention of the as-
ation met in Northampton, in the
necticut Valley, the latter part of
tember, 1834.

n January 21, 1834, a meeting to
n a General Trades Union was held
he Boston Common Council room and
mmittee was appointed to carry the
into effect. In March a Constitu-
was submitted and ratified by the
tes. On the Fourth of July, this
eral Union had 2,000 men in line
parade, and held a great banquet in
evening in Faneuil Hall.

n 1833, 1834 and 1835 a Working-
's Party existed in Massachusetts,
necticut, Rhode Island, Maine and
Hampshire and nominated candi-
s for Governor and other state offi-
Between 1830 and 1840 the well
wn abolitionist, Rev. William Ellery
nning, delivered many addresses and
ures on the elevation of the working
ple. In one he said:

"We do not find that civilization has
tened men's toils; as yet it has in-
sed them, and in this I see the sign
deep defect in what we call the
ress of society."

n 1836, the Chairman of the Com-
Education Committee of the Mass-
setts Legislature spoke of "the con-
t inducement to manufacturers to
loy female labor and the labor of
children to the exclusion of men's labor, because they can be had cheaper."

In 1837, Massachusetts instituted inquiries concerning the production in industry of the population. Up to this time the labor movement had been making headway throughout all New England. The factory system with its many attendant evils; the long hours of labor extending from 66 to 84 of steady, grinding, monotonous labor each week; the employment of women and children in competition with men; the lack of factory laws in the interest of the working people—helped to contribute to the growth of the movement.

After continued agitation to gain the ten-hour day, President Van Buren, in 1840, directed by proclamation that all public works should be run on the ten-hour system. This was soon followed by the introduction of ten hours in the ship building trades, and in 1853 the ten hours as a day's work was accepted by all trades. This, however, did not affect the factory operatives, who had been previously working 13 hours a day in many instances.

In 1842 Massachusetts passed a law limiting the hours of labor of children under twelve years to ten a day. This came in response to the active efforts of Horace Mann, Boston's great philanthropist.

In 1852 extensive trade disturbances in the shape of strikes and demands for higher wages took place throughout the country, including New England. The cause of this was the rise in the price of provisions, clothing, etc., consequent upon the discovery of gold in California.

From that time until the Civil War in 1861, the progress of the labor movement was marked by several strikes, the enactment of only a few laws—very few in the interest of labor—and a general quietude among the working people in regard to their rights, redeemed only here and there by attempts made to organize. This quietude may be attributed to the fact that popular attention was directly attracted to the monstrous evils of slavery, and all the energies of the people were bent upon its destruction. But with the war came a change. The increased cost of living, the great demand for all classes of labor, the inequality of pay in comparison with the cost of living, and the prosperity and luxury of the moneyed and trading classes who lived by speculation — all

helped to excite the working classes and fan the flames of discontent throughout the country, causing them to organize for self-protection. New England played an important part in this movement. Union after-union of the different trades was formed. Debates of the most intense interest and earnestness took place in these unions. The discussions turned mainly upon the causes of the poverty of the working people and its remedy. Finally, the eight-hour workday commanded a great deal of attention. Agitation to obtain it was commenced. Massachusetts, foremost as ever in the cause of human freedom, appointed a committee of five to inquire into the subject of a reduction of the hours of labor. The result was the regulation by statute law of the hours of labor in that state for children only.

The years 1863, 1864 and 1865 were marked by repeated strikes and by rapid and tremendous organizations among workingmen. Labor papers were started and Workingmen's Lyceums instituted. In 1864 an evening paper, "The Voice," was published in Boston by the trades union. It had a circulation of 4,000. The formation of the National Labor Union at Baltimore, August 20, 1866, had a tendency to assist the growth of the Labor Reform Party, already organized in New England, and which very soon afterwards showed its power. It managed to secure a number of representatives in various State Legislatures in 1865, 1866 and 1867.

In 1867 there was an energetic agitation among the factory help of New England for a reduction of the hours of labor and for labor legislation generally. Connecticut passed an eight-hour law that same year and it was signed by the Governor on June 28. The Legislature of that state in 1877 repealed it. It never practically amounted to anything, as it was never respected by either employers or working people.

In 1867 the shoemakers organized in Milwaukee, Wis., under the name of the "Knights of St. Crispin." This organization soon spread to the East. It had 40,000 members in good standing in 1869 in the state of Massachusetts. This immense force was shortly afterwards used independently in politics until the "Crispins" alone had over 30 representatives in the Massachusetts Legislature. They had a powerful organization of women workers, known as the "Daughters of St. Crispin." The [illegible] of organization among the worker[illegible] Massachusetts at that time account[illegible] the many laws in Massachusetts in [illegible] interest of labor, while other New [illegible] land States had barely any to pro[illegible] the working people. But victories [illegible] serve to make the victors forgetfu[illegible] the importance of vigilance, and so[illegible] times make apathetic those who shu[illegible] most jealously guard their laurels. [illegible] so it was with the labor movemen[illegible] that time. The "Crispins" died out [illegible] were almost extinct in 1873. The s[illegible] is true of other organizations.

On June 24, 1868, the national eig[illegible] hour law was passed by Congress. Wen[illegible] del Philipps gave all the assistanc[illegible] could in favor of it.

In 1869 the Labor Reform Part[illegible] Massachusetts polled over 21,000 vo[illegible] for E. H. Chamberlin for Governo[illegible] Massachusetts. In 1869 the Burea[illegible] Labor, State of Massachusetts, was e[illegible] tablished. A similar bureau was est[illegible] lished in Connecticut in 1873, and a[illegible] ished in 1874, after a little over a y[illegible] existence.

The State of Massachusetts gave [illegible] ten-hour system in 1874, after persis[illegible] agitation on the part of the factory o[illegible] eratives. This law affected women a[illegible] children only, but these employes [illegible] stituted such a large element in the [illegible] help that it did not pay to run more a[illegible] ten hours for the men.

After the decline of the trades u[illegible] movement in 1873, the "Soverign o[illegible] Industry" came into existence and [illegible] their mark in the field of labor. [illegible] "Soverigns of Industry" were first or[illegible] ganized in Springfield, Mass., in [illegible] uary, 1874, and in less than two y[illegible] numbered 12,077 members in that st[illegible] alone. They spread throughout [illegible] England and the greater part of [illegible] country in a short time, but they, [illegible] declined. With the advent of hard t[illegible] caused by the stagnation of trade, [illegible] advanced thinkers among the work[illegible] men of New York met on July 4, 1[illegible] and formed new organizations more [illegible] ical and more sweeping than the [illegible] ones. These organizations became [illegible] and parcel of the Workingmen's Pa[illegible], and in a short time made rapid prog[illegible] in many directions, considering the [illegible] ficulties they had to contend with.

Taking all these things into consi[illegible] ation, surely the labor movement [illegible] those days was not the delusion [illegible]

ew rattle-brained crack-headed fanat-s. If it were, it could not have had ich a following, nor would it make the rogress it did, nor would it have so uch opposition from all sides. Its con-emnation would be written on its face it were an "absurd movement" as it as often been called. There must have een something else behind it. The boring men of those days were the al reformers; they were the first to enounce chattel slavery and capital unishment; the first to call attention the displacement of laborers by the troduction of labor saving machinery. hey were among the first to demand a better system of education, and a better banking system. They were opposed to special privileges. They looked upon special privileges as a violation of equality; upon arbitrary rule as a violation of liberty; upon egotism as a violation of fraternity.

They are entitled to a lot of credit. We appreciate what they have done. The generations to come will thank them. If the future historian forgets them, we will not. Their efforts are here recorded as a monument to their memory.

(Note—The title to the foregoing article should be "History of the Labor Movement of NEW England.")

"CAMP ROOSEVELT—BUILDER OF BOYS"

THE thinking men and women of today are ever on the lookout for ways and means by which they can best develop their children, morally as well as ientally and physically. They are oming to a realization of the fact that ie future success in life of their children depends upon the early training in ought, action and deed which the ildren receive.

To develop our boys into citizens of ie highest type should be the aim and mbition of our educational institutions. he advances made in the past few years ave been so great as to be almost in-omprehensible. Educators have long elt, however, that the long summer acation is a void in the life of each and very boy, and that this void should be lled with health-building, activities and oral surroundings that will make of ch boy a better man.

It has remained for the Chicago Board f Education to introduce to the whole ountry an avenue for the accomplish-ent of this noble purpose. Realizing at if we would have men of the right-ous sort, we must start with the boy, nd believing that close personal contact ith the boy, under surroundings where e will put forth every endeavor to mulate the example of his leaders will elp to accomplish this, Major E. L. eals, U. S. A., succeeded in founding great playground—an Olympian field -to carry out this project. Major eals is Professor of Military Science ad Tactics and Supervisor of Physical ducation in the Chicago public high chools during the winter months.

The playground is located near La-Porte, Ind., sixty-five miles from Chicago, and is named in honor of that great statesman and soldier, Theodore Roosevelt. It is situated on a beautiful plain, walled in by wooded hills, and is famous for its beauty and sanitary conditions.

Three divisions, the summer school, the R. O. T. C., and the Junior Camp, afford the boy plenty of choice in the matter of courses. The summer school is one of the important correlative features of the camp, for it combines with the academic courses, thorough instruction in printing, wood-working, and automobile construction. The course in camp carpentry is one of the most attractive, as well as the most extensive, in scope. The responsibility to educate the youth from the practical viewpoint is fully discharged in the formation of small classes, with competent, practical instructors ever ready to guide and instruct. The lads plan and model their designs. It will be seen, on account of residence at the school, somewhat longer hours are available for classes, making more intensive work possible, which results in the completion in the six weeks' period of school work usually requiring eight weeks.

It is felt that the camp which is made accessible from a financial standpoint, which opens its gates to the under-privileged lad as well as his more fortunate brother, is the ideal conclusion of the boy's summer vacation question. The camp which uniforms each boy in khaki, thereby placing all on equal footing and giving each boy a chance to prove his own merit, is the one which best teaches training in democracy. Democracy is but another name for

broadmindedness, for tolerance of one's brother man, of four-squareness. In making Camp Roosevelt a philanthropic undertaking, Major Beals opened its gates to every clean-cut American boy who wishes to partake of its opportunities. The necessary financial backing for the camp is maintained by public-spirited Chicago business men, under the leadership of Mr. Angus S. Hibbard, who yearly donate the amount needed to carry on the splendid work.

Camp Roosevelt could not be other than a successful venture, having as it has, a man of such sterling qualities of leadership and ability as Major Beals. The life work of Major Beals is to make of our American boys better future men. Lover and student of boys, he has splendid opportunity throughout the year to study boy psychology, through his connection with the public schools of Chicago.

Major Beals has under him an efficient organization, consisting of officers and non-commissioned officers of the Army, and including finally the leaders among the boys themselves, who have won promotion through merit. The camp is divided into two periods of three weeks each. A boy may attend either one or both of these periods. If he desires to make his summer school credit however, it is necessary to remain for the entire season.

The camp headquarters is at the Chicago Board of Education, 460 S. State St., Chicago, where full particulars may be obtained.

CONDITIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN

(Address of Fraternal Delegate Herbert Smith, From the British Trades Congress to the Forty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, Cincinnati, O., June, 1922.)

BRITISH labor has since the armistice of 1918 gone through one of the greatest crisis in its history. To some extent this may also be true of American labor. Unemployment figures in America are bigger than those of Britain. Although they are less in proportion to the total population than they are in Great Britain.

The peace upon the battle field through the end of the greatest military struggle in history brought no peace in industry.

During the war it was believed that the comradeship of the trenches would be expressed in social life when the war came to an end. As both peer and peasant, aristocrat and artizan, bankers and boiler-maker, went over the top to their death. It was hoped that those who remained would be enthused with a new spirit of comradeship, and would jointly assist in the reconstruction of the broken fabric of our national life.

Alas. No such thing happened. Business seemed to destroy brotherhood, and last year and the year before more industrial war was experienced in Great Britain than in many a decade before.

Employers seemed to take it into their heads that even the pre-war privileges and those that had been secured during the war must be taken away.

They immediately commenced to challenge the important trades unions in the country. The challenges were accepted and many a bitter fight followed the longest and bitterest of which was that waged upon the miners of Great Britain.

Tremendous sacrifices have been made, and much misery endured by our working people since 1918 and the worst has only just been reached.

We have had our army of unemployed in the neighborhood of about two millions, with their families, making about one-eighth of the total population of the country for the last two years. The Government is responsible for starting a movement for absorbing the unemployed by cutting down the wages of the employed, stupidly believing that the more wages were reduced amongst those who are employed, the quicker the wheels of industry would turn, and the more workmen would be brought into production. This is the greatest fallacy that the British Government has been responsible for since the war, but it has persisted in it and has been cleverly encouraged and assisted by the big federation of employers of labor.

In 1921 the workmen in Great Britain lost in wages five hundred million pounds reduction per week.

The Government said this was good, t would bring down the cost of living; t would cheapen the necessities of life. When the purchasing power of those who are engaged in work is reduced by 0 or 60 per cent, it creates unemployment because these men and their families cannot go into the markets to buy heir goods, the less wages they earn he less they buy, and the unemployed rmy is swelled day by day in consequence.

Now all this had a very distressing ffect upon the trades union movement enerally in Great Britain. People are arning such poor wages, many of the nembers of the unions have failed to pay heir dues, instead of representing here bout six and a half to seven millions of rganized trades unionists, we may not e able to boast of more than four and half to five million trades unionists.

The men who have been through the res and the mills before are sticking to heir trades union. The younger generation, though full of ideas and enthusiasm, do not appear to be equipped to neet adversity and difficulty as are the lder and more tried members of the abor movement. They get so easily disppointed. I suppose this is the same in merica as it is in the old country. Most f the evils and much of the depression, owever, is due to world situation. Being an island country we are most sensitive to the influences that are prevailng in other countries.

We were more and more dependent pon the rest of the world as the years vent by and thought the great world upheaval must have its devastating effects on all countries, it seems as though they had a greater and more acute effect on Great Britain than any other, with perhaps the exception of Russia, but in the latter case, it was mostly political in origin.

It is being recognized therefore, that in these circumstances the British people must become more and more international in their outlook, as far as labor is concerned, and it is only natural that by language, and by birth, they should look instinctively to their American brethren to join with them in such international movement as will be of lasting benefit to all concerned.

We think that America is the country that will lead the way in working class progress.

She has the natural gifts. She has the land. She has the intelligence. If her sons and daughters have the will, they can utilize these wonderful gifts to such an extent as will provide a "beacon light" which will be readily followed by the workers in other parts of the world.

In Europe many countries have reached their zenith.

Industrially and politically their sums may have set but there is no reason why their people should go down into poverty and misery, because of the more vigorous developments of newer and more favorably placed nations. The American labor movement, like America itself, can be great and vast but it cannot be so great as to neglect to perform its part in the great world effort to bring happiness to humanity.

CYPRESS

IN the parts of the South settled by the Spanish, houses were generally built of cypress. A century ago there were few houses in New Orleans which were not constructed wholly or in part of this wood, and even outside of the Spanish settlements it was extensively used. Cypress shingles were regarded as so much superior to any others that their use became extensive at a very early period. They were easily made by hand, and were very cheap when suitable timber was abundant. They were split with mallet and frow and sometimes shaved with drawknives. The splitting was done parallel with the rings of annual growth, while with white pine and most other shingle timbers the splitting was done perpendicularly to the annula rings. As with many other woods, it is only the heartwood that shows great durability. The sapwood lasts but a few years when subjected to conditions favoring decay. On the other hand, instances have been cited, on what is apparently good authority, showing remarkable periods of use for heart cypress shingles. A roof at Greenwich, Conn., was laid in 1640, and was said to be serving well 250 years afterwards; another in Brooklyn, N. Y., was said to have lasted 228 years,

and another at Clifton, Staten Island, had 200 years to its credit when last reported, and was still in use. Many instances of use exceeding a century are cited to show the wood's lasting qualities. This is not only true when used as roofs, but for other purposes. New Orleans cypress water mains remained sound nearly a century, and a cypress headboard at a grave in South Carolina was so well preserved after 140 years that the letters on it were easily read. Marble and sandstone gravestones often decay and crumble in less time. A still longer period has been claimed for cypress coffins in Charleston, S. C. It is said they were found in fair condition at the time of the earthquake, though they had been in the ground since 1678.

Along the lower Mississippi River many plantations were once fenced with cypress. Some of it was made into rails, while in other cases it was used as posts with boards nailed on. Undoubtedly all of these cases of great durability represent only heartwood, and that from mature swamp-grown trees.

Cypress seems to have been one of the most important of the southern export woods very early in the commercial history of that region, though it was later replaced by white pine in some parts of the West Indies trade. A century ago the export of cypress shingles to the West Indies exceeded 100,000,000 a year. They were 22 or 44 in. long, and from 3 to 6 in. wide. In 1808 the price in the West Indies for the large size was from $8 to $10 a thousand, and at the shipping ports about half that.

Early builders in the South preferred cypress for door and window frames, sash and panels. Some of the old brick plantation houses are so finished. Cabinetmakers selected it in that region for the inside wood of mahogany furniture. Some of the historic church doors in the South are of this wood.

Cypress is put to almost every use as an interior trim for houses. It may be finished in natural color or stained. The wood contains little resin and thus affords a good surface for paint, which it holds well. It is much used for door frames, windows, frames, transoms, ceiling, wainscoting, panels, doors, sash, balusters, inside blinds, brackets, newel posts, grilles, mantels, and to some extent for flooring. It is a popular wood for kitchens, where it is subjected t dampness and heat. It shrinks, swell or warps but little, and is used for drai boards, sinks, kitchen and pantry tabl cupboards, and kitchen cabinets. F the same reason it is used for brea boards and wooden implements abo the pantry, ironing boards, and cloth driers.

For the parts of houses exposed to t weather it serves equally well. siding it practically wears out before decays. When made into porch a portico columns it retains its shap holds paint, and has sufficient streng to sustain necessary loads. It is plac as cornice, gutter, outside blinds, pila ters, and railing, and is much used f porch floors and steps.

Much cypress lumber is employed the construction of silos for stori green feed. The farmer puts the wo to many uses, in all of which it giv good service. Its lasting properties it well for curbs, when material is ne ed that resists decay. Watering troug for farm stock and feed troughs sheds and barns are made of it; likew troughs or flumes for conveying wa from wells or springs. Resistance decay fits it for stable floors and ti bers near the ground, as well as fences, gates, and especially for fe posts and telephone poles. It is one the best available woods for pic fences, because it shows paint well a holds it for many years, but lasts a lo time without it. It has been widely us for this purpose not only in the Sou where cypress grows, but in regions mote from its range.

One of the widest uses of cypress in greenhouse construction. It is p eminently fitted for that trying pla where it is called upon to resist dan ness, excessive heat, and all the e ments that hasten decay. It is said t no other lumber approaches cypress the quantity used for green and houses. It is manufactured into sa frames, benches, boxes, and practica all else that the builder needs. It replaced white pine to a large degr because it is cheaper and in some w better.

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Editorial

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INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1922

Courts and Labor

There has been considerable printers' k used in commenting upon the recent cision of the United States Supreme urt in the Coronado Coal Company vs. ited Mine Workers of America case. d it is not far-fetched to say that rdly any two attorneys with whom we ve talked can agree on the point real- decided in that opinion. We believe e Court based its opinion on its honest nstruction on what it assumed the law s, but the people will never have the me confidence in the Court that is ap- inted that they would have were these stices elected by vote of the people.

It is a peculiar trait of human char- ter that the appointed official never carries the weight in his decision that the elected official does.

Our opinion would be to amend the Constitution of the United States and if necessary amend the Constitutions of states where judges are appointed and make those judges depend on their elections by a vote of the people. Then, and then only, will the people be satisfied with decisions rendered. We can not agree with some that there is only one remedy, and that is the repeal of the Sherman and Clayton Acts. This would simply throw the gate wide open for the benefit of the class who are continually trying to monopolize and milk the people daily. Any law as a usual thing is not bad in itself. It is the administration of that law and the interpretation to which the people object, and as long as that law is interpreted by appointed officials it will not receive the respect it would if such decision was given by elected officials.

Labor Emerges From Conflict in Good Shape

In the prefacing its report to the Forty-second Annual Convention of the A. F. of L., which opened its session Monday, June 12, at Cincinnati, O., the Executive Council said in part:

"We have passed through a year of unusual strife and of unusual industrial depression. Our movement has been beset not only by the work of opponents who have been more active and more determined than ever, but it has had to contend with an industrial situation which caused thousands of our members to be idle during a great part of the year. It is with no little satisfaction, in view of these circumstances, that we are able to lay before this Convention a report of achievement, a report of solidarity, a report of constructive planning and a report that can only inadequately portray the militant spirit with which our movement has come through the conflicts of the year.

"The Executive Council has held six meetings since the adjournment of the Denver Convention. In the interim of the meetings we have considered 100 Executive Council documents submitted to us by President Gompers, each dealing with subjects of vital importance to our movement.

"We have passed through a year of trying experience. We can say with conviction that our movement has given true interpretation to the aspirations of the workers of our country. Constantly confronted with new problems, the labor movement is compelled to hold itself in readiness to shape new policies as new issues arise. It is essentially a movement of progress and it never can be anything else.

"We point to the workers of our country, wherever they may be, the supreme necessity of organization in order that the workers may be able to present a constantly growing opposition to those who would despoil the workers, and in order that there may be a constantly growing force for constructive effort. The great need of the time for the workers is organization and ever more organization, but more than that, the greatest asset that our country can have and the greatest safeguard that it can have, is a constantly growing, constantly developing enlightened and democratic trade union movement. We urge for the coming year, unceasing efforts in the work of organization, federation and unification."

Fake Co-Operators Checked By Labor

We are informed that the Executive Board of the Federation of Labor, at Detroit, Mich., has refused to be hurrahed into a co-operative banking scheme that has been exposed as a fake of the most glaring kind. The matter was considered by the Executive Board, which reports that under the scheme labor would have no control and was merely expected to furnish the steam.

Four adventurers proposed that a $3,000,000 corporation be formed and that they be appointed fiscal agents. These agents would have absolute control of all funds until $50,000 was received. The agents could hake loans to themselves from this fund. All money received in payment on stock would have a first charge of 15 per cent commission, payable to the agents.

The Federation of Labor accepted the recommendation of its Executive Board that Organized Labor should have nothing to do with this privately promoted "co-operative" scheme.

There is no guarantee that the bank itself would ever come into existence and a very strong possibility that the stockholders themselves would be duped, said the report.

Ship Subsidy

The ship subsidy, that old friend of the privileged few, not only proposes to dispose of ships owned by the Government at bargain prices, but it establishes a merchant marine naval service to make strike-breaking a business and to repeal the freedom sections of the Seamen's Act and to restore the differential in the United States seamen's wages that always existed prior to the passage of the Seamen's Act.

Every ship subsidy bill that has been introduced in Congress in the past has been killed so effectually that it seems surprising that anyone in these days would have the temerity even to hint ship subsidy. But apparently there are members of Congress and representatives of certain interests that have great influence on Congress that believe the people are slipping, and that most any old bill, no matter how offensive it may be, can be railroaded through Congress.

Therefore it will be possible for those in the deal to buy vessels for $20 per ton that cost $200 or more per ton. These purchasers can then borrow from the Shipping Board two-thirds of the purchase price and cost of motorization at 2 per cent interest. Payment of the loan and interest will be deferred for fifteen years. During this period the purchaser can operate the vessel which will depreciate as much as 75 per cent in value in that time and then tie it up to a dock and tell the Shipping Board:

"Here's your old vessel, I am through with it. You can keep it for what I owe you."

While the joining of the merchant marine naval reserve will be voluntary a month's extra salary is held out as bait to tempt the seamen to come under the act. During the existence of a "national emergency" declared by the President, they will be transferred to the control of the Secretary of the Navy. "A national emergency" can be a sea

men's strike. Therefore, when a seaman who voluntarily become members of the naval reserve go on strike against undesirable conditions the Secretary of the Navy could call them to go back to their vessels. If they refused they would be court-martialed. There is so much in the subsidy bill that menaces the rights of the seamen and violates the duty of Congress to the people that there will be most effective protest from the people. Labor is much concerned over the provisions of the bill and will fight it to the end.

Open Shop Firm In Hands of Receiver

The "Twin City Review" of Champaign and Urban, Ill., recently said:

"Running a business on the 'open shop' plan is not what it is cracked up to be after all.

"One of Champaign's pioneer 'open shop' institutions—in fact the first to our knowledge to openly declare for that plan—is on the rocks financially, and is now in the hands of a receiver with liabilities of approximately $213,000.

"The Cushman Tool Company is the firm we refer to. Whether or not the open shop' had anything to do with the failure of the firm cannot, of course, be determined; but it does show one thing, that the promise of fat dividends by running under that system do not always meet the expectations of the employer.

"Recently many hundreds of dollars were spent in advertising to induce the public to invest in bonds which the company claimed were to enlarge the plant and add an axe handle factory, but subsequent events lead one to believe the $250,000 which the company sought to raise by selling bonds was to meet their indebtedness.

"The Cushman Company has been run in the true sense on the so-called 'open shop American plan' since its organization a few years ago. Organized Labor has not interfered with the conduct of the factory in any way, it being one of the factories in Illinois to be taken as a sort of a try-out of the plan. Close tab was therefore kept on the progress made, believing that sooner or later the results of 'open-shopism' would be manifest. From time to time reports have come of reduced wages, and, it is reported that wages have been reduced from time to time until they have reached the 'American plan' level of $12.50 a week for most of the men employed, and that they had been employed only part time. With the quality of labor secured at these figures, it is said the quality of tools manufactured by the plant gradually decreased to a point where they were almost worthless, and thus much was lost in the way of selling the products."

The failure of any local business is to be truly regretted by anyone. The Cushman failure may be taken as an illustration of the fallacy of the 'open shop' theory, and it is hoped that under its reorganization at the hands of the receiver, it will be conducted, as the receiver says he hopes it will be, under sound economic conditions, and while he does not say anything about the 'American plan,' it is hoped the experience of the past will be sufficient reason for rapidly discarding that scheme.

American Federation of Labor Still Holding Its Own

American Federation of Labor membership has stood in the face of all opposition and in the face of most trying industrial conditions. This was made clear by President Gompers of the A. F. of L. in a statement in which he discussed the membership figures submitted to the Convention in the Annual Report of the Executive Council.

"In 1920, the year in which our membership was highest, we reported 4,078,740. We now report 3,195,651. One fact to which I wish to point is that this is a membership of more than a million over the figure for the last pre-war year. Those unions which seem to show a loss are the unions most heavily engaged in war work, fortunately no longer necessary. War plants are closed and in some cases whole industries are out of business. Thousands of workers have been forced into other occupations. Navy yards are a good example.

"We know that there are 3,195,651 members who are paying dues and that is all that we can report. We do not know how many members are not paying dues, due to unemployment, and therefore we do not know actually what number of workers belong to our affiliated organizations. The real loss of membership, if any is trifling, running to a few hundred or perhaps a few thousand at most. In view of conditions, the showing is remarkable and is worthy of deep study by those who seek the destruction of our movement."

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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

We are continuously having numerous complaints that members are not receiving our official Journal, "The Carpenter," and upon investigation we find that in most cases it arises from the fact that the only address submitted to the General Office is "General Delivery," and when sent this way, and not called for, the Postmaster sends same back to this General Office at quite an expense.

We must therefore insist that the Financial Secretaries of each and every Local get the correct street address of every member of his Local in good standing who does not receive the Journal, and submit same to the General Office

Financial Secretaries will also take into consideration that it is necessary to call attention on those same blanks to the names of members who are suspended and granted clearance so that their names can be erased from the mailing list in the town or city in which their Local is located. If sufficient blanks are not furnished at any time, our attention should be called to same and they will be promptly forwarded.

We must also insist that the Financial Secretaries obtain the same information from all members newly initiated and admitted on clearance, together with those who have changed their address and forward same to the General Office on the blanks furnished for that purpose each and every month.

We also desire to call attention to the fact that it is not necessary to furnish each and every month a complete roster of your membership, and their addresses only changes in same being necessary.

By carrying out the foregoing instructions you will not only assist this General Office in facilitating the delivery of our official Journal, "The Carpenter," but you will do a favor to the membership at large.

Proceedings of the Third Quarterly Session, 1922, of the General Executive Board

During the interim between the second and third quarterly session, the following matters were acted upon by correspondence.

April 18, 1922.

Lowell and Vicinity D. C.—Movement to retain same scale of wages of 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1922. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

April 20, 1922.

Muscatine, Iowa, L. U. No. 1069.—Movement for same scale of wages, 80c per hour, effective May 22, 1922. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

May 12, 1922.

Montreal, Que., District Council. (L. U. No. 2098.) Movement for an increase in wages from 60c per hour and 10-hour day to 65c per hour and the 8-hour day, effective May 22, 1922. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

May 23, 1922.

Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I., D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to 90c per hour, effective June 1, 1922. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

March 28, 1922.

Buffalo, N. Y., D. C.—Movement for same scale of wages, 87½c per hour, effective May 1, 1922. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

June 19, 1922.

The third quarterly 1922 session of the General Executive Board was called to order on the above date.

The audit of the books and accounts was taken up and continued throughout the week.

June 26, 1922.

Cleveland, O., District Council.—An appropriation of $1,428 was made for relief of men locked out.

Manchester, N. H., L. U. No. 2064.—An appropriation of $306 was made for the relief of men locked out.

Toronto, Ont., Can., L. U. No. 1820.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to a minimum of 71½c per hour, effective July 1, 1922. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Bloomington, Ind., L. U. No. 2038.—Movement to establish wage agreement, effective August 6, 1922. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Meaford, Ont., Can., L. U. No. 2149.—Movement for the 9-hour day, effective July 1, 1922. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Cornwall, Ont., Can., L. U. No. 2307.—Request to change date on which trade movement was originally sanctioned, from June 1 to July 15, 1922. Request complied with.

Guelph, Ont., Can., L. U. No. 2611.—Movement for an increase in wages from 77½c per hour to 85c per hour, effective July 1, 1922. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Ludington, Mich., L. U. No. 1547.—Request to circulate an appeal to create a building fund. Referred to the General President.

Danville, Ill., L. U. No. 269.—Request for exemption of payment of back per capita tax. Request denied, as the General Executive Board is not authorized to exempt any Local Union from the payment of back per capita tax to the General Office.

Birmingham, Ala.—Federated Bank and Trust Co. soliciting support in the establishment of a bank. Received as information and filed.

Charleston, Mo., L. U. No. 566.—Request that per capita tax to General Office be reduced. Request denied, inasmuch as a reduction in per capita tax would necessarily carry with it a reduction in death, disability and other benefits.

An invitation was received from the Quebec Provincial Council to attend the Thirteenth Annual Convention of that body in the city of Cap De La Madeleine on Thursday, July 6, 1922. Referred to the General President.

The following full accountings have been received for appropriations made for relief of men locked out and on strike.

St. Louis, Mo., D. C., during months of April and May	$ 522.00
L. U. No. 952, Bristol, Conn., during month of March	432.00
Monongahela, Pa., D. C., during month of October, 1921	800.00
L. U. No. 180, Vallejo, Cal., during months of February and March	1,566.00
L. U. No. 2429, Somerworth, N. H., during months of March, April and May	1,188.00
L. U. No. 751, Santa Rosa, Cal., during months of March and April	144.00

Santa Clara Valley D. C., San Jose, Cal.—An appropriation of $2,838.00 covering three weeks benefits was made for the relief of the millmen locked out.

Appeal of Louis Schmidtendorff, L. U. No. 565, Elkhart, Ind., from the decision of the General President in the case of Louis Schmidtendorff vs. L. U. No. 565, Elkhart, Ind. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of the Bridgeport, Conn., D. C. from the decision of the General President in the case of T. A. Flanagan vs. the Greensburg and Mt. Pleasant D. C. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of W. H. Manly from the decision of the General President in the case of W. H. Manly vs. L. U. No. 413, South Bend, Ind. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of A. J. Pickersgill, L. U. No. 2508, Cleveland, O., from the decision of the General President in the case of W. R. Yeager vs. the

Cleveland, O., District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

A communication was received from Secretary Woudenberg of the International Union of Wood Workers, expressing regrets that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America could not attend their Congress at Vienna, Austria, on June 12, 1922, and extending an invitation to the General Executive Board to send a committee to Europe to investigate the conditions of the men of the trade in the different countries and at the same time suggesting a meeting with their Executive Committee at Amsterdam, Holland. The Board accepted the invitation and authorized the General President to appoint a committee to visit Europe.

In the claim of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers for $1,931 account alleged indebtedness of their former L. U. No. 77 at the time that Local was chartered by the United Brotherhood. Inasmuch as no claim of indebtedness by International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers was made against Pile Drivers L. U. No. 77 of San Francisco at time that union was admitted to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the General Executive Board decides that such claim cannot be recognized at this late date.

An appeal for financial assistance was made by Miss Effie Bentham to assist the Dr. Barnardo's Homes for Orphans in Great Britain and Ireland. It was not within the scope of the General Executive Board to comply with her request and same was therefore denied.

June 27, 1922.

The communication from the Twin City Carpenters District Council of Omaha, Neb., under date of May 27, 1922, received consideration of the General Executive Board and that body demands a full explanation as to the intent and meaning of said communication.

Huntington, W. Va., Tri-State District Council.—Request for an appropriation of $2,000 for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Windsor, Ont., Can., L. U. No. 494.—Request for an appropriation of $500 for organizing purposes. Request denied.

South Bend, Ind., St. Joseph County D. C.—Request for an appropriation of $500 for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Magna, Utah, L. U. No. 1984.—Request for an appropriation of $300 for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Regina, Sask., Can., L. U. No. 1867.—Request for an appropriation of $500 for organizing purposes. Matter was referred to the General President for his consideration.

Vancouver, B. C., Can.—Movement to resist reduction in wages referred to General President for consideration and action, as reports are received at the General Office.

Chattanooga, Tenn., L. U. No. 74.—Request for an appropriation of $500 for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Boston, Mass., L. U. No. 2165.—Requesting information as to action Local Union shall take in the case of their members employed by railroads. The Board directed that the members of this organization shall remain at work until ordered to quit by the General Office.

Philadelphia, Pa., D. C.—Requesting that the Charter of L. U. No. 2330 be revoked. The General President was authorized to take up the Charter of said union and transfer their members.

Winnipeg, Man., D. C.—Requesting financial aid for relief of men locked out. The list of members locked out was referred to the General Secretary, to be checked up in accordance with our laws and the amount of financial aid necessary to be sent for relief of men locked out.

Montreal, Que., Can., D. C.—Request for an appropriation of $500 for organizing purposes. Request denied and the matter of organizing was referred to the General President for his consideration.

The report of the delegates to the Forty-second Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

The report of the delegates to the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

June 28, 1922.

Grand Island, Neb., L. U. No. 1386.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective August 1, 1922. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

There being no further business to come before the Board, the minutes were approved as read and the session was adjourned. The next meeting to be at the call of the General President.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

To the General Executive Board:

The Forty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor opened in Cincinnati, O., on June 12th, and lasted two weeks; 470 delegates were present, as follows:

Number of Unions	NAME	Number of Delegates	Number of Votes
95	National and International	287	31,283
5	Departments	5	5
30	States	30	30
90	Central	90	90

39	Trade and Federal Unions	52	52
5	Fraternal Organizations	6	4
264		470	31,464

The report of Secretary Morrison showed the financial standing of the Federation to be as follows:

Balance on hand April 30, 1921	$178,262.72
Receipts from all sources	583,120.03
Total receipts	$761,382.75
Total expenses	562,588.07
Balance an hand April 30, 1922	$198,794.68

Of this amount $23,415.80 is in the General Fund and $175,378.88 is in the Defense Fund of the Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions.

The Federation consists of:

112 National and International Unions.
5 Departments.
49 State Federations.
905 City Central Bodies.
838 Local Department Councils.
35,277 Local Unions.

With a total average membership for the year of 3,195,651.

The Report of the Executive Council dealt with many important matters such as:

National Child Labor Law.
Court Decisions Affecting Labor.
Observance of Contract.
Constitutional Rights and Liberties.
Legislature Attacks On Trade Unions.
Co-operative Societies.
Open Shop Campaign.
Unemployment.
Education.
Limitation of Armament.
International Labor Relations.
Jurisdictional Agreements and Disputes.
Old Age Pensions, Etc.

As the Supreme Court of the United States recently handed down a decision declaring the Federal Child Labor Law unconstitutional, the third day of the Convention was set aside, to be devoted to the consideration of the question of how child labor can be abolished and the best method of accomplishing that purpose.

Addresses were made on this subject by:

Dr. Albert Freiberg of Cincinnati, O.
Max Price of New York, N. Y.
Robt. M. LaFollete, United States Senator from Wisconsin.
Miss Florence Kelly, New York, N. Y.
T. W. McCullough, Omaha, Neb.
Wm. Green, Indianapolis, Ind.

After which a Special Committee was appointed to deal with that subject and other court decisions.

This committee submitted the following report, which was adopted by the convention.

Your Special Committee begs leave to report upon the following referred to it:

Shall Courts Protect Labor in Preference to Property?

Class-Biased Decisions of our Courts embracing Judge Anderson's Injunction against the United Mine Workers, Judge McClintic's Injunction Against the Miners, the Tri-City Case, Truax vs. Corrigan, The Coronado Case.

Use of Injunction by Labor a Snare and Delusion.

National Child Labor Law Held Unconstitutional.

Constitutional Rights and Liberties Must Be Safeguarded At All Hazards.

Supreme Court Decisions.

Your committee recommends that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be authorized and directed to call conferences of persons and associations interested in any or all of the above specified subjects, for the purpose of obtaining advice, assistance and co-operation in the preparation of the proposed laws and constitutional amendments, and in the education of public opinion for their support and adoption; and that the Executive Council be authorized to approve, in behalf of the American Federation of Labor, the laws and constitutional amendments so prepared, and to take such further action as may be deemed advisable to promote their enactment.

The American people are facing a critical situation. Their very existence as a democracy and a government of law is at stake. A judicial oligarchy is threatening to set itself up above the elected Legislatures, above the people themselves.

Profiting by the unsettled industrial conditions of the country and the political apathy of the people, which have followed upon the conclusion of the World War, the forces of privilege and reaction have embarked upon a concerted and determined campaign to deprive the citizens of their constitutional liberties, to break down the standards of life which the American workers have laboriously built up in generations of suffering and struggle, and to emasculate or destroy their most effective weapon of resistance and defense—the labor unions.

Side by side with the implacable anti-union drive conducted by powerful organizations of employers throughout the country, who exercise their own unquestioned rights to organize and yet brazenly deny their employes the same right, the unblushing subservience of many public officials to the dictates of big business and their undisguised contempt for the interests of the workers, the courts of the country, and particularly, the Supreme Court of the United States, have within recent years undertaken to deprive American labor of fundamental rights and liberties which heretofore have been accepted as deeply and organically ingrained in our system of jurisprudence.

Over a century ago Thomas Jefferson said:

"It has long been my opinion, and I have never shrunk from its expression, that the germ of dissolution of our Federal Government is in the judiciary—the irresponsible body working like gravity, by day and by night, gaining a little today and gaining a little tomorrow, and advancing its noiseless step like a thief over the field of jurisdiction until all shall be usurped."

The prophetic warning of the great champion of American democracy threatens to come true.

What confronts the workers of America is not one or several casual court decisions favoring the interests of property as against the human rights of labor, but a series of adjudications of the highest tribunal of the land, successively destroying a basic right or cherished acquisition of Organized Labor, each forming a link in a fateful chain consciously designed to enslave the workers of America.

Five years ago a severe blow was dealt by the Supreme Court decision in the notorious case of The Hitchman Coal and Coke Company vs. Mitchell, which seriously limited the right of Organized Labor to unionize establishments. The decision did not receive the condemnation it justly deserved because public attention was almost exclusively centered on the World War.

On January 3, 1921, the Supreme Court in the case of Duplex Printing Press Company vs. Deering, practically nullified the portions of the Clayton Act which were intended to safeguard the rights of labor in industrial disputes and to limit the power of the courts to decide such disputes by summary injunctions, thus striking down with one fell stroke the result of unceasing agitation of Organized Labor which had extended over twenty years, and was designed to equalize before the law the position of workers and employers.

In December, 1921, the Supreme Court, by its decision in the case of Truax vs. Corrigan, set aside as unconstitutional a State Law which limited the power of the courts to issue injunctions in labor disputes, thus frustrating the efforts of labor in all industrial states to secure relief from the arrogated authority of the courts.

In the same month the court in the case of American Steel Foundries vs. Tri-City Central Trades Council, virtually abolished the right of striking workers to picket, no matter how peaceably; authorized the courts arbitrarily to regulate the conduct of strikes, and set up a rule limiting strikers to the stationing of one "mis-

nary" in front of each entrance to the struck establishment—one striking "mis-nary" to persuade hundreds or even thousands of strike-breakers of the iniquity their course. What a mockery upon the acknowledged rights of workers on strike win over would-be strike-breakers by pleading and persuasion!

On May 15, 1922, the Supreme Court set aside as unconstitutional the Child abor Law, which had been enacted after years of agitation on the part of the most rward-looking and humane elements of our citizenship.

On June 5, 1922, the Supreme Court handed down a unanimous opinion in the se of United Mine Workers of America vs. Coronado Coal Co., which in effect ens the way for a general raid upon union funds, by holding that labor unions are able as such and liable for damages to employers if caused by lawful acts on the rt of any of their striking members, whether such acts are authorized or not, so ng as the strike is sanctioned by the union.

Thus by six decisions the United States Supreme Court, composed of nine men ithout direct mandate from the people and without responsibility to the people, has t aside a congressional enactment which clearly expressed the will of the vast ajority of the people, and all but outlawed the activities of Organized Labor, hich alone can protect the workers from the oppression and aggression of the eedy and cruel interests.

This despotic exercise of a usurped power of nine men, or a bare majority of em, over the lives and liberties of millions of men, women and children, is intol-able. With the immortal Lincoln we believe that:

"The people of these United States are the masters of both Congress and Courts, t to overthrow the Constitution, but to overthrow the men who pervert the Con-itution." (Speech at Cincinnati, September 17, 1859.)

We are determined to preserve our rights as workers, citizens and freemen, and e call upon all fair-minded and liberty-loving citizens to unite with us in a deter-ined effort to deprive the courts of the despotic powers which they have assumed, id to make our Government in full measure a Government of the people, for the ople and by the people. To this end your committee recommends that the Con-ntion record itself in favor of, and promote the adoption of amendments to the onstitution of the United States for the following purposes:

1. An amendment prohibiting the labor of children under the age of 16 years any mine, mill, factory, workshop or other industrial or mercantile establishment, id conferring upon Congress the power to raise the minimum age below which ildren shall not be permitted to work, and to enforce the provisions of the pro-osed amendment by appropriate legislation.

2. An amendment prohibiting the enactment of any law or the making of any idicial determination which would deny the right of the workers of the United tates and its territories and dependencies to organize for the betterment of their nditions; to deal collectively with employers; to collectively withhold their labor nd patronage and induce others to do so.

3. An amendment providing that if the United States Supreme Court decides iat an act of Congress is unconstitutional, or by interpretation asserts a public olicy at variance with the statutory declaration of Congress, then if Congress by a wo-thirds majority re-passes the law, it shall become the law of the land.

Your committee further recommends:

4. In order to make the Constitution of the United States more flexible to meet ie needs of the people, an amendment providing for easier amendments of the same.

Your committee further recommends that in conjunction with the campaign for ie adoption of the suggested constitutional amendments, Congress be urged to nact:

a. A Child Labor Law which will overcome the objections raised by the United tates Supreme Court to the laws heretofore passed by Congress and nullified by ie court;

b. A law which will make more definite and effective the intention of Congress i enacting Sections 6, 19 and 20 of the Clayton Act, which was manifestly ignored r overridden by the Court;

c. An act repealing the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, which was intended by ongress to prevent illegal combinations in restraint of trade, commonly known as

"trusts," but through judicial misinterpretation and perversion has been repeatedl and mainly invoked to deprive the toiling masses of their natural and normal right

Carpenters—Longshoremen

The following agreement proposed by Vice-President Rickett and accepted b the Executive Boards of both organizations was reported to the Convention.

It is agreed between the longshoremen and carpenters:

1. That the carpenters will not accept in membership longshoremen.
2. That the longshoremen will not accept in membership carpenters.
3. That the longshoremen will turn over to the Carpenters' Organization th carpenters now in their union.
4. That the longshoremen will refrain from doing carpenter work.
5. That the carpenters raise no objection to the longshoremen nailing a boar or plank, or doing work where carpenters can not be had.
6. This agreement is made for the purpose of creating and establishing har monious relations between both organizations. It may be changed in any particula by agreement between the Presidents of both the organizations and abrogated upo thirty days' notice by either side, in which event conferences shall again be held fc the purpose of making a new agreement.
7. The interpretation or application of this agreement shall take up all existin differences or such as may arise, and shall themselves jointly make an investigatio in an effort to adjust same.

Maintenance of Way Employes—Carpenters

The Convention approved the following:

"The term 'carpenter repair work' is defined to mean where workmen ar employed direct by the railroad corporations in repairing property of railroads alon the line of the railroad proper, but shall not apply to offices and other railroad build ings, the former employment to be under the United Brotherhood of Maintenance c Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers, and the latter to be considered as con struction work and to be under the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

"It is further understood and agreed that where disputes or misunderstanding as to jurisdiction arise in any district or locality, such disputes must be immediatel submitted to the International Officers of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance c Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers and the United Brotherhood of Carpen ters and Joiners, for investigation and adjustment."

On the acceptance of this basis of settlement and the ratification of the term hereof by the International Officers of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance c Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers, and the payment of per capita tax to th American Federation of Labor for the period beginning the first day of July, 192 the suspension of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes an Railway Shop Laborers from affiliation to the American Federation of Labor sha cease and the aforesaid International Organizations shall be restored to its affilia tion and in possession of its jurisdictional claims and rights as outlined by it Charter and further defined by the various agreements it has entered into with th several National and International Organizations affected by such Charter provisions

The law was changed by an overwhelming vote to hold the Conventions in th future in the month of October each year, beginning on the first Monday of th month.

All the old officers were re-elected and Portland, Ore., was chosen as the city i which to hold the Convention in 1923.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
FRANK DUFFY,
W. M. MICHAELS,
W. T. ALLEN.
J. H. WEAVER,
ALEX KELSO,
WM. J. KELLY,
P. H. McCARTHY.
Delegates.

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE UNION LABEL TRADES DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

To the Members of the General Executive Board.

Brothers, Greeting:

The Fifteenth Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department went in session on Thursday, June 8, 1922, at the Sinton Hotel, Cincinnati, O. The Convention was called to order by President John W. Hays, who presided over same during its deliberations.

The report of the Credentials Committee showed 98 delegates present representing 44 National and International Unions, and 1 fraternal delegate representing the Woman's International Union Label League and Trade Union Auxiliary.

President Hays's Report, while brief, covered in condensed form the work of the Department during the year, and among other things pointed out the methods resorted to by the opponents of Organized Labor to retard the use of the Union Label, Shop Card and Button, as well as the methods employed to inaugurate the open shop or so-called American Plan of Employment.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer, John J. Manning, appeared to cover completely the entire work of the Department during the year, and what seemed to be the most important part of his report appeared under the caption "Publicity and Propaganda," which outlined the purposes for which the Department was organized and advised the Convention to give thought and consideration to the plan of closer relationship between the Department and affiliated unions by adopting a plan that would be simple and brief, yet at the same time practical and would also have for its end beneficial results for the promotion of the use of the Union Label, Shop Card and Button, and the Committee on Label Propaganda, to which that portion of the Secretary-Treasurer's Report was referred, made the following report, which was concurred in by the Convention:

> "We gave careful attention to the report of your Secretary-Treasurer under the caption "Publicity and Propaganda" and took into consideration the requests with which the Department was confronted from various local label sections for financial aid during the year.
>
> "Never in the history of the Organized Labor movement has it been so necessary to bring forcefully to the attention of the toilers the value of the Union Label as a weapon against the open shop movement, and we are gratified to know that the Department is in such splendid financial condition to meet this emergency and to enable the Executive Board and Officers of the Department to carry on a more extensive line of propaganda work during the coming year.
>
> "We urge that the Secretary-Treasurer continue to visit National, International and State Conventions and to carry to the representatives of Organized Labor the message in person, that the remedy against all efforts of our opponents lies within our own hands, and that during the time of his visits in the various cities he make efforts to further extend the organizing of Local Label Sections.
>
> "We further recommend that he co-operate with every International Organization in their Label campaign, and if our Central Bodies and Local Label Sections desire to start campaigns in their localities for the promotion of the Union Label, that he aid and assist them to the extent of furnishing the necessary literature, speakers if necessary, and in some instances, when in the opinion of the Executive Board, necessary financial support may be given.
>
> "We recommend further that the Secretary-Treasurer do all in his power to get the American Co-operative Societies interested in the purchase of goods bearing the Union Label, and to this end shall visit, either in person or by deputy, the headquarters of these societies, or their Conventions, and managers of wholesale and retail stores and purchasing departments.

How to Read Blueprints and Plans.

What You Should Know About Architectural Drawing.

How to Use Steel Square Successfully.

What You Should Know About Sheet Metal Work.

A Thousand Things

EVERY day in your work you get up-against new problems sometimes it is only some old 'sticker' coming in a new Just the same though it takes a lot of time to figure them Don't do it. Here's everything worked out for you. Every lem big or little that you will meet in a day's work. Hundreds new ideas and better ways of doing things. Hundreds of way other fellows are making money. Hundreds of ways you can more out of the same work you are doing now.

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American Technical Society, Dept. G-3

How to Write and Read Building Specifications.

What You Should Know About Water Supply and Drainage.

How to Estimate the Cost of a Building.

: You Should
/ About Car-
y and Build-

How to Build a Frame or a Brick Structure.

What You Should Know About Contracts and Legal Relations.

1 Ought To Know

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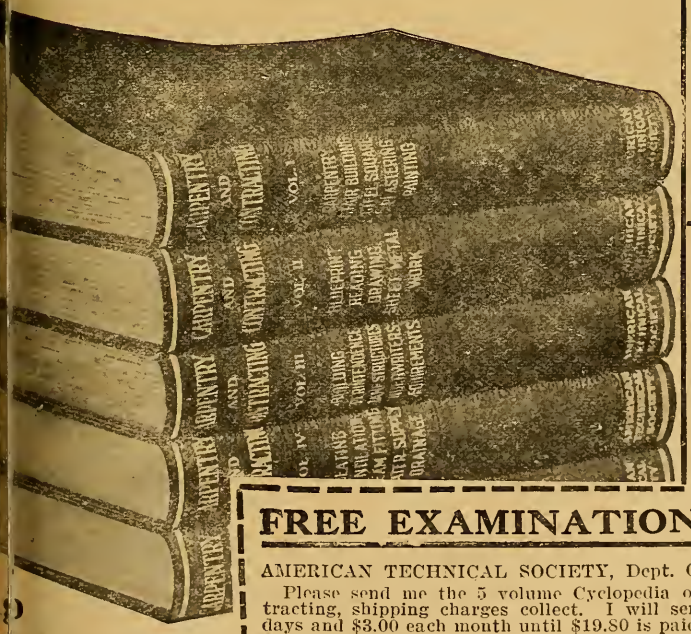
How to Know Material and Select the Best.

1000 New and Better Ways of Doing Things.

How to Care for Tools.



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: You Should
About Plas-
and Painting.

"We recognize the immensity of the task to educate six million workers to become consistent in their purchasing power and to spread their earnings judiciously and in the interest and promotion of their fellow union men, and to that end recommend to the General Executive Board and Officers of the Department to circularize the forty thousand affiliated Local Unions in the International Organizations affiliated with the Federation and gradually as the financial resources of the Department improve to enlarge the scope of the educational propaganda through literature, as this, in our opinion, is one of the principal fundamental functions of the Department.

"We appreciate the aid and support rendered to the general promotion of the Union Label by the many voluntary organizers and the salaried organizers of the A. F. of L., who devote time to this work, and recommend that the officers of the Department appear from time to time before the Executive Board urging more assistance to the general task of the education of the workers along these lines. We also recommend that the officers of International Unions be requested by this Convention to work in close co-operation with the Department in all their work for the Label, Card and Button, to the end that the Department will be able to render efficient and prompt co-operation."

The Financial Report of the Department showed the total income for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1922, was $40,936.79, while the total expenditures for the same period was $37,897.72, leaving a balance on hand for the year of $3,039.07. The total amount of funds of the Department April 30, 1922, was $28,386.72.

In order to create a demand for the Label of our organization on household furniture your delegates introduced the following resolution, which was concurred in by the Convention:

"WHEREAS, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has taken a firm and uncompromising stand by insisting upon the members of its organization only purchasing goods bearing the Union Label of other trades whenever it is possible to secure them, and

"WHEREAS, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, has, since its affiliation with the Union Label Trades Department, been a consistent and loyal part thereof, therefore be it

"RESOLVED, That this Convention go on record and advise all the organizations affiliated therewith to have their members when purchasing office furniture, filing cabinets, desks, household furniture, etc., or any other commodity, on which the Label can be used, to demand and insist upon goods bearing the Union Label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in order to bring about the general use of Union Labeled wood products."

During the past year the following International Unions became affiliated with the Union Label Trades Department:

Journeymen Tailors' Union of America.
Metal Engravers' International Union.
Upholsterers' International Union of North America.

During the year Charters were issued to twenty-seven Label Leagues in the following cities:

Albany, Ala.
Auburn, N. Y.
Bremerton, Wash.
Carbondale, Pa.
Clinton, Ind.
Crookston, Minn.
Edwardsville, Ill.
Everett, Wash.
Fairmount, W. Va.
Gadsden, Ala.
Horton, Kans.
Miles City, Mont.
Morgantown, W. Va.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Parkersburg, W. Va.
Peoria, Ill.
Quincy, Ill.
Richmond, Va.
Sacramento, Cal.
Shelbyville, Ind.
Tacoma, Wash.
The Dalles, Ore.
Two Harbors, Minn.
Walla, Walla, Wash.
Washington State Federation of Labor.
Wilkes Barre, Pa.
Yakima, Wash.

The average monthly membership of the affiliated International Organizations on which they paid per capita tax during the past year is as follows:

American Federation of Labor	1,608
Bakery and Confectionary Workers' International Union of America	24,836
Barbers' International Union, Journeymen	45,237
Bill Posters and Billers of America	1,600
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of	16,327
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union	40,201
Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, International Union of United	19,000
Broom and Whisk Makers, International	790
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of	25,000
Cigar Makers' International Union of America	32,011
Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail	10,000
Coopers' International Union of North America	2,767
Electrical Workers of America, International Brotherhood of	10,000
Engravers' International Union, Metal	136
Engravers' Union of North America, International Photo	6,525
Garment Workers of America, United	47,506
Hatters of North America, United	11,500
Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America	20,000
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of (11 months)	3,102
Laundry Workers' International Union	6,500
Leather Workers, United, International Union	1,250
Machinists, International Association of	500
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Amalgamated	9,333
Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet	6,259
Molders' Union of North America, International	1,000
Musicians, American Federation of	75,000
Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of	5,000
Polishers, Metal, International Union	2,000
Printers and Color Mixers of the United States, Machine, National Association of	550
Printers and Die Stampers' Union of North America, International Plate	1,567
Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America, International	37,000
Railway Employes of America, Amalgamated Association of Steel and Electric	20,000
State Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, International Alliance of Theatrical	19,533
Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union of North America, International	5,989
Stove Mounters' International Union	650
Sailors' Union of America, Journeymen	12,000
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of	20,000
Textile Workers of America, United	3,006
Tobacco Workers' International Union	3,403
Typographical Union, International	68,853
Upholsterers' International Union of North America	7,000
Weavers' Protective Association, America Wire	380

In the opinion of your delegates the Department has done much to foster the use of the Union Label, Shop Card and Button and undoubtedly even more beneficial results will eminate therefrom during the coming year.

With the election of the following officers for the coming year the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department adjourned:

Mr. J. W. Hays, President.
Mr. Jacob Fischer, First Vice-President.
Mr. G. W. Perkins, Second Vice-President.
Mr. Matthew Woll, Third Vice-President.
Mr. Joseph Proebstle, Fourth Vice-President.
Mr. Charles Baine, Fifth Vice-President.
Mr. John J. Manning, Secretary-Treasurer.

WM. L. HUTCHESON.
JOHN T. COSGROVE.
WALTER E. GEBELEIN.
Delegates.

New Locals Chartered

Muzquiz Coali, Mexico.
Espanola, Ont., Can. (Millwrights and Carpenters.)
Graford, Tex.
Greenville, S. C.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Ontario, Cal.
Van Nuys, Cal.
Carlisle, Ind.
Richmond, Va.
Total, 9 Local Unions.

Foreigh Labor Notes

At the beginning of April percentage of British trade union membership unemployed was reported by the Labor Board at 16.3 per cent, which was unchanged from that of the previous month. In April, 1921, the percentage was 10, and in 1920, it was 1.1.

* * *

The Swiss Federal Council introduced a bill in the chamber authorizing the Government to lengthen the legal working week to 54 hours.

* * *

The general lockout of unionized labor throughout Denmark was called off. The lockout began with strike troubles and tied up all branches of industry. It had been in effect about a month.

* * *

Workers in all Italian ports began untangling the huge mass of cargo which had accumulated for the 12 days the men were on strike. The men accepted the Government's promise to introduce changes in working conditions prevailing at Naples, where the strike began.

* * *

Despite the many differences in caste and tribal relations, trade unionism is said to be making remarkable headway in India.

* * *

The Board of Trade, of which Judge G. S. Beeby is President, fixed the basic wage in Australia at 78 shillings (roughly $17.16) weekly weekly. The highest wage previously fixed was 85 shillings ($18.70), which was reduced by 3 shillings (66c) last October.

Trade Notes

L. U. 1048, Duquesne, Pa., advises that the Builders' Exchange have increased the wages of carpenters from $8 to $9, although they have an agreement with them that does not expire until February 28, 1923.

* * *

L. U. No. 389, Sloatsburg, N. Y., reports that they have signed up all their contractors, with the exception of two, and their agreement calls for $1 an hour and a 44-hour week.

* * *

Carpenters' wages at Pittsburgh, Pa., are advanced from $8 to $9. Last fall the carpenters accepted the $8 rate with the understanding that rates would advance if the Master Builders' Association negotiated higher rates with other unions.

Information Wanted

Any one knowing of a person going by the name of Hunstein or Kunstein, who is 5 ft. 8 in. tall, weighs about 160 pounds, dark hair and has a scar on right jaw, notify Harry T. Washabaugh, F. S., L. U. No. 616, 563 Pleasant St., Chambersburg, Pa.

Some Folk

(By V. H. Shannon.)

"Some folk I know, when troubles come,
Content themselves by looking glum;
And shut their hearts to sympathy
And act unhappy as can be.

And then, I know some other folk,
Who treat their troubles as a joke;
And smile alike in sun or rain,
Although their hearts are full of pain.

And someway I can't help but feel,
That folk who let their troubles steal
Into their hearts and multiply
Will sink beneath them by-and-by.

And folk who try, although with pain,
To drown their troubles, rise again,
And, by their courage in the fray,
Will find the broader, better way."

Our Last General Convention

recommended that we

Advertise Our Label More Extensively

In pursuance with instructions of the Twentieth General Convention, that intensive advertising of the Union Label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be inaugurated, and the appreciation of the fact that continuous and cumulative publicity is the best asset, we have concluded that no better medium could be employed than HIGH GRADE

PLAYING CARDS

(Illustration below)

We want to get the advertising of our label in hundreds of thousands of homes, as well as clubs, etc. It is an indisputable fact that a dependable grade of playing cards with "ad" on back, carries the message of PUBLICITY — not for a day—but IMPRESSIVELY and for an infinite period.

With our four hundred thousand members to use and distribute the advertisement that these cards carry, wonderful results will be achieved.

You won't have to apologize for the quality of the Brotherhood playing cards.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
SEE THAT THIS LABEL APPEARS
UNION MADE
ON ALL WOOD PRODUCTS
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

The cards will be furnished in either (or both) **regular** and **pinochle** decks.

Local Unions are urged to carry a supply of cards on hand to meet demands at all times.

We hope our entire membership will interest themselves in seeing that their friends use Brotherhood cards.

There is but a small percentage of people who don't use playing cards for innocent amusement, hence the opportunity is big for advertising our Label through this medium.

The Price Is Forty-five Cents Per Deck

(Regular and Pinochle)

And please bear in mind that we are furnishing a grade of cards fully commensurate with the price. The General Office sells the cards at less than cost.

Send orders, accompanied by remittance, to

FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Correspondence

L. U. No. 73 Celebrates Its Silver Jubilee

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I trust you can find space in our Journal to tell the members of the United Brotherhood of the silver jubilee which our Local celebrated on June 17th, last. This was the 25th year since the consolidation and we thought the occasion necessitated a "blow out." In fact it was one grand "kiddies day" and there was no limit to ticketc for pony rides, merry-go-rounds, ice cream, etc. And last, but not least, was the "Barbecue" with 1000 pounds of beef, 250 pounds of pork, bread and coffee and there was enough left for the General Officers, whom, we regretted very much, could not accept our cordial invitation and attend. We presented our newly elected Business Agent, J. J. Miedrich, with an emblem ring suitably inscribed. He has been one of our Trustees for 25 years. A great deal of credit is due to the Entertainment Committee, Brothers Paul DeLille, J. M. Walsh, Wm. M. Davis and Geo. C. Newman for the able manner they handled the attendance, which was nearly 3,500. Altogether it was a huge success and we hope to hear from other Locals in the near future.

Fraternally yours,
GEO. C. NEWMAN, R. S.
L. U. No. 73. St. Louis, Mo.

Objects To Signing Pledge

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Below I am quoting an item from the "Philadelphia Record" in regard to the Sesqui Centennial pledge distributed by the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

I have been instructed by the District Council to refer this to you and ask that it be published in "The Carpenter." We strenuously object to signing any such pledge, as we anticipate having this work done by Organized Labor in the city of Philadelphia.

Fraternally yours,
W. T. ALLEN, Secy.-Treas.
Philadelphia District Council.

"A patriotic pledge, carrying with it an agreement to bend every effort towards making the Sesquicentennial Exposition a success, and to refrain from any action that tends to obstruct or delay it in any fashion, is being distributed by the Industrial Relations Committee of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

"In the pledge that is being signed are clauses such as the following:

" 'In order to serve our city and ourselves thus, there must be no interference in work by strikes and lockouts.

" 'Freedom from interruptions in work and proper co-operation between employer and employe can be obtained when the principles of individual liberty, freedom and contract, and equality of opportunity which form the basis of our national institutions prevail.'

"The definite pledge is that the signer agrees that between this time and the completion of the Sesquicentennial 'I will neither join in nor foment strikes or other interruptions of industrial activity, but will individually make agreements directly with my employers, and having made such agreements, will keep them as a duty of sacred honor.' "

A Hobo's Philosophy

We are just in receipt of a communication from Davenport, Ia., which we are publishing herewith:

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am not a carpenter, nor yet a union member, having taken the Gypsy vow to do as I wish at all times, but looking at your May issue, it strikes me that you and others in your class are neglecting your biggest gun in the wage controversy—the matter of taxes.

Make a special study of the origin, history and source of all tax and you will find it a mine. It is estimated that the total cost of government in the United States is now about seven billion dollars per year, and while it is paid by owners and traders, it is collected by them from producers and wage earners.

The amount is 6c to 7c per hour, levied on all useful labor performed. One who gets little spends little, and pays less than his share of tax. The less the

o spend, the less the trader can pay. at neither the producer nor the trader s, must be paid by the owner and en a starvation wage scale is en- ed the taxes will absorb both the erest and dividends, so that all will broke together.

he silliest stuff I see in print these s are the discussions on the relations "labor and capital"—ain't no such mals. Human society consists of a of animals, mostly fools and flunkeys, h trying to get ahead of the other in e manner. The flunkeys, who have ined prominence as high salaried agers, wear a collar a little stiffer harder than that worn by the rough- k, so they hold up their heads and proud, but they are in a bad fix just same.

he owners, whether they earned or led for what they have, or were born t, have of themselves little control their holdings, but must depend on r flunkeys and servants to manage it and set out each other's portion, le they take what is served to them, uding the cussing which their flun- s have earned.

hat is really needed is a reform in religion of flunkeys in general. The t foolish idea that pervades the so- l system is the idea that low wages cheap service is a gain for the ers.

he more each of us gets, the more f us will have, and the more comfort e will be in the world.

ean horses never made a farmer rich, poor neighbors a prosperous town.

HOBO.

Do You Insist On the Label On Garments Purchased?

or, "The Carpenter":

ur association, employing only mem- of the United Garment Workers, using the Union Label on all gar- ts made, is very anxious to have our ories work full capacity, but it ap- s that Organized Labor is not mak- the demand on work clothing that should. You are well aware that only guarantee your members can ibly have, is to see that the Union l appears on every garment.

would therefore request that you ly call the attention of your mem- to this matter and have them see all garments purchased by them the Label of the United Garment

Using Tobacco

Perhaps you've tried to stop using tobacco only to find that the habit has such a hold on you that you gave up trying.

You know, better than anyone else, that you ought to stop because, sooner or later, it is bound to undermine your health. Heart trouble, indigestion dyspepsia, nervousness, insomnia, poor eyesight—these and many other disorders can often be traced directly to the use of tobacco. Besides it is an expensive, utterly useless habit.

Habit Banished

Let Us Help You

No matter how firm a grip tobacco has on you—no matter whether you've been smoking cigars, pipe or cigarettes or chewing plug or fine cut for a month or 50 years—**Tobacco Redeemer** will positively remove all craving for tobacco in any form in a very few days. It does its work so quickly that all tobacco "hunger" is gone almost before you know it. The desire for a smoke or a chew usually begins to decrease after the very first dose.

Tobacco Redeemer contains no habit-forming drugs of any kind—it is in no sense a tobacco substitute. It does not cause the slightest shock to the nervous system; on the contrary, it often helps to quiet the nerves and make you feel better in every way.

SEND Coupon for Proof

Get our free booklet. Tells you all about the deadly effects of tobacco and how easy it is now to quit. We will also send you copies of letters from confirmed users telling how this simple, home-treatment freed them absolutely from the habit. Just mail coupon—or a postal will do.

NEWELL PHARMACAL CO.

Dept. 916 **St. Louis, Mo.**

Send me without obligation to me in any way, proof that Tobacco Redeemer will positively free me from the Tobacco Habit or my money will be refunded.

Name .....

Street and No. .....

Town ..... State .....

Workers only. In this way you will assist their organization as well as our association.

Would urge very strongly that your members do not accept any substitutes but insist on the Union Label on every garment.

Trusting to hear from you, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

ROBT. J. NOREN, Gen. Secy.

Union-Made Garment Manufacturers' Association of America.

Some Boxmaker

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I enclose a clipping from a Twin City paper, I wish to remark that Mr. Willis Bell is some fast man. We don't breed 'em that fast in Minnesota, if they do I have never saw one on exhibition.

"Willis Bell is the champion apple boxmaker of the northwest—an ordinary day's work for him being about 600 of these wooden containers. When he feels like putting a little extra effort into his day he can forge out 200 more. At La Grande, Ore., last year Bell turned out 7,000 boxes in 10 days of six hours each. There are 32 nails to a box and from five to seven boards to handle. A simple contrivance holds the two ends while the side pieces are laid flat. Bell never gives a nail more than a single blow. Bell receives from 2 to 2½c per box."

You will notice he averages 116 2-3 boxes per hour for sixty hours. He also averages 3,723 nails per hour during that time, and never gives a nail more than a single blow. I have met some fast lothers in my time, but it always took the second blow to send the nail home. I wonder if any of the brothers in the Middle or Eastern States can beat Mr. Bell's record?

JOHN MASON.

L. U. No. 307. Winona, Minn.

Something To Think Over

Editor, "The Carpenter":

From time to time we have received communications containing resolutions to reduce the per capita tax to our International Headquarters, also a resolution to reduce officers' salaries. Now, if some Local Union wants to start something that is really worth while, why not amend the Constitution so that members engaging in contracting will be automatically dropped from membership in the United Brotherhood.

Contractors in other branches of the building trades are not permitted to hold membership in their various Locals and I don't believe they should in the carpenters. There are cases where contractors are still holding their membership in the United Brotherhood, and are members of the Employers' Associatio at the same time, and this is a violatio of the Constitution, but some of thei are hard to catch.

So the only thing to do is to drop thei all as soon as they start contracting But in case one of them doesn't make success of contracting and wants to re turn to his Local Union, I would be i favor of re-instating him for a small fee than is usually charged a new mem ber. What does the rest of the mem bership think of it?

Fraternally yours,

JOHN MASON. R. S.

L. U. No. 307. Winona, Min

Resolution Adopted By Union Label Trades Department

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The Convention of the Union Lab Trades Department of the Americ Federation of Labor, held in Cincinna O., June 8-9, 1922, adopted the follo ing resolution, which is communicat to the affiliated International Unio Union Label Sections, and Labor Jou nals in accordance with the instructio contained therein:

Whereas, The Schlitz, Pabst, Mill and Gettleman Brewing Companies, Milwaukee, Wis., and the Milwauk Waugesha Brewery, known as the F Head Spring Beverage Company Waukesha, Wis., declared for the "op shop," and

Whereas, The Brewery Workers' I cal Union of Milwaukee and Waukes and the international representatives the International Union of United Bre ery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Wo ers of America, made every honora effort to effect an adjustment with above-named firms, with whoom th had contracted relations for over 5 years, and

Whereas, The efforts of the Lo l Unions and the International Union we unsuccessful because of the unfair a- tude of these firms, all members e- ployed were compelled to go on strike a April 17th, and

Whereas, The Schlitz, Pabst, and Miller Breweries are extensive shippers of beverages and malt syrups, whose products are sold in a great number of cities in the United States; therefore be

Resolved, That the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled in Cincinnati, O., condemn the unfair attitude of these firms, and be it further

Resolved, That the Union Label Trades Department render all possible moral assistance to the Brewery Workers of Milwaukee and Waukesha in their struggle against the "open shop," and be further

Resolved, That the officers of the Union Label Trades Department be, and are hereby, directed to urge all affiliated International Unions and Labor Journals to give space in their columns calling attention to their members to the unfair attitude of the firms mentioned and also urge the Label Sections affiliated with the Department to give this matter their special attention.

With best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JOHN J. MANNING.

Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department.

The Worker and the Artist

Two men I honor, and no third. First, the toil-worn Craftsman that with earth-made Implement laboriously conquers the Earth, and makes her man's. Venerable to me is the hard Hand; crooked, coarse; wherein notwithstanding lies a cunning virtue, indefeasibly royal, as of the Sceptre of this Planet. Venerable too is the rugged face, all weather-tanned, besoiled, with its rude intelligence; for it is the face of a Man living manlike. * * * A second man I honor, and still more highly: Him who is seen toiling for the spiritually indispensable; not daily bread, but the bread of Life. Is not he too in his duty; endeavoring toward inward Harmony; revealing this, by act or by word, through all his outward endeavors, be they high or low? Highest of all, when his outward and his inward endeavor are one; then he can name him Artist; not earthly Craftsman only, but inspired Thinker, who with Heaven-made Implement conquers Heaven for us!—Walt Whitman.

Be a Floor Surfacing Contractor

Make $5,000 to $15,000 or More, Yearly

New, uncrowded field. Architects and general contractors know the American Universal and prefer its work. They prefer to sublet the floor surfacing, as it is a big business in itself.

We furnish office forms, advertising, etc., in fact, we practically set a man up in business.

Business comes easily.

Big Building Boom is Here

Building has started all over the coutnry. There are innumerable opportunities for those equipped to handle the work of floor surfacing. The American Universal Machine is essential to hustlers. Get in on the ground floor—get the machine now.

Re-Surface Old Floors

With the American Universal Floor Surfacing Machine, old floors can be made like new and new floors made perfect. The field is wide; every building is a prospect.

Get into a big paying business of your own. Floor surfacing contractors often pay for machine first month and make a good profit besides.

WRITE TODAY for full information. Act NOW.

Seize this opportunity to get into a Business of your own. Write today for complete literature.

The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co.

522 So. St. Clair Street, Toledo Ohio,

Casual Comment

We have fought and won the fight against the so-called "American Plan." Now we should fight to build up our organization so that it may withstand any onsloughts made against it. Hustle for that 500,000.

* * *

Federal authorities at Washington declare there is no change in the question of recognizing Mexico, but Mexico is used to being unrecognized.

* * *

* * *

There is no use quarrelling with the Supreme Court of the United States. It has spoken and its will must be obeyed. There is, however, a greater court, supreme over all, and that is the conscience, the heart and soul of the American people and who, by constitutional amendment may undo the harm that the Supreme Court has inflicted on those unable to protect themselves—the children of the nation.

* * *

Samuel Untermeyer, the noted New York attorney, virtually says the house of Morgan is superior to the Government, or rather, is the Government. The house of Morgan is the head of the labor busting movement.

* * *

Thomas Jefferson once said, and we are today finding out the truth of his assertion that, "The germ of disolution of our Federal Government is in the judiciary, an irresponsible body working like gravity by day and night, gaining a little today and gaining a little tomorrow, and advancing its noiseless step like a thief over the fields of jurisprudence until all shall be usurped."

* * *

It seems, from reports, that the so-called "Citizens' Committee' of Chicago, is not meeting with the success it desires. It finds itself unable to control its own contractors and compel them to abide by the Landis Award. How the mighty have fallen!

* * *

The Comptroller of the Treasury says it is dangerous to have too much money on hand at one time. Good. Now there is something that wage earners won't have to worry about, anyway.

The Fitzgerald amendment to the Federal Constitution giving the National Government power to regulate child labor, should meet with the hearty approval of all members of Organized Labor.

* * *

Trade unionists who believe in signs very often fail to see the absence of the Union Label, shop card or working button.

* * *

If all of the American people could read the hearings in full upon the pending Ship Subsidy Bill there would be such a storm of protest that its proponents would not even dare to report it out.

* * *

Railroad rates will never be fairly nor satisfactorily fixed until they are based not on fictitious value, but on the actual physical value of the properties concerned.

* * *

Decision of the Charles Town trials will not settle West Virginia's problem. But if they're real American verdicts they're going to help a lot. The rest of the settling is up to the people of the United States and their duly elected representatives at Washington.

* * *

Garyized newspaper editors are furious because President Gompers told Mr. Samuel Untermeyer that courts are invariably on the side of capitalists, and that organized workers will resist state regulation. These editors are at least logical in their frenzy—they refuse to accept the modern ideal that labor is not a commodity.

* * *

The West Virginia conception of treason is any act that tends in any way to challenge the feudalistic powers of the coal barons.

* * *

The Kansas Court of Industrial Relations refused to go to the bat in Federal Court to test the validity of "can't strike law." Under the conditions the retreat of the court indicates that it is afraid to present a clear-cut case in the Federal Courts to determine the constitutional status of the law.

Craft Problems

even Problems for Practice in Framing Roofs of Equal Pitch

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek.)

School of Science and Technology, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Reprint From "A Practical Course in Roof Framing," F. J. Drake & Co., Publishers, Chicago, Ill.)

In the preceding articles the terms sed in roof framing were outlined and ections of roofs were analized to dem- nstrate the application of the underly- ig fundamental principles involved. To ake this instruction effective, it must e coupled with practice. With this bject in view, and with the further idea developing self-confidence and in- reased performance in the use of the eel square and particularly in framing roof, these problems are offered. They ill serve as excellent exercises for in- ividual practice and training and will reatly reduce the time usually spent in ie industry acquiring similar informa- on.

These plans are representative of the etter class of roofs for residences, con- ining a variety of hips, valleys, jack, ripple and common rafters. In making youts for these roofs, some attention id thought should be given to design- g. This is an important feature, as any styles of roofs may be developed er the same plates. The architectural sign should be considered, as the auty of a residential section is de- ndent on the grace and pleasing ap- arance of its buildings. The buildings emselves may be laid out and equipped ith all the conveniences at the com- and of an architect or owner and an gly roof would overbalance all of these. he outer appearance of a building is the st thing that greets the eye of a pros- ective buyer, and if he is not satisfied ith the exterior, it is doubtful if he will ke the time and trouble to look at the terior.

The strength of the roof should be nsidered, it should be framed as to rry its own weight without sagging id, especially in sections where heavy snow falls occur, it should be strong enough to resist the resulting weight.

Where possible, all hips and valleys should have some tie with the ridge and plate and, although the entire length of a hip or valley rafter may not be used to give the desired outer effect of the roof, it will make a much stronger roof to run these timbers through, tieing the walls together and making a more even distribution of the weight and strains likely to come upon the roof. Whether or not an attic is to be finished should be considered in designing a roof. More head room will be needed if the attic is to be finished than if it is to be left rough.

The general instructions given for lay- ing out the previous problems should be followed in framing the following roofs. Make a working layout of each plan, full size, representing 1 in. to the foot, full size. It is suggested by the author that the reader make models of the various roofs to the same scale as the layout. The figures on the plans are given in inches. To apply them full size read them as feet. Take the runs of the raf- ters from the layout. Develop the lengths with the steel square and fence. Number each rafter and ridge on the lay- out and put the corresponding numbers on the rafters as they are laid out, for ready identification. Lay off the posi- tion of each rafter on the plate and ridge properly spaced. Lay out a profile of a common rafter on the layout for each different pitch roof, so that the height of the plate level can be determined and having done so, measure the distance from plancher level to the plate level and note the measurements in the spec- ifications.

For the convenience of the framer a suitable distance is noted in the specifi- cations preceding each problem. These measurements should be checked up and the method of determining the two levels should be thoroughly understood before proceding. The specifications suggests suitable sizes of stock that can be used for practice framing without losing the practical application of any of the prin- ciples involved. The tables following

each problem are intended only as a matter of information to give assurance to the framer that he has used the proper runs and determined the correct length of the rafter, and should be referred to, only as a check upon his own work. The measurements listed are extreme lengths on the center lines. Make

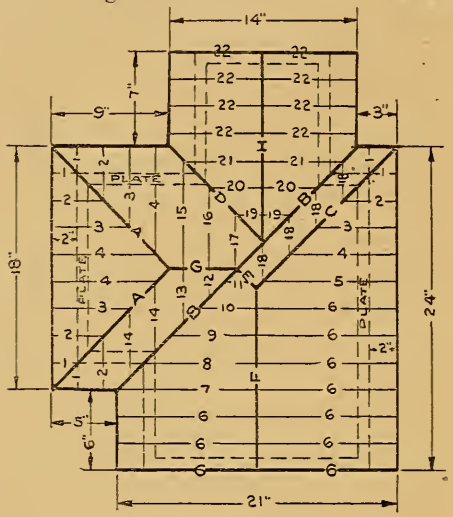


FIG. 1

allowances where rafters intersect a ridge, hip or valley rafter. In checking up a model built to a scale of 1 in. to the foot, read the figures in the tables as inches. For example, rafter No. 1, in the table following problem No. 1, the run would read 2 in. and the length 7¼ 2——. The square being laid out in 12 twelfths of an inch, it is an easy matter to check the work up accurately. The projection, pitch and width of facias in the various problems differ to give variety and to stimulate interest. These figures can be further changed if desired, but the lengths in the accompanying tables will only apply to roofs for the particular pitch listed in the specifications preceding each problem. Should the pitch be changed, these lengths will change accordingly.

Specifications

Plate, ⅞ in. by 2 in.

Hip and valley rafters, ¾ in. by 1¼ in.

Common and jack rafters, ⅜ in. by ⅞ in.

Ridge, ⅜ in. by 1⅛ in.

Projection, 2 in.

Facia, ⅝ in.

Plancher level to plate level, 1¾ in.

Pitch, 10 in. rise in 1 ft., (5-12 pitch.)

Dimensions, see plan, Fig. 1.

Rafters spaced 2 in. on centers.

In framing a roof special attention should be given to the method of framing the rafters into each other. They should be framed so as to give solid nailing and strong bracing. Referring to the plan, Fig. 1, the ridges, hips and valleys form the skeleton or backbone of the roof that carries most of the load. The jack, cripple, and common rafters help to distribute the weight, but with

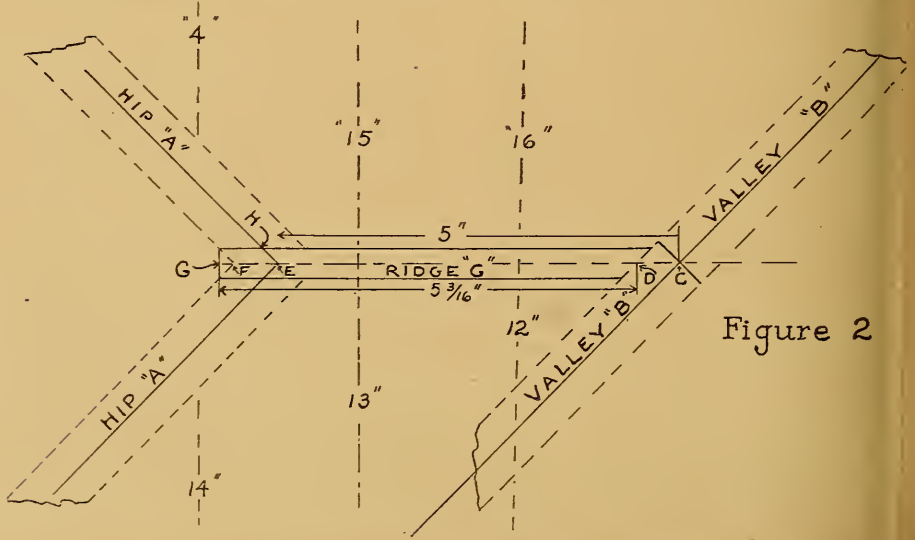


Figure 2

ut a strong and rigid tie of the main afters, the roof would be weak and like- y to collapse. Valleys B form a butt oint. Where two hips intersect a ridge, s hips A and ridge G, Fig. 1, the ridge hould run between them, see enlarged ection, Fig. 2.

To Determine the Length of Ridge G. —Lay in hips A, valleys B and ridge G, ull size as shown in Fig. 2. The run f ridge G taken from the layout, Fig. 1, s 5 in., on the center lines, as shown)-E, Fig. 2. From this length deduct ne-half the thickness of valley B, neasured on the line of the ridge, or one- alf the diagonal thickness of valley B. s at C-D, Fig. 2. To this length add on o the other end of the ridge, the same mount as deducted, E-F, Fig. 2, and lso add one-half the thickness of ridge , as at F-G, Fig. 2. This brings the

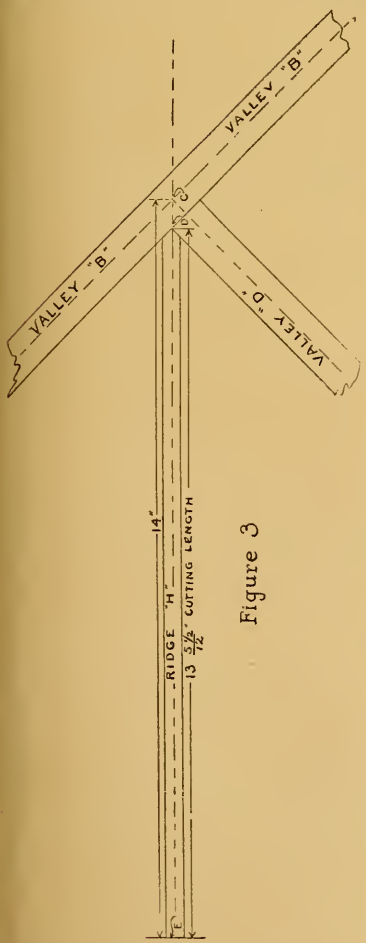
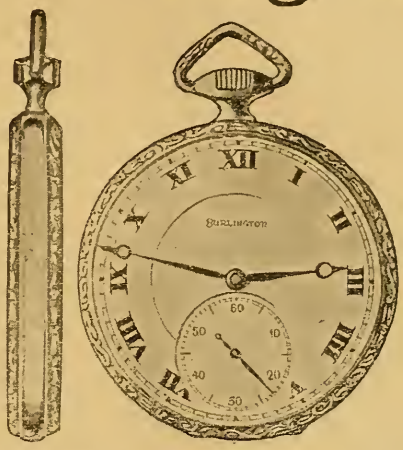


Figure 3

utside of the ridge in line with the ort points of the bevel of hips A gainst ridge G. If the reason for mak-

21 Jewel Burlington



Adjusted to the Second — 21 Ruby and Sapphire Jewels
Adjusted to Temperature — 25 Year Gold Strata Case
Adjusted to Isochronism — Your Choice of Dials
Adjusted to Positions — (Including Montgomery R. R. Dial)
New Ideas in Thin Cases

Only $1.00 Down

Only One Dollar Down will buy this masterpiece of watch manufacture. The balance you are allowed to pay in small, easy, monthly payments. The Burlington — a 21-Jewel Watch — is sold to you at a price much lower than that of other high-grade watches. Besides, you have the selection of the finest thin model designs and latest styles in watch cases. Don't delay! Write for the FREE Watch Book and our SPECIAL OFFER today.

Write While This Special Offer Lasts

Get the Burlington Watch Book by sending this coupon. Find out about this great special offer which is being made for only a limited time. You will know a great deal more about watch buying when you read this book. You will be able to "steer clear" of the over-priced watches which are no better. Remember, the Burlington is sent to you for only One Dollar down, balance in small monthly payments. Send the coupon for watch book and our special offer TODAY! Do not delay one minute!

Burlington Watch Company
Dept. C531, 19th St. & Marshall Blvd., Chicago
Canadian Address: 62 Albert St., Winnipeg, Manitoba

Please send me (without obligations and prepaid) your free book on watches with full explanation of your $1.00 down offer on the Burlington Watch.

Name ----------

Address ----------

ing these deductions and additions are clear, it will readily be seen that the length of the ridge is equal to the run plus one-half the thickness of the ridge F-G, or 5 3-16 in., the measurements being taken on the center line. To make a fit against the side of valley B, draw a miter or angle of 45 degrees through the length on the center line on the top edge of the ridge.

To Determine the Length of Ridge H.—The run of ridge H, taken from the layout, Fig. 1, is 14 in. on the center lines as shown at C-E, Fig. 3. From this length deduct one-half the thickness of valley B, measured on the line of ridge H, or one-half the diagonal thickness of valley B as at C-D, Fig. 3. To make a fit into the intersection of valleys B and D, draw a miter or angle of 45 degrees, right and left hand through the length on the center line on the top edge of the ridge as shown in Fig. 3.

To Lay Out Hips A.—Set the fence and square at 10 in. rise on the tongue and 17 in. run on the blade. Mark on the tongue for all plumb cuts and on the blade for all level cuts. The run of hip A is taken from the layout, Fig. 1, measuring from the return corner of the facia line to the center of ridge G, or $12\frac{8\frac{3}{4}}{12}$. Press the fence firmly against the top edge of the stock to be used and produce the facia or first plumb line to the extreme left, A, Fig. 4. Slide the fence to the right and measure on a level line from facia line A the run of the hip, $12\frac{8\frac{3}{4}}{12}$, and produce plumb line C, Fig. 4, the extreme length of the hip rafter on the center line. From this length deduct one-half the thickness of the ridge measured on the line of hip A, or one-half the diagonal thickness of ridge G, as at E-H, Fig. 2, or ¼ in. and produce plumb line D. Square this line across the top edge of the rafter and locate the center point.

To lay out the top cut so that the hip rafter will fit against the side of the ridge, measure forward on a level line from plumb line D, a distance equal to one-half the thickness of the stock used for the hip, ⅜ in., and produce plumb line 1. Connect plumb line 1 through plumb line D on the top edge and produce bevel 2 as shown in the top view Fig. 4. This top cut can also be laid out with the steel square by using 9⅞ in., (the bridge measure of one-half of the run 17 in. and one-half the rise, 10 in.), on the blade and 8½ in., (on half the run 17 in.), on the tongue. Mark on the blade for the top cut. To complete the lower end of the rafter

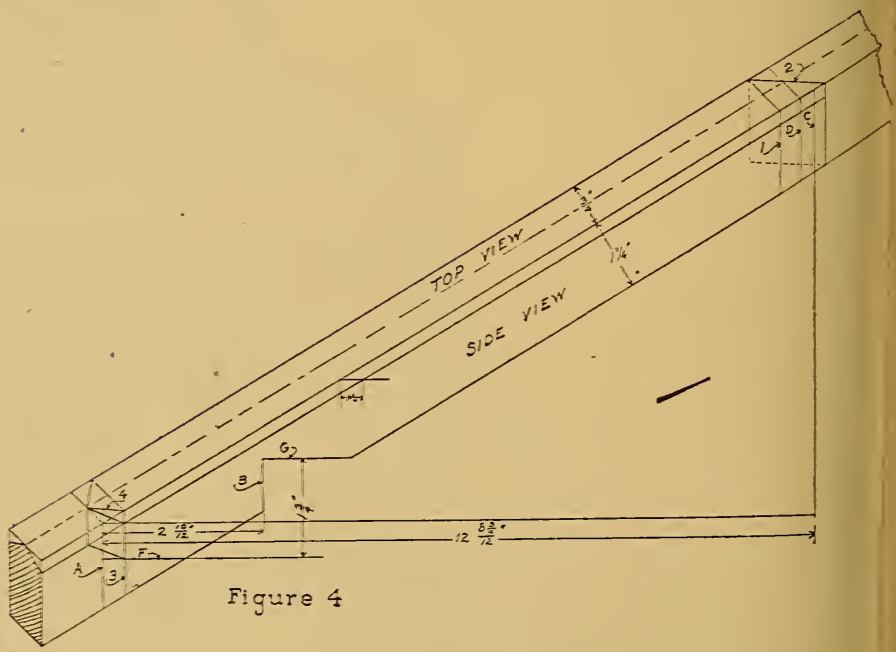


Figure 4

measure in on a level line from facia line A, the diagonal distance of the projection 2x2 in., or 2 10/12 in,, and produce wall line B. Measure down on facia line A from the top edge of the rafter ⅝ in., the width of the facia and produce plancher level F. Measure up from plancher level F, 1¾ in., locating plate level G.

To make the return on the facia line at the corner of the building square facia line A, across the top edge of the rafter and locate the center point. Measure in on a level line from facia line A, on either side of the rafter, a distance equal to one-half the thickness of the stock used for the hip, ⅜ in., and produce plumb line 32. Connect plumb line 3, with the center point on the facia line as shown at 4, top view, Fig. 4. This top cut is the same as the top cut at the upper end of the rafter, the same figures on the square giving the cut. Cut on line A, on bevels 4 for the facia, on line F for the plancher level, on lines G and B for the birdsmouth and on plumb line 1, on bevel 2 for the joint against the side of the ridge.

To Lay Out Hip E.—Use the same figures on the square as those used in laying out hip A. Take the run from the layout, Fig. 1, measuring from the intersection of the center lines of ridge G and valleys B and the intersection of the center lines of ridge F and hip C, or 2 1½/12 in. Press the fence firmly against the top edge of the stock to be used for the hip and produce the first plumb line A, to the extreme left, Fig. 5. Slide the fence to the right and measure on a level line from plumb line A, the run of the hip, 2 1½/12 in., and produce plumb line C, the extreme length of the hip on the center lines.

From the top end deduct one-half the thickness of valley B, or ⅜ in., and produce plumb line D, which is a square butt joint against valley B, valley B and hip E intersecting at right angles. From the bottom end deduct one-half the thickness of the ridge measured on the line of the hip rafter, or one-half the diagonal thickness of Ridge F, or ¼ in., and produce plumb line 3. Square this line across the top edge of the rafter and locate the center point. To lay out the top cut so that the hip will fit against the ridge at the proper angle, measure back on a level line from plumb line 3, a distance equal to one-half the thickness of the stock used for the hip, ⅜ in., and produce plumb line 1. Connect plumb line 1, through plumb line 3 on the top edge and produce bevel 2 as shown in the top view, Fig. 5. This top cut can also be laid out with the steel square by using the same figures as those given for laying out the top cut for hips A. Back the hip rafter on either side according to the rules for backing described for backing hips A. Cut on line D for the butt joint against the side of valley B and on plumb line 1, on bevel 2 for the cut against the side of ridge F. This gives an outline of the

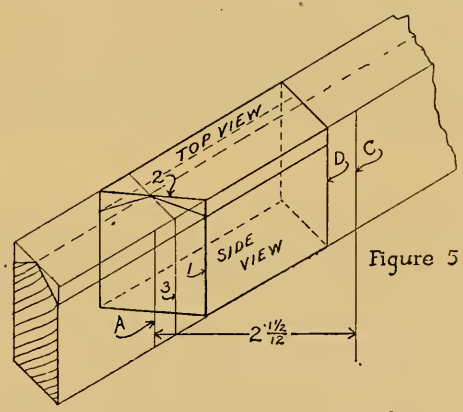


Figure 5

method of developing the length of the rafters and ridges which should enable the reader to complete the roof.

To Assemble the Roof.—Assemble the rafters as shown in the elevations, Figs. 6 and 7. Set up valleys B first. Then valley D and ridge H, locating the proper height of ridge H with a pair of common rafters. Then set up hips A and ridge G and lastly hips C and E and ridge F, locating the proper height of ridge F with a pair of common rafters. Particular attention should be paid in fastening the rafters to keep the center lines and top edges in alinement. Notice that the top edges of the ridges are not in alinement with the center lines of the hip and valley rafters, but dropped to overcome the need for backing the ridges, the roof board continuing the lines of the roof to the extreme height.

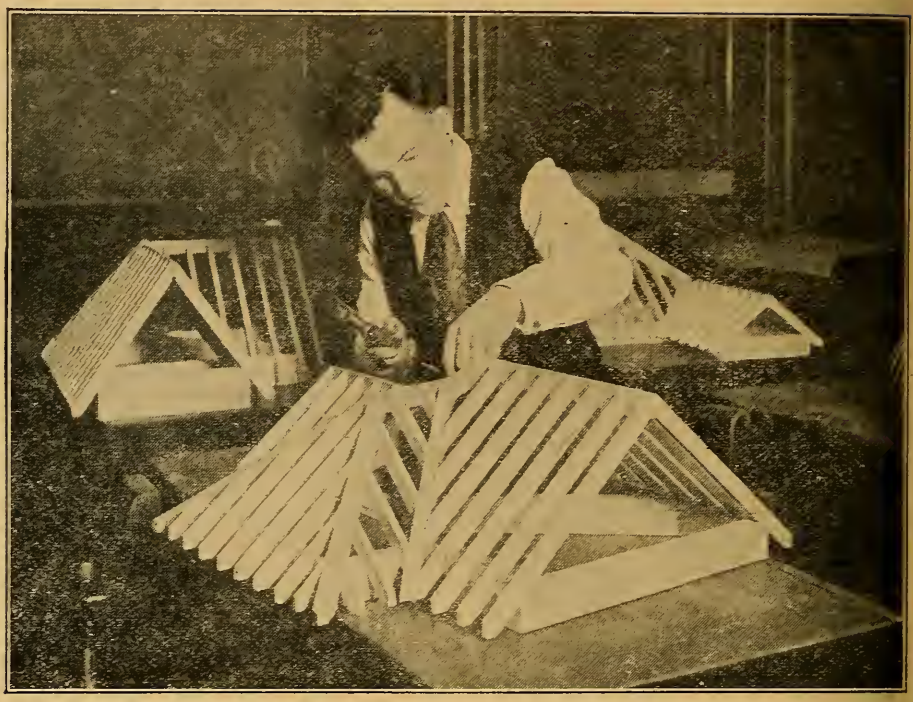


Fig. 6

Fig. 7

RUNS AND LENGTHS OF RAFTERS USED IN FRAMING PROBLEM NO. 1—5-12 PITCH

No. of Rafters	Quantity of Rafters	Runs	Lengths	Kind of Rafters
1	3 pair	2' 0"	2' 7¼"	Jack rafters
2	2½ "	4' 0"	5' 2½"	" "
3	2 "	6' 0"	7' 9¾"	" "
4	2 "	8' 0"	10' 5"	" "
5	1	10' 0"	13' 0¼"	" "
6	10	10' 6"	13' 8"	Common rafters
7	1	10' 6"	13' 8"	Jack rafters
8	1	8' 6"	11' 0¾"	" "
9	1	6' 6"	8' 5½"	" "
10	1	4' 6"	5' 10¼"	" "
11	1	2' 0"	2' 7¼"	Cripple rafters
12	1	2' 0"	2' 7¼"	Jack rafters
13	1	4' 0"	5' 2⅛"	" "
14	2	5' 0"	6' 6⅛"	Cripple rafters
15	1	8' 0"	10' 5"	Jack rafters
16	1	6' 0"	7' 9¾"	" "
17	1	4' 0"	5' 2½"	" "
18	4	3' 0"	3' 10⅞"	Cripple rafters
19	1 pair	2' 0"	2' 7¼"	Jack rafters
20	1 "	4' 0"	5' 2½"	" "
21	1 "	6' 0"	7' 9¾"	" "
22	8	7' 0"	9' 1⅜"	Common rafters
A	1 pair	12' 8¾"	14' 9¼"	Hip rafters
B	1 "	12' 8¾"	14' 9¼"	Valley rafters
C	1	14' 10⅛"	17' 2⅞"	Hip rafters
D	1	9' 10¾"	11' 5⅞"	Valley rafters
E	1	2' 1½"	2' 5½"	Hip rafters
F	1	13' 6"	13' 6"	Ridge
G	1	5' 0"	5' 0"	"
H	1	14' 0"	14' 0"	"

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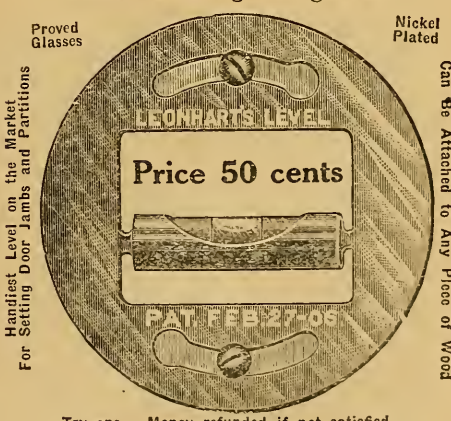
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Figures used on the steel square, common, jack and cripple rafters, 10 in. on tongue, 12 in. on blade. Mark on tongue for plumb cuts and on blade for level cuts. Top cut for jack and cripple rafters, 12 in. on tongue, 15⅝ in. on blade, mark blade for top cut. Hip and valley rafters, 10 in. on tongue, 17 in. on blade. Mark on tongue for plumb cuts and on blade for level cuts. Top cut for hips and valleys, 8½ in. on tongue, 9⅞ in. on blade, mark on blade for top cut.

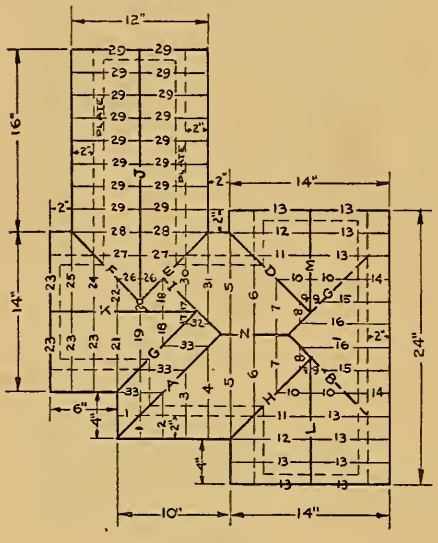

FIG. VIII

Specifications

PROBLEM No. 2

Plate, ⅞ in. by 2½ in.

Hip and valley rafters, ¾ in. by 1¼ in.

Common and jack rafters, ⅜ in. by ⅞ in.

Ridge, ⅜ in. by 1⅛ in.

Projection, 2 in.

Facia, ⅝ in.

Plancher level to plate level, 2 in.

Pitch, 12 in. rise in 1 ft. (½ pitch).

Dimensions (see plan, Fig. 8).

Rafters spaced 2 in. on centers.

In framing the main rafters run hips B and C from ridge N to the plate, giving support for valleys D and H. Run valley F from the facia line to ridge K, giving support for valley E. Hip B should be backed the entire length on one side and from ridge N to the intersection of valley H on the other side. Hip C should be backed the entire length on one side and from ridge N to the intersection of valley D on the other side.

To Assemble the Roof.—Assemble the rafters as shown in the elevations, Figs. 9 and 10. Set up ridge N first, supported by hips A, B and C. Next valley H and ridge L supported by a pair of No. 13 common rafters. Then valley D and ridge M supported by a pair of No. 13 common rafters. Then hip I, valley G and ridge K, supported by a pair of No. 23 common rafters and lastly valleys E and F and ridge J, supported by a pair of No. 29 common rafters.

RUNS AND LENGTHS OF RAFTERS USED IN FRAMING PROBLEM NO. 2—½ PITCH

No. of Rafters	Quantity of Rafters	Runs	Lengths	Kind of Rafters
1	1 pair	2' 0"	2' 10"	Jack rafters
2	"	4' 0"	6' 7⅞"	" "
3	"	6' 0"	8' 5⅞"	" "
4	"	8' 0"	11' 3¾"	" "
5	"	9' 0"	12' 8¾"	" "
6	"	7' 0"	9' 10¾"	" "
7	"	5' 0"	7' 0⅞"	" "
8	"	2' 0"	2' 10"	Cripple rafters
9	2 pair	1' 0"	1' 5"	Jack rafters
10	2 pair	3' 0"	4' 2⅞"	" "
11	1 pair	5' 0"	7' 0⅞"	" "
12	"	7' 0"	9' 10¾"	" "
13	10	7' 0"	9' 10¾"	Common rafters
14	1 pair	4' 0"	5' 7⅞"	Jack rafters
15	"	6' 0"	8' 5⅞"	" "
16	"	8' 0"	11' 3¾"	" "
17	"	1' 0"	1' 5"	" "
18	"	3' 0"	4' 2⅞"	" "
19	1	5' 0"	7' 0⅞"	" "
20	1	1' 0"	1' 5"	" "
21	1	7' 0"	9' 10¾"	" "
22	1	3' 0"	4' 2⅞"	" "

RUNS AND LENGTHS OF RAFTERS USED IN FRAMING PROBLEM NO. 2—½ PITCH (Continued)

No. of Rafters	Quantity of Rafters	Runs	Lengths	Kind of Rafters
23	4	7' 0"	9' 10¾"	Common rafters
24	1	5' 0"	7' 0⅞"	Jack rafters
25	1	7' 0"	9' 10¾"	" "
26	1 pair	2' 0"	2' 10"	" "
27	"	4' 0"	5' 7⅞"	" "
28	"	6' 0"	8' 5⅞"	" "
29	16	6' 0"	8' 5⅞"	Common rafters
30	1	4' 0"	5' 7⅞"	Cripple rafters
31	1	6' 0"	8' 5⅞"	" "
32	1	2' 0"	2' 10"	" "
33	3	4' 0"	5' 7⅞"	" "
A	1	12' 8¾"	15' 7"	Hip rafters
B	1	9' 10¾"	12' 1½"	Part hip and part val.
C	1	9' 10¾"	12' 1½"	Part hip and part val.
D	1	9' 10¾"	12' 1½"	Valley rafters
E	1	8' 5⅞"	10' 4⅜"	" "
F	1	9' 10¾"	12' 1½"	" "
G	1	9' 10¾"	12' 1½"	" "
H	1	9' 10¾"	12' 1½"	" "
I	1	7' 0⅞"	8' 7⅞"	Hip rafters
J	1	22' 0"	22' 0"	Ridge
K	1	13' 0"	13' 0"	"
L	1	11' 0"	11' 0"	"
M	1	9' 0"	9' 0"	"
N	1	6' 0"	6' 0"	"

Figures used on the steel square.—Common, jack and cripple rafters, 12 in. on tongue, 12 in. on blade. Mark on tongue for plumb cuts and on blade for level cuts. Top cut for jack and cripple rafters, 12 in. on tongue, 17 in. on blade. Mark on blade for top cut. Hip and valley rafters, 12 in. on tongue, 17 in. on blade. Mark on tongue for plumb cuts and on blade for level cuts. Top cut for hip and valley rafters, 8½ in. on tongue, 10⅜ in. on blade. Mark on blade for top cut.

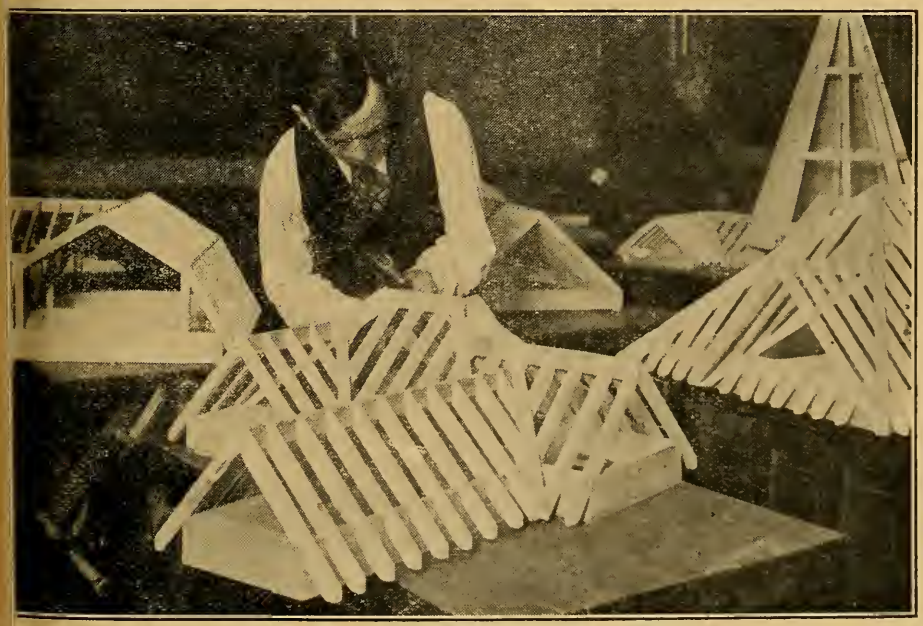

Fig. 9

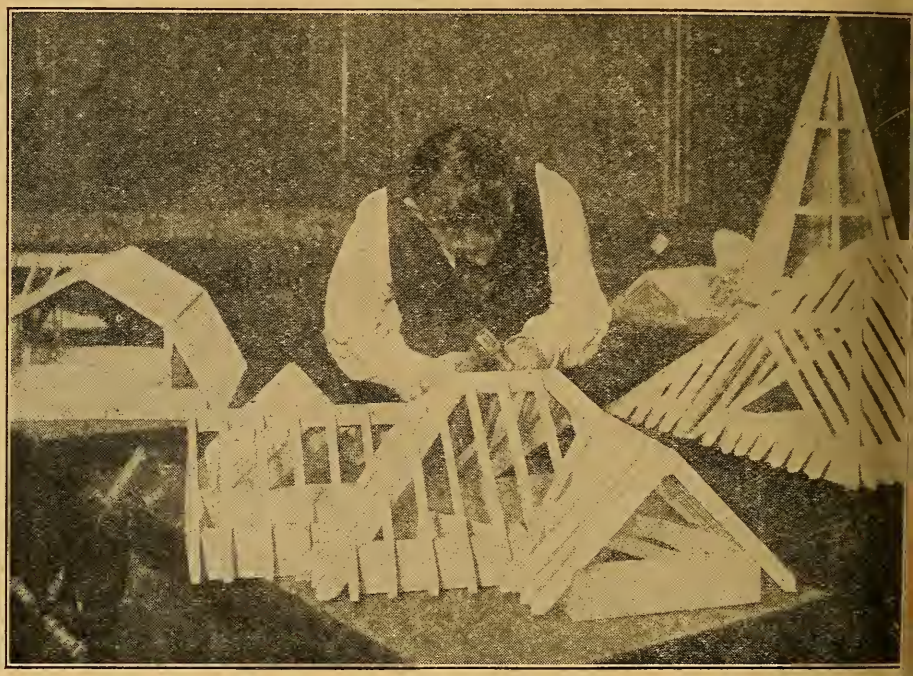

Fig. 10

Specifications

PROBLEM No. 3

Plate, ⅞ in. by 2 in.
Hip and valley rafters, ¾ in. by ¼ in.
Common and jack rafters, ⅜ in. by ⅞ in.
Ridge, ⅜ in. by 1⅛ in.
Projection, 1½ in.
Facia, ½ in.

ing support for valleys E and F. Hip B

Rafters spaced 2 in. on centers.
should be backed the entire length o
one side and from ridge H to the inte
section of valley E on the other sid
Hip D should be backed the entire lengt
on one side and from ridge H to the i
tersection of valley F on the other sid

To Assemble the Roof.—Assemble t
rafters as shown in the elevations, Fig
12 and 13. Set up ridge H first, su

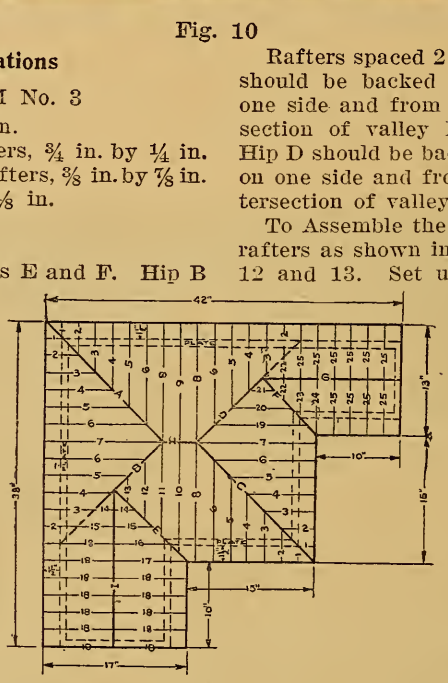

FIG. XI

Plancher level to plate level, 1⅛ in.
Pitch, 9 in. rise in 1 ft. (⅜ pitch).
Dimensions (see plan, Fig. 11).

In framing the main rafters run hips B and D from ridge H to the plate, supported by hips A, B, C and D. Then v
ley E and ridge I, supported by a p
of No. 18 common rafters, and last
valley F and ridge G, supported by
pair of No. 25 common rafters.

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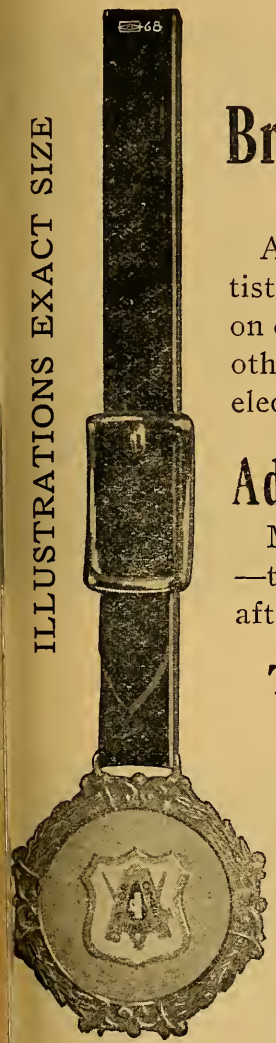

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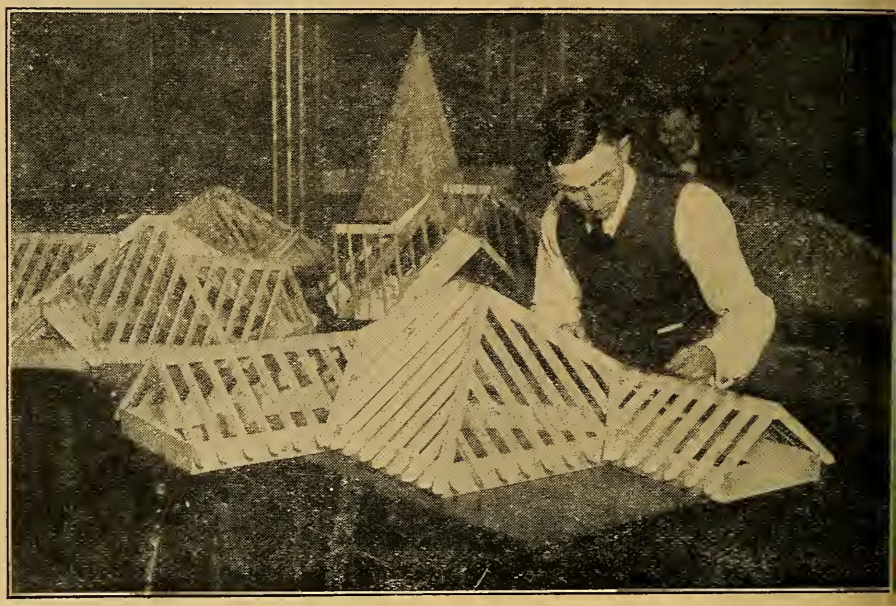

Fig. 12

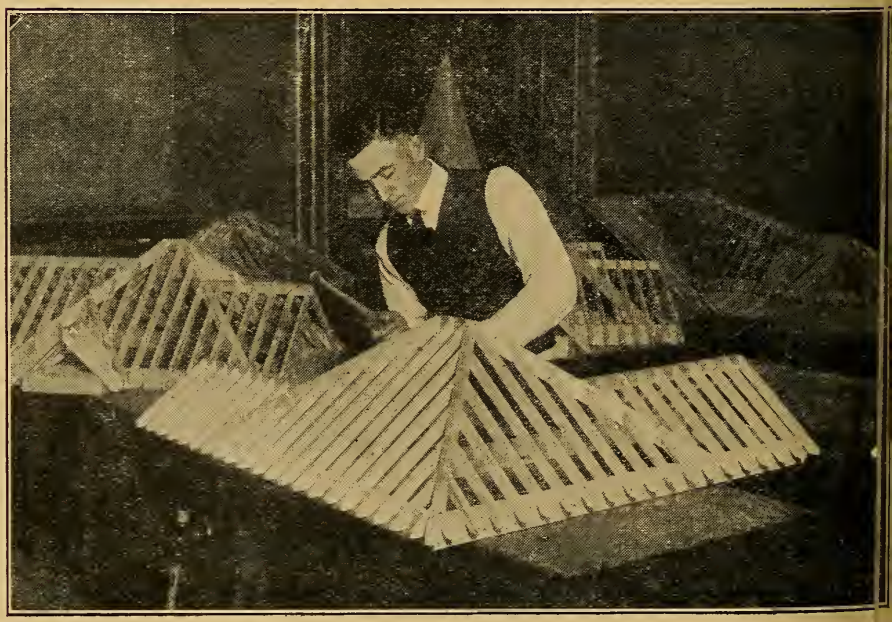

Fig. 13

RUNS AND LENGTHS OF RAFTERS USED IN FRAMING PROBLEM NO. 3—⅜ PITCH

of ers	Quantity of Rafters	Runs	Lengths	Kind of Rafters
1	2 pair	2' 0"	2' 6"	Jack rafters
2	3 "	4' 0"	5' 0"	" "
3	3 "	6' 0"	7' 6"	" "
4	3 "	8' 0"	10' 0"	" "
5	3 "	10' 0"	12' 6"	" "
6	3 "	12' 0"	15' 0"	" "
7	1 "	14' 0"	17' 6"	" "
8	1½ "	14' 0"	17' 6"	" "
9	1	14' 0"	17' 6"	Common rafters
0	1	13' 0"	16' 3"	Jack rafters
1	1	11' 0"	13' 9"	Cripple rafters
2	1	7' 0"	8' 9"	" "
3	1	3' 0"	3' 9"	" "
4	1 pair	2' 6"	3' 1½"	Jack rafters
5	"	4' 6"	5' 7½"	" "
6	1	6' 6"	8' 1½"	" "
7	1	8' 6"	10' 7½"	" "
8	12	8' 6"	10' 7½"	Common rafters
9	1	11' 0"	13' 9"	Cripple rafters
0	1	7' 0"	8' 9"	" "
1	1	3' 0"	3' 9"	" "
2	1 pair	2' 6"	3' 1½"	Jack rafters
3	1	4' 6"	5' 7½"	" "
4	1	6' 6"	8' 1½"	" "
5	10	6' 6"	8' 1½"	Common rafters
	1	19' 9⅝"	22' 4⅞"	Hip rafters
	1	17' 8⅛"	20' 0⅛"	Part hip and part val.
	1	19' 9⅝"	22' 4⅞"	Hip rafters
	1	17' 8⅛"	20' 0⅛"	Part hip and part val.
	1	12' 0¼"	13' 7¼"	Valely rafters
	1	9' 2¼"	10' 4⅞"	" "
	1	16' 6"	16' 6"	Ridge
	1	4' 0"	4' 0"	"
	1	18' 6"	18' 6"	"

igures used on the steel square.—Common, jack and cripple rafters, 9 in. on ue, 12 in. on blade. Mark on tongue for plumb cuts and on blade for level cuts. ut for jack and cripple rafters, 12 in. on tongue, 15 in. on blade. Mark on for top cut. Hip and valley rafters, 9 in. on tongue, 17 in. on blade. Mark on ue for plumb cuts and on blade for level cuts. Top cut for hip and valley s, 8½ in. on tongue, 9⅝ in. on blade. Mark on blade for top cut.

(To Be Continued.)

"Forget But Don't Forget"

Forget the slander you have heard,
Forget the hasty, unkind word,
Forget the quarrel and the cause,
Forget the whole affair, because
Forgetting is the only way,
Forget the storm of yesterday;
Forget the chap whose sour face
Forgets to smile in any place.
Forget the trials you have had,
Forget the weather, if it's bad."

Forget the knocker—he's a freak,
Forget him seven days a week;
Forget that you're not a millionaire,
Forget the gray streaks in your hair.
Forget the coffee when it's cold,
Forget to kick, forget to scold,
Forget the coal man and his ways,
Forget, wherever you may roam.
Forget the man who wrote this poem,
Forget that he in social bliss
Forget himself when he wrote this.
Forget that you ever had the blues—
"DON'T FORGET TO PAY YOUR DUES."

—Ex.

Days of Auld Lang Syne

Across the lonely miles that lie between
Your home and mine,
My thoughts are traveling back to you and days
Of Auld Lang Syne:
To days we spent together, happy days
Of long ago;
To things we did and things we thought and said
With hearts aglow;
When heart to heart was true in friendship bound,
And even yet,
Though far apart, that friendship still is true;
We can't forget:
Your trail runs ever far away from mine,
They do not cross;
And so through weary days and weary nights
I feel my loss:
But memory remains, and there you have
Whitin its shrine
A place that's set apart for you since days
Of Auld Lang Syne.

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Write Today.

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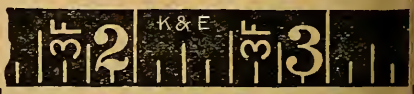

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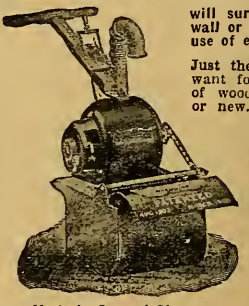
The IMPROVED Rapid Floor Surfacer



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will surface right up to the wall or baseboard without the use of edge-roller.

Just the machine you would want for surfacing all kinds of wood floors, whether old or new. Will smooth down rapidly and easily raised joints or warped edges. Perfect results guaranteed. More than 20,000 in use.

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There's profit in this work

Many dealers are finding, not just an occasional job, but a steady, dependable source of profit in re-roofing with Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles right over the old roof.

Re-roofing that pays

THE amount you save if you do not tear off the old roof permits you to get the job with a good profit, if you figure on laying Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles right over the old shingles.

But, aside from the immediate profit, there is the further consideration of other jobs to come. One job sells another, because the beauty and simplicity of application of these shingles attract the attention of every house owner.

One job has often started a whole community re-roofing and Johns-Manville Asbestos Roofs have appeared all over town, like mushrooms after a shower.

Build up a steady profitable re-roofing business in your community. Johns-Manville will help you. Write for particulars.

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INSULATION
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Asbestos Shingles

Ford Sedan Given

YOU CAN WIN THIS IDEAL ALL-YEAR CAR

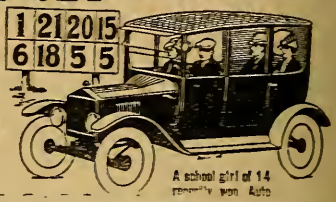
Can you solve this puzzle? Try it and send your answer today. Surely you want this fine new latest model Ford Sedan.

We have given away nearly 50 Autos in the past. Now we will give a new latest model Ford Sedan complete with electric lights and starter, sliding plate glass windows, large tires, demountable rims, freight and tax paid. This is the ideal car for both summer and winter use. Own a car of your own.

Can you make out the two words spelled by the numbers in the picture to right? The alphabet is numbered—A is 1, B is 2, etc. What are the two words? Can you work it out? Send no money with your answer, just the two words and your name and address.

Send Answer Today Besides Sedan we will give away Talking Machines, Bicycles, Watches, Silverware and hundreds of dollars in cash. Everyone who answers can share in cash and prizes. Nothing difficult to do. Everybody Wins! Someone gets a Sedan, it can be you! Send Answer Today and try for this Sedan.

FORD WILLSON, Mgr. 141 W. Ohio St., Dept. 2737 Chicago, Ill.



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If you have piles in any form write for a FREE sample of *Page's Pile Tablets* and you will bless the day that you read this. Write today.

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Associated Phonograph Company
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BROOKS' APPLIANCE, the modern, scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that cures rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushion. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salve. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Catalog and measure blank mailed free. Send name and address today. Never on sale in stores. Don't be fooled by imitations. Look for trade mark signature of C. E. Brooks and his picture on every appliance. None other genuine.

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Brings This

6-Piece Library Set

A Room Full of Furniture

New Set With Morris Rocker and Large Divan

Only $1.00 with the coupon below brings this sensational furniture bargain on 30 days trial. 6 splendid pieces of furniture including a wonderfully luxurious and comfortable reclining Morris rocker with disappearing foot-rest and adjustable back, and a wonderfully comfortable and roomy divan. A few months ago a set like this would have cost you $55.00. But now, on a special factory sacrifice, we can slash the price on this complete set to only $34.80—and on easy payments of only $3.00 a month! Seize this wonderful opportunity on this special offer, we take all the risk.

30 Days Trial—Only $3.00 a Month

Use this magnificent 6-piece library set for 30 days. Compare it with anything you can buy locally at anywhere near the same price—even for spot cash. Then if not satisfied for any reason, return the set at our expense and we'll refund your $1 at once, plus any freight charges you paid. If you decide to keep the set start paying only $3 a month until you have paid $34.80. A full year to pay. We trust honest people anywhere in U. S. One price, cash or credit. No discount for cash, nothing extra for credit, no C. O. D.

Get this offer—Send Now!

6 Pieces Fumed Solid Oak

...perb 6-piece set is made of selected solid ...ogmont, finished in rich, dull waxed, brown ...oak. Four pieces are padded, seats upholstered with brown Delavan Spanish leather, the ...itation of genuine Spanish leather known.

...Rocker has the real comfort giving features of the Morris chair and couch, as well as the ...nal advantages of a rocker. The back is adjustable to 3 positions; foot rest can be extended, ...en entirely under seat. Seat measures 20x20 ... width of back 27 inches, height of back ...set 28 inches. Arms 4 inches wide.

...Divan will give extra seating capacity. It ...unusually massive, comfortable piece with ...ully designed back. Arms are broad and ... table. Measures 46 in. wide outside and 36 ...inside. Thickly padded seat is 19 in. deep. ... of back is 22 in. Posts are extra massive.

...hair is a roomy, dignified piece of furniture, ...table and big enough for a very large person not seeming too large for the ordinary ...nt. Seat 19 x 17 1-2 in., height 36 in.

...ocker is a massive, stately, comfortable ...with beautifully designed back, wide and ... arms and smooth operating runners. Seat ... 1 2 in., height 36 in.

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...ere Stand matches other pieces. A decoration to your living room or library. Carefully ...roughout. Measures 17 1-2 inches high, ... 12 x 12 inches.

...set is shipped knocked down construction. ...asy to set up. Saves in freight charges. ...about 250 pounds.

...by No. B7050A. $1.00 with coupon, $3.00 a month. Price $34.80.

Don't delay. Just send $1 with the coupon. If you wish to return the set after 30 days, your dollar will be refunded, plus all freight charges which you paid. Remember, this is a special, limited reduced price approval offer. We will also send our FREE Bargain Catalog listing thousands of amazing bargains. Send coupon NOW!

Straus & Schram
Dept. C301 Chicago, Ill.

Straus & Schram, Dept. C301 Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed find $1.00. Ship special advertised 6-Piece Fumed Oak Library Set. I am to have 30 days free trial. If I keep the set, I will pay you $3.00 monthly. If not satisfied, I am to return the set within 30 days and you are to refund my money and any freight charges I paid.

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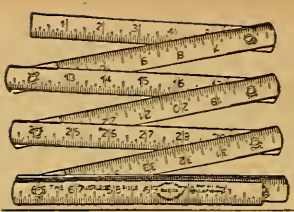
If you only want catalog put x in box below:

☐ Furniture, Stoves, Jewelry ☐ Men's, Women's, Children's Clothing



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Made of Luminoy, a special alloy of Aluminum.
Here is THE Rule every Carpenter and Builder should have. It won't rust weighs little, has brass joints, costs less than a steel rule, yet is just as durable, has large figures and accurate graduation, together with permanent legibility.
Made in lengths 2 to 8 ft. If your dealer can not supply you send to us for printed matter and prices.

THE RUSTLESS RULE CO., INC.
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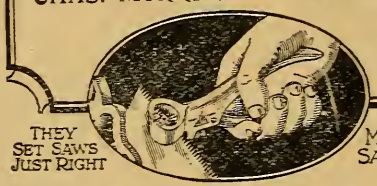
TO USE THE NO. 1

Set the anvil so that its edge strikes not over half way down the tooth, run up the gauge screw to the desired angle of set, then proceed to set your saw.

CHAS. MORRILL New York



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THE Wayvell Chappell Automatic Ball Bearing Electric Floor Surfacing Machine is what you need to finish your new or old floors quickly and just the way you want them.

As QUALITY or work is the first essential in finishing floors, particularly new work in residences, flats, apartments, etc., all roller vibration must be done away with. It is remarkable how smoothly and steadily this ball bearing machine operates.

Only surfacing machine having roller sanding even with baseboard from either side of machine, doing away with uneven work of edge roller attachment. Four sizes.

Write for folders. Accept our free trial offer.

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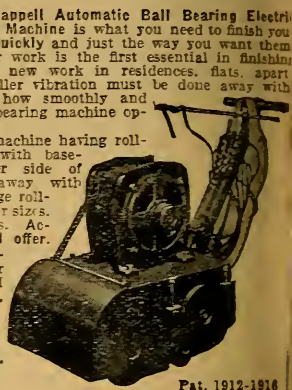

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Dept. A.
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Pat. 1912-1916

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Invented by a Brotherhood Man

Don't use a stick or guess at a measurement.

The famous
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Quick, accurate, no figuring, no mistakes, no lost time. Durable and rust proof. *Use it once and you will never work without it.* Write today for full descriptive circulars.

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Write for information. Dept. C.

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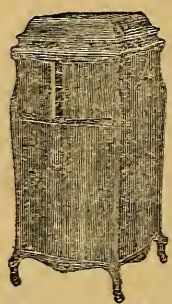

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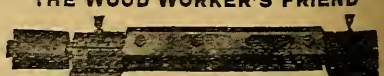

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By the Living God who made me,
By His mercy that sustains me,
By His spirit that enfolds
My every pathway, builds and molds;
By His gentle guidance tending,
As a mother's love unending,
By His life for me laid down,
His cross, His suffering and His crown;
By His wondrous patience given
To all people under Heaven;
By all hopes of life-to-be,
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When the veil from us has passed,
By our God redeemed at last.

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The best method of splicing timber on scaffolding, shoring, propping, etc. Write for further information today.

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TIMBER CLAMP CORP.
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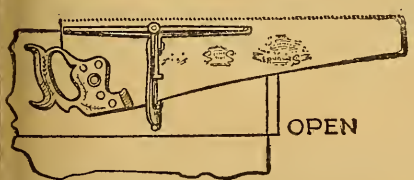
THE GUNN SELF FASTENING FOLDING SAW CLAMP



Holds the Saw Tight Anywhere

Will instantly fasten itself to work bench, tool box, ard, joist, or pile of lumber, rail of fence—to any itable place—and without screws or nails, or any her means of fastening; stands firmer than any other—th their troublesome screws, nails and braces. Made of best malleable iron, 13 inches long; weighs 3 unds; folds like a jack-knife; can be carried in coat cket. Guaranteed not to break.

Price, $2.00 at Most Good Hardware Stores, or Sent Prepaid Anywhere for $2.00. Money Refunded if Not Satisfactory.

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"T" PLUMB AND LEVEL

Rustproof, being made of aluminum. Can be easily attached to any straight edge. Simple to adjust. Guaranteed Accurate. Size 3¼x2⅝ in.

Price $1.00 Delivered.

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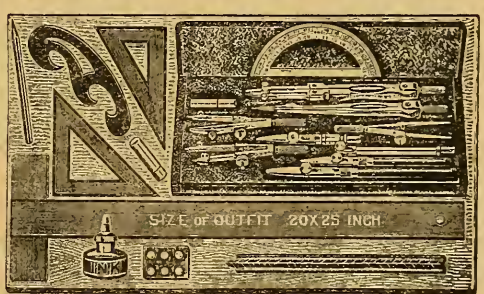

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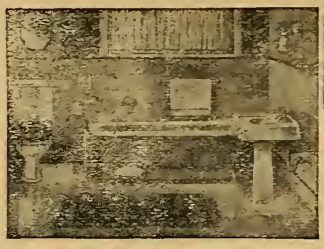

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View objects miles away just like they were close. Watch persons at a distance on land and sea. See the Sun, Moon and Stars as you never saw them before. The Wonder Telescope opens out over 3 ft. long; closed measures 12 in. Brass bound, fitted with powerful lenses. Can be used as a microscope.

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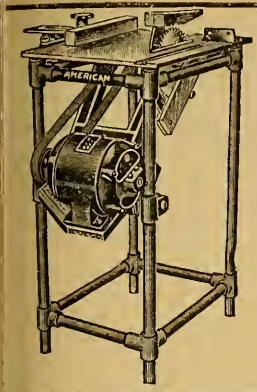

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½ H. P. Motor operates it; or ¼ H. P. for light work. Furnished also with countershaft for belt drive. Saws up to 2" thick once through.

Steel table 20"x26", 36" high, saw 8" Dia. May be raised or lowered for dado work, ripping, cut-off and mitre gauges, saw guards and splitter. Weight, crated 220 lbs.

Price Without Motor $60.00

Ask for descriptive bulletin of this and other machines for the carpenter and builder.

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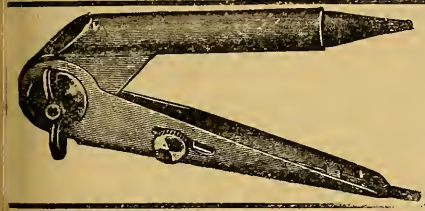

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Is there a Taintor in Your Tool-box? If not, talk it over with your hardware dealer. Send for Book: "Care of Saws." Free to members of the Brotherhood.

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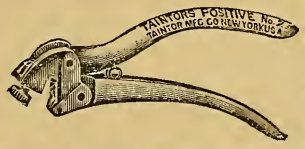
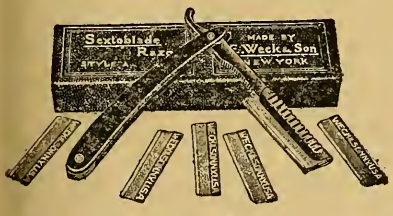


WECKS SEXTOBLADE RAZOR



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The saw that makes intricate cutting and grooving easy. Consists of two outside cutters and enough inside cutters to perform the required operation.

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The Standard the World Over

Established 1790

QUALITY GUARANTEED

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Send 10c in stamps for sample ½-inch Solid Center Bit.

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THE EXPERT'S CHOICE FILE

Does twice the work of an ordinary file—in half the time. The Expert's Choice increases the value of your time by over 50%. By spending 30 cents you can make it back on your first filing job alone. It's in the Quality—in the cut of the tooth and in the length of the stroke.

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DELTA "HAND SAW" FILES
DELTA
CARPENTER'S SPECIAL 20¢ EACH
MECHANIC'S FAVORITE 25¢ EACH
EXPERT'S CHOICE 30¢ EACH
DOES TWICE THE WORK IN HALF THE TIME
THE FILE YOU WILL EVENTUALLY USE

DELTA FILE WORKS

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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The best Auger Bit File made — We will deliver on receipt of 30 cents each.

THE U. B. A.

A REAL LEVEL AND PLUMB

100% Adjustable. No Holes to Cut

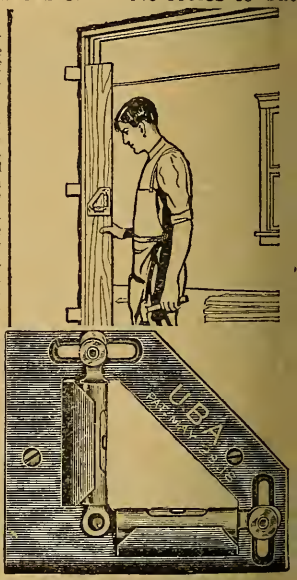
Designed especially for the Convenience of Progressive Mechanics.

The U. B. A. for Leveling, Plumbing, Grades and Pitches. An all around Level and Plumb, to be applied to any Length Straight Edge. All Steel Base Finished. Strictly Rust Proof.

Thousands of satisfied users.

A Real Tool. Have your Hardware Dealer supply you, if he cannot, send us his name and your money order and we will mail you direct.

(Pocket Size—3¼x4 inches)

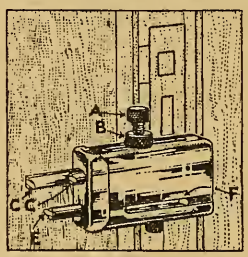


Price $1.25

THE UNION LEVEL M'F'G CO.

1979 W. 111th Street Chicago.

The M. F. B. Combined Lock and Butt Gauge



No. 1. Strike-plate.

The only Gauge made which will mark accurately for both sides of Lock with one stroke. Likewise will mark for both sides of the Strike-plate with one stroke. (See cuts Nos. 1 and 2.) Send Money Order.

Price $2.50. Guaranteed.

Manufactured by

M. F. BIERSDORF

547 San Julian St.

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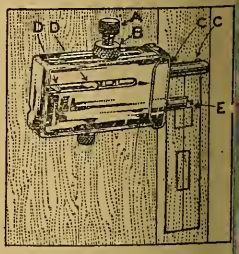
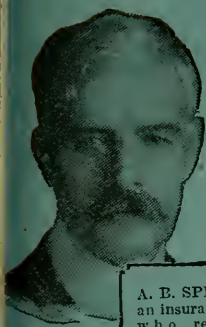
LOS ANGELES, CAL.



No. 2. Lock.



A. B. SPENCER, an insurance man who represents us in spare time. We paid him $625 for one month's spare time.

E. A. SWEET, an electrical engineer, is making from $600 to $1,200 a month and works only about four hours a day.

CARL ROWE lives in a small city of New York State. Two years ago he was a baker. Now he makes $1,000 a month.

Will You Give Me a Chance to Pay You $100 a Week?

I want to make an offer whereby you can earn from $100 to $1,000 a month, cash.

You can be your own boss. You can work just as many hours a day as you please. You can start when you want to and quit when you want to. You don't need experience and get your money in cash every day when you earn it.

These Are Facts

Does that sound too good to be true? If it does, then let me tell you what Carl Rowe did in a small town in New York State. Rowe was a baker earning $50.00 a week. He accepted my offer. He did just what I am trying to get you to do. In his spare time he made as much as $800 a month. Then he quit his job and by spending all his time at this new work made from $900 to $1,200 a month. You can do every bit as well as he did.

If that isn't enough, then let me tell you about E. A. Sweet of Michigan. He was an electrical engineer and didn't know anything about selling. In his first month's spare time he earned $243. Inside of six months he was making between $600 and $1,200 a month.

W. J. McCrary is another man I want to tell you about. His regular job paid him $2.00 a day, but this wonderful new work has enabled him to make $9,000 a year. Yes, and right this very minute you are being offered the same proposition that has made these men so successful. Do you want it? Do you want to earn $40.00 a day?

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The Comer Manufacturing Company is the largest business of its kind in the world. Any man who becomes a representative is assured of fair, square, honest treatment and will have reason to be proud of his connection with the company.

A Clean, High-Grade Dignified Business

Have you ever heard of Comer All-Weather Coats? They are advertised in all the leading magazines. Think of a single coat that can be worn all year round. A good-looking, stylish coat that's good for summer or winter—that keeps out wind, rain or snow, a coat that everybody should have, made of fine materials for men, women and children, and sells for less than the price of an ordinary coat.

Now, Comer Coats are not sold in stores. All our orders come through our own representatives. Within the next few months we will pay representatives more than three hundred thousand dollars for sending us orders.

And now I am offering you the chance to become our repreaentative in your territory and get your share of that half million dollars. All you do is to take orders. We do the rest. We deliver. We collect and you get your money the same day you take the order.

You can see how simple it is. We furnish you with a complete outfit and tell you how to get the business in your territory. We help you to get started. If you only send us three average orders a day, which you can get in an hour or so in the evening, you will make $100 a week.

May be You Are Worth $1,000 a Month

Well, here is your chance to find out, for this is the same proposition that enabled George Garon to make a clear profit of $40.00 in his first day's work—the same proposition that gave R. W. Krieger $20.00 net profit in a half hour. It is the same opportunity that gave A. B. Spencer $625 cash for one month's spare time.

I need 500 men and women, and I need them right away. If you mail the coupon at the bottom of this ad I will show you the easiest, quickest, simplest plan for making money that you ever heard of. If you are interested in increasing your income from $100 to $1,000 a month and can devote all your time or only an hour or so a day to my proposition, write your name down below, cut out the coupon and mail it to me at once. You take no risk, and this may be the one outstanding opportunity of your life to earn more money than you ever thought possible.

Find Out Now!

Remember, it doesn't cost you a penny. You don't agree to anything, and you will have a chance to go right out and make big money. Do it. Don't wait. Get full details. Mail the coupon now.

C. E. COMER, The Comer Mfg. Co.
Dept. A-72, Dayton, Ohio.

My Special Offer to Readers

Mail This Special Coupon Now

The Comer Mfg. Co.
Dept. A-72, Dayton, Ohio.

Please tell me, without obligation or cost on my part, how I can increase my income from $100 to $1,000 a month as your representative.

Name .....

Address .....

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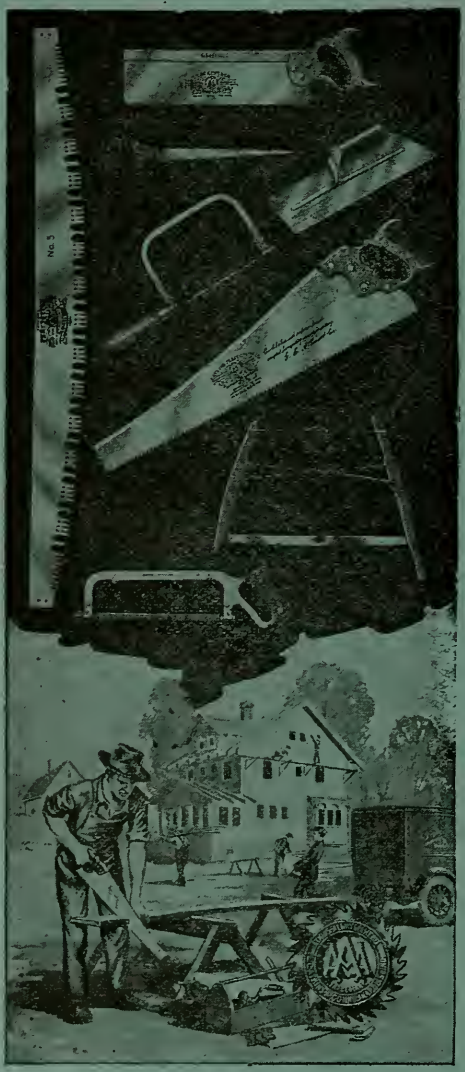
ATKINS

SILVER STEEL SAWS



Efficient Cutting, Easy Operation

The success of Atkins Silver Steel Saws is attributed to their wonderful cutting ability and their ease of operation.

They are made scientifically to overcome wrist strain and binding in the cut. Frequent filing and setting is unnecessary because our formula, Silver Steel, and our special taper grinding is a guarantee that they will stay sharp longer and operate easier than any other saw made.

Buy Atkins Saws, give them a trial, you will be pleased with the results.

Send 25c for carpenter apron, pencil and Saw Sense Booklet.

Atkins Silver Steel Saws

"The Finest On Earth"

E.C. ATKINS & CO.

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Home Office and Factory, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

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THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

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Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

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SUPPLEMENT *to the* AUGUST ISSUE

VALUABLE INFORMATION

by

FRANK DUFFY, *Gen'l Secretary*

The following information is valuable to our members everywhere. It gives a list of our Local Unions in numerical order, showing location, meeting place, meeting night, hours of work per day, wages paid, Saturday half-holiday and whether work is done under an agreement with employer. Some of our Local Unions have not filled out the blanks sent them for that purpose and in such cases we cannot give the data required.

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO

VALUABLE INFORMATION

By

FRANK DUFFY, *Gen'l Sec'y*

n accordance with Paragraph E, Section 13 of the Constitution of th J. B. of C. and J. of A., information required is herewith furnished.

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1	Chicago, Ill.	175 W. Wash St.	Wed.	8	8.80	Yes	No
2	Cincinnati, O.	1228 Walnut St.	Tuesday	8	7.60	Yes	Yes
3	Wheeling, W. Va.	1506 Market St.	Friday	8	7.20	Yes	No
4	Davenport, Ia.	Turner Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00		
5	St. Louis, Mo.	Held's Hall	Thursday	8	8.80	Yes	No
6	Amsterdam, N. Y.	11 Church St.	Monday	8	6.80	Yes	No
7	Minneapolis, Minn.	225 S. 5th St.	Friday	8	6.40	Yes	No
8	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
9	Buffalo, N. Y.	475 Franklin St.	Thursday	8	7.00	Yes	No
10	Chicago, Ill.	12 W. Garfield Blvd.	Wed.	8	8.80	Yes	No
11	Cleveland, O.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	8.80	Yes	No
13	Chicago, Ill.	113 S. Ashland Blvd.	Thursday	8	8.80		
14	San Antonio, Tex.	114½ S. Alamo St.	Tuesday	8	7.00	Yes	No
15	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	Wed.	8	7.20		
16	Springfield, Ill.	M. W. Hall	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
17	Bellaire, O.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
18	Hamilton, Ont., Can.	130 King St., E.	1-3-5 Tues.	8	6.00	Yes	No
19	Detroit, Mich.	1042 Cass Ave.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
20	Stapleton, N. Y.	Stapleton Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	No
21	Chicago, Ill.	Lexington and Polk Sts.	Wed.	8	8.80		
22	San Francisco, Cal.	Building Trades Temple	Friday	8	8.35	Yes	No
23	Worcester, Mass.	Union Labor Temple	Friday	8	6.80	Yes	No
24	Batavia, N. Y.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
26	Syracuse, N. Y.	501 Bastable Bldg.	Tuesday	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
27	Toronto, Can.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	7.20	Yes	No
28	Missoula, Mont.	Union Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
29	Cincinnati, O.	1228 Walnut St.	Wed.	8	7.60	Yes	Yes
30	New London, Conn.	130 State St.	Thursday	8	6.40	Yes	No
31	Trenton, N. J.	Carpenters' Bldg.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
33	Boston, Mass.	987 Washington St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
34	San Francisco, Cal.	113 Stewart St.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00 to 9.00	Yes	No
35	San Rafael, Cal.	Building Trades Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.35 to 9.00	Yes	No
36	Oakland, Cal.	761 12th St.	Monday	8	8.00 to 9.00	Yes	No
37	Shamokin, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	Thursday	8	6.40 to 7.20	Yes	Yes
38	St. Catherine, Que., Can.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
39	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.80		
40	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
41	Nashville, Tenn.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	5.12		
42	San Francisco, Cal.	200 Guerrero St.	Tuesday				
43	Hartford, Conn.	59 Market St.	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	No
44	Champaign, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday	8	7.60	Yes	Vbl.
46	Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	K. C. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40		
47	St. Louis, Mo.	3024 Olive St.	Friday	8	8.80	Yes	No
48	Norfolk, Neb.	Winter's Hall	3-4 Mon.				
49	Lowell, Mass.	7 Kearney Square	Tuesday	8	7.00		
50	Knoxville, Tenn.	319½ N. Gay St.	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	No
51	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
52	Charleston, S. C.	104 Line St.	Monday	8	5.20	No	No
53	White Plains, N. Y.	Moose Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
54	Chicago, Ill.	26th and Springfield Ave.	1-3 Sun.	8	8.80	Yes	No
55	Denver, Colo.	1947 Stout St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
56	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
57	Irvington, N. J.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
58	Chicago, Ill.	1005 Diversey Parkway	Tuesday	8	8.80	Yes	No
59	Lancaster, Penn.	22 S. Queen St.	Monday	8	5.20	Yes	No
60	Indianapolis, Ind.	S. S. Turner Hall	Friday	8	7.40	Yes	Yes
61	Kansas City, Mo.	1225 Walnut St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
62	Chicago, Ill.	6414 S. Halsted St.	Thursday	8	8.80	Yes	No
63	Bloomington, Ill.	110 W. Grove St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
64	Louisville, Ky.	809 W. Jefferson St.	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
65	Perth Amboy, N. J.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
66	Jamestown, N. Y.	Central Labor Hall	Friday	8	6.40	Yes	No
67	Boston, Mass.	184 Dudley St., Rox., Mas.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
68	Menominee, Wis.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-L. Sat.	9	5.85	No	No
69	Columbia, S. C.	2nd Calvary Church	2-4 Fri.	9	3.15 to 3.60	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agr
70	Chicago, Ill.	2705 W. 38th St.	Monday	8	8.80		
71	Ft. Smith, Ark.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	10.00	Yes	No
72	Rochester, N. Y.	100 Reynolds Arcade	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
73	St. Louis, Mo.	3024 Olive St.	Monday	8	8.80	Yes	No
74	Chattanooga, Tenn.	C. L. U. Hall	Thursday	8	6.40	Yes	No
75	Indianapolis, Ind.	138 W. Washington	Thursday	8	7.40	Yes	Ye
77	Port Chester, N. Y.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Ye
78	Troy, N. Y.	Labor Temple	2-L. Mon.	8	7.00		
79	New Haven, Conn.	Trades Council Hall	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	No
80	Moreland, Ill.	4039 Madison St.	Monday				
81	Erie, Pa.	C. L. U. Hall	Tuesday	8			
82	Haverbill, Mass.	2 Gilman St.	Tuesday	8	7.20	Yes	No
83	Halifax, N. S., Can.	Pythian Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.56	Yes	No
85	Red Wing, Minn.	Scandinavian Hall	4th Mon.	9	6.75		
86	St. Louis, Mo.	7801 S. Broadway	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.00 to 7.00	Yes	No
87	St. Paul, Minn.	Trades Union Hall	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	No
88	Anaconda, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Saturday	8	5.00 to 8.00		
89	Mobile, Ala.	R. 15, Labor Temple	Monday	8	5.60	Opt.	No
90	Evansville, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	6.88	Yes	No
91	Racine, Wis.	Union Hall	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	Ye
92	Mobile, Ala.	Masonic Temple	1 3 Tues.	8	5.60		
93	Ottawa, Can.	115 Sparks St.	Thursday	8	5.00	Yes	Ye
94	Providence, R. I.	357 Westminster St.	2-4 Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	Ye
96	Springfield, Mass.	19 Sanford St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
97	New Britain, Conn.	90 Arch St.	Tuesday	8	7.00	Yes	No
98	Spokane, Wash.	9 Madison St.	Friday	8	7.00	Yes	No
99	Cohoes, N. Y.	Federation Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	7.00		
100	Muskegon, Mich.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	No
101	Baltimore, Md.	Carpenters' Bldg.	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	No
102	Boston, Mass.	724 Washington St.	3rd Sun.	8	4.00 to 4.70		
103	Birmingham, Ala.	1909½ 5th Ave., N.	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	Yb
104	Dayton, O.	125½ S. Jefferson St.	Tuesday	8	6.80	Yes	Yb
105	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	Monday	8	8.80		
106	Des Moines, Ia.	106 6th Ave.	Tuesday	8	7.00	Yes	Ye
107	Pensacola, Fla.		Wed.	9	4.50		
108	St. Hyacinthe, Que., Can.	71 Mondor	1-2 Mon.	10	3.50		
110	St. Joseph, Mo.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	6.00	Yes	No
111	Lawrence, Mass.	G. A. R. Hall	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	Ye
112	Butte, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	9.00		
113	Chesterton, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.20		
114	Sulphur Springs, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday				
115	Bridgeport, Conn.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
116	Bay City, Mich.	Trades Council Hall	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Ye
117	Albany, N. Y.	120 Madison Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	No
118	Jersey City, N. J.	593 Summit Ave.	1 3 Thurs.	9	6.30	Yes	No
119	Newark, N. J.	Eagles' Hall	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Ye
120	Newark, N. J.	80 Wilson Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	Ye
121	Bridgeton, N. J.	3 S. Laurel St.	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	No
122	Philadelphia, Pa.	4416 Germantown Ave.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
124	Bradford, Pa.	Trades Assembly Hall	Thursday	8	6.80	No	No
125	Utica, N. Y.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	Ye
126	Torrington, Conn.	Union Hall	1st Mon.	9		Yes	No
127	Derby, Conn.	Labor Hall	1-3 Tues.				
128	St. Albans, W. Va.	Carpenters' Bldg.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Ye
129	Hazelton, Pa.	Union Hall	Friday	8	7.00		
130	Teague, Tex.	Labor Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
131	Seattle, Wash.	1620 4th Ave.	Tuesday	8	7.00	Yes	No
132	Washington, D. C.	425 G St., N. W.	Friday	8	8.40	Yes	No
133	Terre Haute, Ind.	624½ Wabash Ave.	Thursday	8	7.40	Yes	No
134	Montreal, Can.	417 Ontario, E.	Monday	8–9	5.20	Yes	No
135	New York, N. Y.	98 Forsyth St.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
136	Newark, O.	Con. Room, Court House	2-4 Fri.	8	6.40	No	No
137	Norwich, Conn.	131 Water St.	Monday	8	6.40		
138	Pine Bluff, Ark.	Building Trades Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	5.60		
139	Jersey City, N. J.	Leffing Hall	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	No
140	O'Fallon, Ill.	Asbury's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Ye
141	Chicago, Ill.	71st and S. Chicago Ave.	Tuesday	8	8.80	Yes	
142	Pittsburgh, Pa.	628 Penn. Ave.	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yo
143	Canton, O.	116 Market St., S.	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	No
144	Macon, Ga.	566½ 2nd St.	Thursday	9	5.40	Yes	No
145	Sayre, Pa.	Redmen's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
146	Schenectady, N. Y.	269 State St.	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	No
148	Newark, N. J.	704 S. 14th St.	2-4 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	Ye
149	Irvington, N. Y.	I. P. H. Rooms, N. E St.	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
150	Plymouth, Pa.	Zakalym Hall	Friday	8	6.80	Yes	Yb
151	Long Beach, N. J.	Hick's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.00	Yes	Ye
153	Helena, Mont.	Fraternal Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.20	Yes	No
154	Kewanee, Ill.	Taylor Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	Ye
155	Plainfield, N. J.	224 W. Front St.	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
156	Staunton, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Thurs.				
157	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Saturday	8	8.00	Yes	No
158	Los Angeles, Cal.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
159	Charleston, S. C.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	5.60	No	No
160	Philadelphia, Pa.	3 N. 39th St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
161	Kenosha, Wis.	Modern Woodman Hall	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
162	San Mateo, Cal.	Building Trades Hall	Tuesday	8	8.35		
163	Peekskill, N. Y.	Matoka Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00		
164	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Labor Temple		8	9.00		
165	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Geyer's Hall	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
166	Rock Island, Ill.	Industrial Home Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
167	Elizabeth, N. J.	Moose Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
168	Kansas City, Kan.	Eagles' Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
169	East St. Louis, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
170	Bridgeport, O.	Heinlein Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	7.20		
171	Youngstown, O.	25 W. Federal	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
172	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	Labor Temple	2nd Fri.	8	6.00	Yes	No
173	Munising, Mich.	Labor Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	6.75	No	No
174	Joliet, Ill.	127 E. Jefferson St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
175	Dillon, Mont.	Romain's Carpenter Shop	Tuesday	8	7.00	No	No
176	Newport, R. I.	185 Thomes St.	Monday	8	6.40		
177	Springfield, Mass.	C. L. U. Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
178	Montreal, Que., Can.	417 Ontario St.	Friday				
179	Rochester, N. Y.	100 Reynolds Arcade	1-3 Tues.	8	6.80	Yes	No
180	Vallejo, Cal.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
181	Chicago, Ill.	2040 W. North Ave.	Monday	8	8.80	Yes	No
182	Cleveland, O.	Carpenters' Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	8	8.80	Yes	No
183	Peoria, Ill.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	7.60	Yes	Yes
184	Salt Lake City, Utah	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
185	St. Louis, Mo.	3024 Olive St.	Thursday	8	8.80	Yes	No
186	Steubenville, O.	Moose Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
187	Geneva, N. Y.	Rigby Hall	Alt. Wed.	8	6.40	No	Yes
189	Quincy, Ill.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.80		
190	Klamath, Falls, Ore.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
191	York, Pa.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
192	Syracuse, N. Y.	Armbuster's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
193	N. Adams, Mass.	C. L. U. Hall	Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
194	Alameda, Cal.	Y. M. S. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
195	Peru, Ill.	Krause's Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
196	Greenwich, Conn.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00		
197	Sherman, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
198	Dallas, Tex.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
199	Chicago, Ill.	Eagles' Hall	Monday	8	8.80	Yes	No
200	Columbus, O.	121½ E. Town St.	Thursday	8	6.40	Yes	No
201	Wichita, Kan.	211 S. Main St.	Tuesday	8	7.00	Yes	No
202	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Owls' Hall	Friday	8	9.00		
203	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	7.20	Yes	No
204	Coffeen, Ill.	Coffeen Lumber Office	1st Sat.				
205	Boyne, Mich.	21½ N. Lake St.	2-4 Mon.				
206	New Castle, Pa.	Trades Assembly Hall	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
207	Chester, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	7.20	Yes	No
208	Fort Worth, Tex.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	8.00		
210	Stamford, Conn.	Pitts Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
211	Pittsburgh, Pa.	105 Federal St., N. S.	Wed.				
212	Akron, O.	44 E. Market St.		8	7.20		
213	Houston, Tex.	1301 Capitol	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
214	Galion, O.	Maccabee Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.00	Yes	No
215	La Fayette, Ind.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	6.60	Yes	Yes
216	Torrington, Conn.	Ashborn Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
217	Westerly, R. I.	Stillman's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
218	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
219	Petersboro, Ont., Can.	Labor Hall	2 4 Thurs.	8	5.60	Yes	No
220	Wallace, Ida.	Trades and Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	7.50	No	No
221	Naperville, Ill.	Woodman Hall	2nd Mon.				
222	Westfield, Mass.	Forester's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.80	Yes	No
223	Fall River, Mass.	391 N. Main St.	Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	No
224	Cincinnati, O.	Bricklayers' Auditorium	Tuesday	8	7.60	Yes	Yes
225	Atlanta, Ga.	8½ W. Alabama St.	Monday	8	5.60		
226	Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	7.20	Yes	No
227	Rock Island, Ill.	Ind. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	Var.		Yes	Yes
228	Pottsville, Pa.	110 N. Center St.	Thursday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
229	Glens Falls, N. Y.	Jacobison Hall	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	No
230	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Birmingham Turnverein	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
231	Rochester, N. Y.	100 Reynolds Arcade	2-4 Tues.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
232	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	120 W. Berry St.	Thursday	8	6.00	Yes	No
233	W. Chicago, Ill.	Woodman Hall	2nd Tues.	8			
234	Thompsonville, Conn.	Emmett Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.80	Yes	No
235	Riverside, Cal.	Mechanics' Hall	Monday	8	8.00		
236	Clarksburg, W. Va.	Carp. Hall, Erwin Bldg.	Tuesday	8	7.00	No	No
237	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Walter's Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
239	Easton, Pa.	Vanderveer Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00	Yes	No
240	Rochester, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.80	Yes	No
241	Moline, Ill.	Industrial Home Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
242	Chicago, Ill.	McDermott's Hall	Wed.	8	8.80	Yes	No
243	Tiffin, O.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	7.20	No	No
244	Grand Junction, Colo.	Trades Assembly Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
245	Cambridge, O.	Union Labor Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	5.20 to 6.80	No	No
246	New York, N. Y.	321 E. 73rd St.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
248	St. Clairsville, O.	Welday Block	2-L. Fri.				
249	Kingston, Ont., Can.	Labor Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.00		
250	Lake Forest, Ill.	Blackler Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.80	Yes	No

L U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agr
251	Kingston, N. Y.	635 Broadway	1-3 Fri.	8	6.00 to 6.80	Yes	No
252	Oshkosh, Wis.	Trades and Labor Hall	1 3 Thurs.	8	6.00	No	No
255	McKees Rock, Pa.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	8	9.00		
256	Savannah, Ga.	K. of P. Hall	Wed.	8	5.00	Yes	No
257	New York, N. Y.	341 Lenox Ave	1-3 Mon.	8	9.00		
258	Internat'l Falls, Minn.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.40		
259	Jackson, Tenn.	Stowall Bldg.	2-4 Fri.	8	6.40	No	No
260	Waterbury, Conn.	Building Trades Hall	Tuesday	8	6.40		
261	Scranton, Pa.	Eagles' Hall	Friday	8	7.00	Yes	Ye
262	San Jose, Cal.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	6.00 to 7.00		
263	Berwick, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	5.60 to 6.00	No	No
264	Milwaukee, Wis.	Common Labor Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.80	Yes	Ye
265	Hackensack, N. J.	I. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Ye
266	Stockton, Cal.	216 E. Market St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
268	Sharon, Pa.	Flower's Bldg.	Tuesday	8	7.20	No	No
269	Danville, Ill.	109½ E. Main St.	Wed.				
270	Rock Island, Ill.	Industrial Home	1-3 Mon.	8–9	3.60 to 7.00	Part	
271	Chicago, Ill.	9442 Cottage Grove Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	7.20	Yes	Ye
272	Chicago Heights, Ill.	Moose Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.80		
273	Yonkers, N. Y.	19 N. Broadway	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl
274	Vincennes, Ind.	Hoffman's Hall	Friday	8	6.00 to 6.40	No	No
275	Newton, Mass.	251 Washington St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl
276	Oklahoma City, Okla.	220½ N. Robinson St.	Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	Ye
277	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
278	Watertown, N. Y.	Moose Hall	Thursday	8	6.40		
279	Omaha, Neb.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	No
280	Mt. Olive, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	4th Fri.	8	8.00		
281	Binghampton, N. Y.	77 State St.	Thursday	8	6.80	Yes	No
282	Jersey City, N. J.	Groeschel's Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	9.00	Yes	Ye
283	Augusta, Ga.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8			No
284	Jamaica, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
286	Great Falls, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	No
287	Harrisburg, Pa.	221 Market St.	Thursday	8	6.40	Yes	No
288	Homestead, Pa.	Amity Hall	Saturday	8	9.00	Yes	Ye
289	Lockport, N. Y.	Cor. Main and Pine	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	No
290	Lake Geneva, Wis.	Union Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
292	Shawnee, Okla.	Ester Bldg.	Tuesday	8	7.00	No	No
293	Canton, Ill.	Ellis Bldg.	Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	No
294	E. Palestine, O.	I. O. R. M. Hall	Wed.				
295	Collinsville, Ill.	Miners' Institute	2-L. Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
296	Ensley, Ala.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	6.00	Yes	No
297	Kalamazoo, Mich.	120 S. Burdich St.	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	No
298	Long Island City, N. Y.	Volkert's Hall	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	
299	West Hoboken, N. J.	Cor. Bergenline Ave. and Monastery St.	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
300	Austin, Tex.	Trades Council Hall	Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	No
301	Newburgh, N. Y.	Labor Hall	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	Ye
302	Huntington, W. Va.	S28½ 4th Ave.	Tuesday	8	7.20	No	Ye
303	Portsmouth, Va.	Home of Labor Bldg.	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	No
304	San Francisco, Cal.	Carpenters' Bldg.	Monday	8	8.35	Yes	No
305	Millville, N. J.	Ins. and Marine Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	No
306	Newark, N. J.	Eagles' Hall	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Ye
307	Winona, Minn.	Eureka Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.40	Yes	Ye
308	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Ben Hur Hall	Monday	8	6.40	No	Ye
309	Hardin, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.20		
310	Norwich, N. Y.	Trades Assembly Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00		
311	Joplin, Mo.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	7.00	Yes	No
312	Peetzburg, N. J.	Mack's Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
313	Pullman, Wash.	Old Masonic Hall	Friday	8	7.00	No	No
314	Madison, Wis.	Labor Temple	2-4 Wed.	8	7.20		
315	Boone, Ia.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.00	No	Ye
316	San Jose, Cal.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
317	Aberdeen, Wash.	Carpenters' Bldg.	Wed.	8	7.20		
318	Baltimore, Md.	715 N. Eutaw St.	Friday	8	4.64	Yes	No
319	Roanoke, Va.	11½ Church Ave., S. W.	Tuesday	9	5.85	No	No
320	Westfield, N. J.	Masonic Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	Ye
321	Connellsville, Pa.	Moose Hall	4th Wed.	8	7.20	No	Ye
322	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Tuesday	8	7.20	Yes	Ye
323	Beacon, N. Y.	Forester's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	Ye
324	Cottonwood, Ariz.	Creed's Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.00	No	No
325	Paterson, N. J.	Labor Institute	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Ye
326	Prescott, Ariz.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	7.00	No	No
327	Attleboro, Mass.	48 S. Main St.	Tuesday	8	6.80	Yes	No
328	E. Liverpool, O.	Fowler Bldg.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Ye
330	Roselle Park, N. J.	Cor. 1st and Chestnut St.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Ye
331	Norfolk, Va.	Bunting Hall	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	No
332	Waxohachie, Tex.	M. W. of A. Hall	Monday	8	7.00	No	No
333	New Kensington, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	9.00		
334	Saginaw, Mich.	121½ S. Franklin St.	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Vbl.
335	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Trades Council Hall	Tuesday	8	6.80	Yes	No

A. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
36	La Salle, Ill.	9th and Hennipen St.	1-3 Fri.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
38	Seattle, Wash.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	No
39	Clark Summit, Pa.	Malta Hall	Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
40	Hagerstown, Md.	7 W. Washington	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	No
41	Chicago, Ill.	1434 Emma St.	Thursday	8	7.20		
42	Pawtucket, R. I.	21 N. Main St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.20	Yes	No
43	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
44	Waukesha, Wis.	Compton's Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	6.30	Yes	No
45	Memphis, Tenn.	95 S. 2nd St.	Friday	8	6.00	Yes	No
46	Dayton, O.	Poeppelmeier's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
47	Mattoon, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	6.40	No	Vbl.
48	Waterville, Me.	Burleigh Block	Friday	8	6.40	No	No
49	Orange, N. J.	G. A. R. Hall	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
50	New Rochelle, N. Y.	McGovern Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
51	Northampton, Mass.	Kopp Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	7.20		
52	Anderson, Ind.	738 Main St.	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	No
53	Rockaway Beach, N. Y.	Packinpen Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	9.00		
54	Gilroy, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
55	Buffalo, N. Y.	1237 Genesee St.	Tuesday	8	7.00		
56	Marietta, O.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00		
57	Islip, L. I., N. Y.	Haff's Hall	1-3 Sat.				
58	Tipton, Ind.	K. of P. Block	Wed.	8	6.00	No	Yes
59	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden	Wed.	8	6.00 to 8.00	Yes	No
60	Galesburg, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	7.20	Yes	No
61	Duluth, Minn.	221 W. Superior St.	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	No
62	Pueblo, Colo.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	7.50	Yes	Yes
63	Elgin, Ill.	Woodman Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
64	Council Bluff, Ia.	C. L. U. Hall	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	No
65	Marion, Ind.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	6.80	Yes	No
66	New York, N. Y.	4215 3rd Ave.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
67	Centralia, Ill.	122½ N. Locust St.	Thursday	8	8.00	No	No
68	Allentown, Pa.	37 S. 7th St.	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
69	N. Tonowanda, N. Y.	Star Hall	Thursday	8	7.00	Yes	No
70	Lennox, Mass.	Town Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	7.00	Yes	No
71	Denison, Tex.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	8.00	No	No
72	Lima, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	9	6.30	Yes	No
73	Ft. Madison, Ia.	M. W. of A. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.40	No	Yes
74	Buffalo, N. Y.	McAner's Hall	Friday	8	7.00	Yes	No
75	Pensacola, Fla.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Mon.				
76	Brooklyn, N. Y.	105 Thatford Ave.	Monday	8	9.00		
77	Alton, Ill.	Tap Horn Bldg.	2-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
78	Edwardsville, Ill.	Bohur's Hall	1-3 Wed.				
79	Texarkana, Tex.	222½ E. Broad St.	Wed.	8	6.00		
80	Herkimer, N. Y.	O. V. A. M. Hall	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	No
81	Washburn, Wis.	Union Hall	2-4 Thurs.				
82	Middleport, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.				
83	Bayonne, N. J.	Peoples Hall	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
84	Asheville, N. C.	Jenkins Bldg.	Wed.	8	6.00		
85	New York, N. Y.	12 St. Mark's Pl.	2-4 Mon.	8	9.00		
88	Richmond, Va.	Arcade Bldg.	Tuesday	8½	6.16	Yes	Vbl.
89	Tuxedo, N. Y.	Henry Club Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
90	Holyoke, Mass.	Monument Hall	Thursday	8	6.40	Yes	No
91	Hoboken, N. J.	New I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
92	Orange, Tex.	Labor Hall	Thursday	8	7.00	No	No
93	Camden, N. J.	515 Lincoln St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
94	Boston, Mass.	184 Dudley St.	L. Thurs.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
95	Adams, Mass.	A. O. H. Hall	Thursday	8	7.00	Yes	No
96	Newport News, Va.	C. L. U. Hall	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	No
97	Hillsboro, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
98	Lewiston, Ida.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.00	No	No
99	Phillipsburg, N. J.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.40	Yes	No
00	Hudson, Mass.	Eagles' Hall	1st Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	No
01	Pittston, Pa.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	6.80		
02	Pittsburgh, Pa.	80 S. 12 St.	1-3 Wed.	8	9.00		
03	Alexandria, La.	Labor Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
04	Painesville, O.	Gage Hall	2-L. Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
05	Wellsville, O.	Cor. 9th and Main Sts.	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
06	Bethlehem, Pa.	1st National Bank Bldg.	Friday	8	5.60	Yes	No
07	Lewiston, Me.	31 Liston St.	Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
08	Worcester, Mass.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	6.80	Yes	No
09	New Canaan, Conn.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00		
10	Selma, Ala.	Dr. Moore's Hall	1st Fri.				
11	San Angelo, Tex.	C. Labor Hall	Monday	8	7.00		
12	Sayville, N. Y.	German Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	
13	South Bend, Ind.	315 S. Michigan St.	Tuesday	8	6.88	Yes	Vbl
14	Nanticoke, Pa.	Lupches Hall	Friday	8	6.80	Yes	Vbl.
15	Cincinnati, O.	1228 Walnut	2-4 Wed.	9–10		Yes	No
16	Chicago, Ill.	505 S. State St.	Monday	8	8.80	Yes	No
17	St. Louis, Mo.	6225 Easton Ave.	Monday	8	8.80	Yes	
18	Greeley, Colo.	923 8th Ave.	Thursday	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
19	Chicago, Ill.	1457 Clybourn Ave.	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	No
20	Detroit, Mich.	1042 Cass Ave.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
21	Elwood City, Pa.	C. L. U. Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
22	Rochester, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
24	Hingham, Mass.	Ford Bldg.	2-L. Tues.	8	7.20		
25	El Paso, Tex.	Labor Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
26	Los Angeles, Cal.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
27	Omaha, Neb.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	7.20	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agr
428	Fairmont, W. Va.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	8.00	No	N
429	Montclair, N. J.	Metropolitan Bldg.	2-4 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	Y
430	Wilkinsburg, Pa.	Duquesne Hall	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Y
431	Brazil, Ind.	Murphey's Hall	Tuesday	8	7.20	No	N
432	Atlantic City, N. J.	Union Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	N
433	Belleville, Ill.	Schilling's Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	N
434	Chicago, Ill.	11037 Michigan Ave.	Thursday	8	8.80	Yes	N
435	Chester, W. Va.	K. of P. Hall	1-2 Tues.				
436	New Albany, Ind.	Trades and Labor Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.40	Yes	Y
437	Portsmouth, O.	Maccabee Hall	Thursday	8	7.00	Yes	V
439	Glen Park, N. Y.	Glen Park Hall	1-3 Thurs.				
440	Buffalo, N. Y.	1222 Jefferson St.	Tuesday	8	7.60 to 8.00	Yes	N
442	Hopkinsville, Ky.	7th and Liberty St.	1-3 Thurs.	10	5.00		
444	Pittsfield, Mass.	311 North St.	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	N
445	Palmer, Mass.						
446	Sault Ste Marie, Can.	Hussey Hall	Thursday	8	5.60		
447	Ossining, N. Y.	Twigger Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	No	Y
448	Waukegan, Ill.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Monday	8	8.80	Yes	N
449	San Francisco, Cal.	113 Stewart St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.24-6.74	Yes	N
450	Ogden, Utah	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	N
451	Middlesboro, Ky.						
452	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	319 Pender St.	2-4 Mon.	8	6.50	Yes	N
453	Auburn, N. Y.	Woodman Hall	Alt Mon.	8	6.40		
454	Philadelphia, Pa.	329 Washington Ave.	Tuesday	8	7.20	Yes	
455	Somerville, N. J.	Case's Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	N
456	Media, Pa.	Borough Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	Vb
458	Lawrence, Kans.	747 Mass. St.	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	N
459	Bar Harbor, Me.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	7.20	No	N
460	Wausau, Wis.	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.	8	6.00	No	N
461	Highland Park, Ill.	Witten Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.80	Yes	N
462	Greensburg, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	N
463	Hinsdale, Ill.	Neidig's Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	Y
464	Caldwell, Ida.	714 Main St.	Monday	8	6.00	No	N
465	Ardmore, Pa.	Merion Title Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	N
466	Dunkirk, N. Y.	Heyl Block	1-3 Fri.	9	7.20	No	N
467	Hoboken, N. J.	125 Washington St.	1st Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	N
468	Smithville, Tex.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1st Sat.	8	6.40	No	N
469	Cheyenne, Wyo.	Eagles' Hall	Monday	8	7.50		
470	Tacoma, Wash.	923 Commerce St.	Thursday	8	7.00	Yes	N
472	Ashland, Ky.	17th St. and Greenup Ave	Monday	8	7.20	No	N
473	Sandpoint, Ida.						
474	Nyack, N. Y.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	N
475	Walsenburg, Colo.	Polish Hall	Monday	8	7.50	Yes	Y
476	Raymond, Wash.	Eagles' Hall	Monday	8	6.00 to 7.00	No	N
477	Wilmington, N. C.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	6.00		
479	Sparta, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	7.00	No	
480	Freesburg, Ill.	City Hall	2nd Sat.	8	6.40	No	N
481	Barre, Vt.	Worthen Block	Monday	8	7.20	No	N
482	Jersey City, N. J.	583 Summit Ave.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	N
483	San Francisco, Cal.	112 Valencia St.	Monday	8	8.35	Yes	N
484	Dunbar, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	N
486	Bayonne, N. J.	Hendrickson's Hall	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	Y
487	Linton, Ind.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.80	Yes	N
488	New York, N. Y.	495 E. 166th St.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	N
489	Glassboro, N. J.	Finyer's Hall					
490	Passaic, N. J.	Kantor's Auditorium	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Y
491	Corinth, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	N
492	Reading, Pa.	26 N. 6th St.	Thursday	8	6.00	Yes	Y
493	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	27 Mt. Vernon Ave.	Monday	8	8.00 to 10.00		
494	Windsor, Ont., Can.	Dam's Bldg.	Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Y
495	Streator, Ill.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Wed.				
496	Kankakee, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	Thursday	8	7.00	Yes	Y
498	Brantford, Ont., Can.						
499	Leavenworth, Kans.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	N
500	Butler, Pa.	Cor. Main and Diamond Sts	Friday	8	7.20	No	Y
501	Stroudsburg, Pa.	Miller's Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	6.30		
502	Canandiagua, N. Y.	Mutcheller Block	1-3 Tues.				
503	Lancaster, N. Y.	Wendel's Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	7.20	No	N
504	Chicago, Ill.	Labor Lyceum Hall	Thursday	8	8.80	Yes	N
505	Litchfield, Ill.	Merchants Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	No	N
506	Gainesville, Tex.	Firemen's Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.40		
508	Marion, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	7.00	No	N
509	Mt. Pleasant, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Thurs.	8	7.00		
510	Du Quoin, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	
511	Roswell, N. M.	K. of P. Hall	Thursday	8	6.50	No	Vb
512	Ann Arbor, Mich.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	7.00	Yes	N
513	Winfield, Kans.	Labor Hall	Wed.	8	6.00		
514	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	44 S. Main St.	Tuesday	8	6.80	Yes	Vb
515	Colorado Springs, Colo.	G. A. R. Hall	Monday	8	7.50		
516	Lindenhurst, N. Y.	Liberty Hose House	1st Sat.	8	7.00	Yes	Y
517	S. Portland, Me.	Farrington Block	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	N
518	Charleston, Ill.	C. L. U. Hall	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	N
519	E. Rutherford, N. J.	Moose Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	N
522	Durham, N. C.	105½ W. Parrish St.	Tuesday	10	6.00		

U.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
23	Keokuk, Ia.	523½ Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	6.40	Yes	No
25	Coshocton, O.	C. T. L. C. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.40		
26	Galveston, Tex.	2216½ Ave. E.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
28	Washington, D. C.	3rd and Penn. Ave., S.E.	1-3 Wed.				
29	Scottdale, Pa.	Louck's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.80	No	No
30	Seattle, Wash.	Rainier's Hall	Tuesday	8	7.00	Yes	No
31	St. Petersburg, Fla.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
32	Elmira, N. Y.	112 Lake St.	Saturday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
33	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Junior Order Hall	Friday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
34	Burlington, Ia.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	Monday	8	6.40		
35	Cadillac, Mich.	Eagles' Hall	Monday	9	6.30	No	No
36	Baker, Ore.	Geo. Henry's Hall	Wed.	8	7.00	No	Yes
37	Rahway, N. J.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
38	Concord, N. H.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	5.60	Yes	No
40	Waltham, Mass.	3 Cresent St.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
41	Washington, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Temple	Monday	8	7.20	No	Yes
42	Salem, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	5.20	No	No
43	Mamaroneck, N. Y.	Boyd's Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00		
44	Salem, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Sat.				
45	Kane, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
46	Olean, N. Y.	Coast Hall	Thursday	8	6.40	No	No
48	Minneapolis, Minn.	1921 University Ave.	Wed.				
49	Greenfield, Mass.	Hollister Block	2-4 Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	No
50	Oakland, Cal.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	7.00 to 8.00	Yes	No
51	Lawrence, Mass.	184 Broadway	Friday	8	7.20	Yes	No
54	San Francisco, Cal.	113 Stewart St.	1-3 Fri.	8	6.74	Yes	No
55	Temple, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	No	No
56	Meadville, Pa.	Central Labor Hall	Friday	8	6.40	Yes	No
57	Bozeman, Mont.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	7.00	No	No
58	Elmhurst, Ill.	Gloss Hall	1-3 Mon.				
59	Paducah, Ky.	Masonic Bldg.	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
61	Pittsburg, Kans.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
62	Everett, Wash.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	No
63	Glendale, Cal.	K. of P. Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
64	Jersey City, N. J.	South St. and Central Ave.	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
65	Elkhart, Ind.	N. Y. C. Federation Hall	Friday	8	6.40	Yes	No
66	Charleston, Mo.	Times Office	Saturday	8	4.00	No	No
67	Chappell, Neb.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.				
68	Lincoln, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	7.00		
69	New York, N. Y.	56 Ordand St.	Monday				
70	Gardner, Mass.	Oak St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.40		
71	Carnegie, Pa.	Malta Hall	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
72	Georgetown, Tex.	Dimmett Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	8	6.40	No	No
74	Middletown, N. Y.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
76	Pine Bluff, Ark.	Building Trades Hall	Monday	8	6.80	No	No
77	Charleston, S. C.	148 Smith St.		8	5.20		
78	Chicago, Ill.	180 W. Wash. St.	2-L. Thurs.	8	8.00		
79	Dubuque, Ia.	Carpenters' Hall	4th Thurs.				
80	Du Bois, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Thurs.				
81	Herrin, Ill.	Hod Carrier's Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	No	No
82	Anniston, Ala.	10½ W. 11th St.	Friday				
83	Portland, Ore.	Lombard and Peninsula St.	Wed.	8	7.20		
84	Emporium, Pa.	Moose Hall	1-3 Sat.				
85	New York, N. Y.	424 W. 49th St.	2-4 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
86	Sacramento, Cal.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	8.35	Yes	No
87	Coatsville, Pa.	Thompson Bldg.	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	No
88	Carterville, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00		
89	Cheney, Wash.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.00		
90	Rutland, Vt.	Apollo Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
91	Little Falls, N. Y.	Trades Assembly Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
92	Muncie, Ind.	Goddard Block	Friday	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
93	Chester, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	Part
94	Dover, N. J.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
95	Lynn, Mass.	62 Munroe St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
96	Taylor, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
97	Centerville, Ia.	Woodman Hall	Saturday	8	6.80	No	No
98	Wabash, Ind.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
99	Hammond, Ind.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
00	Saranac Lake, N. Y.	K. of C. Hall	2-L. Sat. 1-3 Tues.	9	7.20	Yes	Yes
01	Lava Hot Springs, Ida.						
02	St. Louis, Mo.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
03	Ithaca, N. Y.	K. of P. Hall	Friday	8	6.00	No	Yes
04	Murphysboro, Ill.	Willis Bldg.	Friday	8	8.00		
07	Hannibal, Mo.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	8	6.40		
08	New York, N. Y.	315 W. 42nd St.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
09	Idaho Falls, Ida.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	7.20		
10	Port Arthur, Tex.	708½ 6th St.	Tuesday	8	7.00	No	No
12	West New York, N. J.	440 21st St.	1-3 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
14	Baldwinsville, N. Y.	O'Brien's Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.00		
15	Brownsville, Pa.	Union Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
16	Chambersburg, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	9	5.40	Yes	No
17	New London, Conn.	Masonic Hall	L. Sunday	8	3.36 to 4.70	No	Yes
18	Hurst, Ill.	Town Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00		
19	Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.	Trades Hall	1st Mon.	9	6.30	Yes	No
20	Vineland, N. J.	Moose Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	No
21	Bangor, Me.	Y. M. C. A. Bldg.	1-3 Thurs.				

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Ag
622	Waco, Tex.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	N
623	Danielson, Conn.	St. John Hall	1st Mon.	8	6.00		
624	Brockton, Mass.	25 Main St.	Monday	8	7.60	Yes	Ye
626	Wilmington, Del.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	N
627	Jacksonville, Fla.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	N
629	Parry Sound, Ont., Can.	Frank White's Res.	L. Sat.	10	6.00	No	N
630	Menasha, Wis.	Eagles' Hall, Neenah, Wi.	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00	No	N
631	Spring Valley, Ill.	K. of P. Club Room	1-3 Fri.	8	7.20		
632	Providence, R. I.	357 Westminster St.	Monday	8	7.20		
633	Granite City, Ill.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.10	Yes	N
634	McCook, Neb.	R. W. Austin's Office	1-2 Mon.				
635	Boise, Ida.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	7.00	No	Pa
636	Burlington, Ia.	Labor Temple	2-3 Fri.	9	5.60	Yes	Ye
637	Hamilton, O.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	6.80	Yes	Ye
638	Morriston, N. J.	Liberty Club Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
640	Netcong, N. J.	Palace Theatre	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Ye
641	Ft. Dodge, Ia.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	6.40	No	No
642	Richmond, Cal.	331 McDonald Ave.	Friday	8	8.35		
643	Chicago, Ill.	180 W. Wash. St.	1-3 Wed.	8	8.80		
644	Pekin, Ill.	Woodman Hall	Tuesday	8	7.20	Yes	No
645	E: Las Vegas, N. M.	Moose Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.20 2.70	No	No
646	Ottawa, Ont., Can.	115 Sparks St.	Friday	8–9	to 4.50	Yes	N
647	Fairfield, Conn.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00		
648	Pana, Ill.	Knights and Ladies of Security Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	6.40	No	No
650	Pomeroy, O.	Skinner Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
651	Jackson, Mich.	Labor Hall	Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	No
652	Elwood, Ind.	Elaxander Hall	2nd Tues.	8	6.00	No	No
653	Chickasha, Okla.	411½ Chicksha Ave.	Monday	8	7.00	No	No
654	Rhinelander, Wis.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
655	Key West, Fla.	Cor. Caroline & Elizabeth	Wed.	8	6.40	No	No
656	Holyoke, Mass.	288 High St.	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	No
657	Sheboygan, Wis.	Labor Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.60	Yes	Ye
658	Millinocket, Me.	Rush Bros. Hall	2-L. Thurs.				
659	Rawlins, Wyo.	North Star Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	7.20	No	No
660	Springfield, O.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	6.80	Yes	No
661	Ottawa, Ill.	Union Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	7.00	No	No
662	Mt. Morris, N. Y.	Bingham Block	3rd Thurs.				
665	Amarillo, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	No	No
666	Mimico, Ont., Can.	Orange Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.20	Yes	No
668	Palo Alto, Cal.	Fraternity Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
669	Harrisburg, Ill.	Redmen's Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	No	Ye
670	Evansville, Ind.		1st Wed.				
671	Clovis, N. M.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	7.00	No	No
672	Toppenish, Wash.	C. C. Church Basement	Thursday				
673	Ft. Edward, N. Y.	Trades Assembly Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	No
674	Mt. Clemens, Mich.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	7.20	Yes	
675	Alhambra, Cal.	K. of P. Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
677	Lebanon, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	Ye
678	Dubuque, Ia.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	Ye
679	Montpelier, Vt.	G. A. R. Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
680	Newton, Mass.	Wash. St.	2nd Thurs.				
681	Loveland, Colo.	Moose Hall	1-3 Thurs.				
682	Franklin, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
683	Burlington, Vt.	Church St.	Thursday	8	6.40	Yes	No
684	Latrobe, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00		
685	Chicopee, Mass.	Union Canadian Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
686	Blackwell, Okla.	Gurley Bldg.	Friday	8	7.00	No	No
697	Elizabeth, N. J.	454 1st Ave.	1-3 Sat.	8	8.80	Yes	Ye
688	Santa Anna, Cal.	Woodman Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	No	No
690	Little Rock, Ark.	Moose Hall	Thursday	8	6.40	Yes	No
691	Williamsport, Pa.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Ye
693	Needham, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	All day	No
694	Boonville, Ind.	C. L. U. Hall	Tuesday	8	5.60		
695	Sterling, Ill.	Amer. Legion Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	7.20	Yes	No
696	Tampa, Fla.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	No
698	Newport, Ky.	9th and Central Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8	7.60	Yes	Ye
699	Sewickley, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	Ye
700	Corning, N. Y.	Labor Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.80	Yes	No
701	Fresno, Cal.	Union Hall	Tuesday	8	8.50		
702	Grafton, W. Va.	3 W. Main St.	1st Sat.	9	6.30		
703	Lockland, O.		1-3 Tues.	8	7.60		
704	Quanah, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.				
705	Lorain, O.	112 W. 18th St.	Friday	8	7.20	Yes	No
706	Sullivan, Ind.	M. W. of A. Hall	Monday	8	6.00		
707	Silver City, N. M.	Entzminger Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00		
708	West Newton, Mass.	A. O. U. W. Hall	Friday	8	8.00	All day	
709	Shenandoah, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	6.40	Yes	Ye
710	Long Beach, Cal.	231 E. 3rd St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
711	Mt. Carmel, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	Tuesday	8	6.40 to 7.20	Yes	Ye
712	Covington, Ky.	Moose Hall	Monday	8	7.60	Yes	Ye
713	Niagara Falls, Can.	Bacupfield Hall	Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	No
715	Des Moines, Ia.	Trades Assembly Hall	1-3 Tues.	8–9	5.60	Yes	No
716	Zanesville, O.	Cen. Trade and Labor Hall	Friday	8	7.20	Yes	Ye
718	Havre, Mont.	Labor Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	7.00	No	No
719	Freeport, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
720	Worcester, Mass.	62 Madison St.	1-3 Fri.	8	6.80	Yes	No
721	Raleigh, N. C.	Armory Hall	Tuesday	9	6.12	Yes	No
722	Manchester, N. H.	A. O. H. Hall	1st Fri.	8			
723	Newark, N. J.	240 Springfield Ave.	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
724	Houston, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	6.00	No	
725	Salt Lake City, Utah	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.00	Yes	No
726	Providence, R. I.	98 Weybossett St.	1-2 Tues.	9	4.50	No	Yes
727	Petersburg, Va.	Red Men's Hall	Friday				
728	Pontiac, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.40	No	Yes
729	Thurber, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	7.00		
730	Quebec, Can.	272 Desfosses	Wed.	9	5.40		
731	Corsicana, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Saturday	8	7.00		
732	Oakland, Ind.	K. of P. Hall	Wed.	8	6.40	No	
733	Percy, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	No	No
734	Kokomo, Ind.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	No
735	Mansfield, O.	Trades and Labor Council.	2-4 Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	No
736	Philadelphia, Pa.	S. E. Cor. 49th and Woodlander	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
737	Carlinville, Ill.	Building Trades Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.20	No	Yes
739	College Hill, O.	Junior Hall	Monday	8	7.60	Yes	Yes
740	Brooklyn, N. Y.	253 Atlantic Ave.	Monday				
741	Beardstown, Ill.	Cor. Main and State Sts.	Wed.	8	6.80		
742	Decatur, Ill.	Masonic Hall	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	No
743	Bakersfield, Cal.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
744	Red Lodge, Mont.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
745	Honolulu, H. I.	Union Labor Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.50		
746	Norwalk, Conn.	Redmen's Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	7.20		
747	Oswego, N. Y.	City Savings Bank Bldg.	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
748	Taylorville, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.80	No	Yes
749	Mt. Vernon, O.	Union Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.60		
750	Asbury Park, N. J.	812 Cookman Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8	7.50	Yes	Yes
751	Santa Rosa, Cal.	636A Fourth St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
752	Hackensack, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
753	Beaumont, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	7.00	Yes	No
754	Fulton, N. Y.	2nd and Oneida Sts.	Friday				
755	Superior, Wis.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	7.80	No	No
756	Bellingham, Wash.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	7.20	Yes	No
757	S. Manchester, Conn.	Forester's Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	7.00		
759	San Francisco, Cal.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	8	5.60 to 6.74	Yes	No
760	Melrose, Mass.	Rother's Hall	2-4 Mon.				
761	Sorel, Que., Can.	Lussier Hall	Thursday	10	3.50	No	No
762	Quincy, Mass.	Bradford Bldg.	Monday	8	7.20	All day	Yes
763	Enid, Okla.	Beck's Bldg.	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
764	Shreveport, La.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
765	Mascoutah, Ill.	Odd Fellows' Hall	L. Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	No
766	San Francisco, Cal.	Building Trades Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	8.35	Yes	No
767	Ottumwa, Ia.	220 E. Main St.	Monday	8	7.00		
768	Forty Fort, Pa.	Stroh's Hall	Wed.	8	6.80	Yes	
769	Pasadena, Cal.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
770	Yakima, Wash.	29 N. 2nd St.	Friday	8	7.20	Yes	No
771	Watsonville, Cal.	Forester's Hall	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	No
772	Clinton, Ia.	Soldiers and Sailors' Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
773	Braddock, Pa.	611 Braddock Ave.	1-3 Fri.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
774	Lexington, Mo.	Labor Temple	1-2 Fri.	8	6.00	No	No
775	Hoquian, Wash.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	No
776	Marshall, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.		7.00		
778	Fitchburg, Mass.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.80	Yes	Vbl.
779	Waycross, Ga.	Bunn Annex	Saturday	8	6.40	No	No
780	Astoria, Ore.	Moose Hall	Friday	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
781	Princeton, N. J.	124 Nassau St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
782	Fond Du Lac, Wis.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.00	No	No
783	Sioux Falls, S. D.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	6.40	No	No
784	North Easton, Mass.	Lake Hall	2nd Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	No
785	Covington, Ky.	Workman Hall	1-3 Wed.				
786	Skawhegan, Me.	City Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00	No	No
787	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Parkway Assembly Hall	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
788	Chicago, Ill.	2431 Roosevelt Ave.	2-4 Tues.				
789	Marisca, Ill.	Border's Bldg.	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.00		
790	Dixon, Ill.	Rickard's Hall	Tuesday	8	6.40	No	No
791	Brooklyn, N. Y.	136 Schermerhorn St.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
792	Rockford, Ill.	Machinists' Hall	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	No
793	Kingston, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8–9	4.00 to 7.85	Yes	No
794	Leominster, Mass.	F. O. E. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	5.60		
795	St. Louis, Mo.	15th and Cass St.	2-4 Fri.	9	4.05 to 4.50		
796	Seguin, Tex.	Nolte Bldg.	Thursday	8	6.00		
797	Charlevoix, Mich.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.80	No	No
798	Salem, Ill.	Labor Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
799	Brockville, Ont., Can.	Stayner Block	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.00		
801	Woonsocket, R. I.	5 S. Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	6.80	Yes	No
803	Metropolis, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	5.20	No	Yes
804	Naugatuck, Conn.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Tues.				
805	Zeigler, Ill.	Small Bldg., W. Main St.	Tuesday				
806	Pacific Grove, Cal.	Work Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	7.40	Yes	No
807	Tolnea, Ill.	Carpenter Shop	1st Mon.	9			

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
808	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Labor Lyceum	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
809	Charleston, S. C.	Painters' Hall	1-3 Fri.				
810	Wakefield, R. I.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	6.00		
811	Atlantic Highl'ds, N. J.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	6.40	Yes	No
812	Cairo, Ill.	1200 Wash. Ave.	Thursday	8	5.00		
813	Carbondale, Pa.	C. L. U. Hall	Saturday	8	6.72	Yes	Yes
814	Westhampton, N. Y.	Good Templar's Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	6.00	Yes	No
816	Pittsfield, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	5.60	No	Yes
817	Bessemer, Ala.	214 20th St.	1-3 Mon.				
818	Putnam, Conn.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00		
819	West Palm Beach, Fla.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	Vbl.
820	Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	Forester's Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.00	No	No
821	Effingham, Ill.	Union Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	6.75	Yes	Yes
822	Findlay, O.	Room 28, Rawson Block	3rd Mon.	8	5.60		
823	Hominy, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday				
824	Muskegon, Mich.	Woodman Hall	2-4 Thurs.	9	4.50		
825	Willimantic, Conn.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.60	Yes	No
826	Sycamore, Ill.	Lee's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	No
827	Closter, N. J.	Werner's Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
828	Mento Park, Cal.	Duff and Doyles Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.35	Yes	No
829	Santa Cruz, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	No
830	Oil City, Pa.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	No
831	Arlington, Mass.	Cresent Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	7.20		
833	Berwyn, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
834	Reynoldsville, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	1st Wed.	8	7.00		
835	Seneca Falls, N. Y.	Flannigan's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.40	No	No
836	Janesville, Wis.	13 S. Main St.	Friday	9	6.75	No	No
837	Seattle, Wash.	1620 4th Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00		
838	Sunbury, Pa.	243 Market St.	Wed.	9	6.30	Yes	No
839	Brigham City, Utah	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday				
840	Olney, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	5.60	No	No
841	Carbondale, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	7.00	No	No
842	Pleasantville, N. J.	Red Men's Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
843	Jenkentown, Pa.	Trust Co. Bldg.	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	No
844	Los Gatos, Cal.	W. O. W. Hall	1st Thurs.	8	8.00		
845	Clifton Heights, Pa.	Shee Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	7.20 to 8.00	Yes	No
846	Lethbridge, Alta., Can.	Labor Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.40	No	Yes
847	Natick, Mass.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00		
848	San Bruno, Cal.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
849	Manitowoc, Wis.	Union Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	5.60	Yes	Vbl.
850	Leadville, Colo.	411 W. 8th St.	1-2 Fri.	8	6.00	No	No
852	Verona, Pa.	P. H. C. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	9.00		
853	Bound Brook, N. J.	America Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
854	Cincinnati, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	7.60	Yes	Yes
855	Coalinga, Cal.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
856	Greenville, Tex.	U. B. A. Hall	Tuesday	8	7.00	Yes	No
857	Tucson, Ariz.	198 W. Congress St.		8	8.00	Yes	No
858	Clinton, Mass.	Murphey Bldg.	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	No
859	Providence, R. I.	1929 Westminster St.	1-3 Wed.	8	7.20		
860	Framingham, Mass.	Central Labor Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	
861	Southbridge, Mass.	Hartwell's Block	2-4 Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	No
862	Wakefield, Mass.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.20	Yes	No
863	Conneaut, O.	Dorman Block	Monday	8	7.20	No	No
864	St. Augustine, Fla.	City Bldg.	Friday	8	7.00	No	No
865	Brunswick, Ga.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	4.80	No	No
866	Norwood, Mass.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.20	Yes	No
867	Milford, Mass.	Lincoln Square Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	7.20	Yes	Vbl.
868	Cincinnati, O.	Harrison and Lovell Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	7.60	Yes	Yes
869	St. Johnsville, N. Y.	Mosher Block	1st Mon.				
870	Granville, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	1st Mon.	8	5.20		
871	Battle Creek, Mich.	16 E. Main St.	Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	No
872	Ottawa, Kan.	Moose Hall	1-3 Tues.				
873	Alvin, Tex.	Luch Cabinet Shop	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00		
874	Galveston, Tex.	2216½ Ave. E.	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00		
875	Oakland, Cal.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.74		
876	Hamilton, Mass.	Jones Block	1-3 Mon.	8	7.20		
877	Worcester, Mass.	32 Madison St.	1-3 Fri.	8	6.00		
878	Beverly, Mass.	222 Caboh St.	Saturday	8	7.20	Yes	No
879	Elmira, N. Y.	Massasoit Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	5.20	No	Yes
880	Bernardsville, N. J.	Congregation Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
881	Massillon, O.	Trades and Labor Hall	Tuesday				
882	Columbia, Pa.	19 N. 8th St.	1st Thurs.				
883	Carrier Mills, Ill.	City Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00	No	No
884	Los Angeles, Cal.	Labor Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
885	Woburn, Mass.	432 Main St.	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	No
886	Dalhart, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
887	Hampton, Va.	Redmen's Hall	Thursday	8	5.00		
888	Salem, Mass.	Essex St.	Friday	8	7.20	Yes	No
890	Pittsburgh, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall, Hazelw'd	2-4 Fri.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
891	Hot Springs, Ark.	607½ Pleasant St.	Tuesday	8	7.00		
893	Wellsburg, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall, Walker Bl	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
894	Cobalt, Ont., Can.		3rd Wed.	9	4.50		
895	Tarrytown, N. Y.	Masonic Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00		
896	Jackson, Miss.	Labor Hall	1-3 Tues.				
897	Norristown, Pa.	Co. Op. Hall	Friday	8	7.60		
898	St. Jos. and Benton Harbor, Mich.	Labor Temple	Monday				
899	Parkersburg, W. Va.	Methodist Bldg.	Wed.	8	6.50	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
900	Altoona, Pa.	1521 11th Ave.	1-3 Wed.	10	7.00		
901	Savanna, Ill.	Carman Hall	Thursday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
902	Auburn, R. I.	Eden Park Fire Station	1st Tues.	8	7.20		
903	Clay Center, Kan.	Doyle Bldg.	Friday				
904	Jacksonville, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	
905	Freeland, Pa.	Groperl's Hall	1-3 Wed.				
906	Brookville, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.00		
907	Great Neck, N. Y.	Vigilant Fire Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
908	Ramsey, N. J.	Ramsey Fire House	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
909	Inglewood, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
910	Gloucester, Mass.	153 Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	No
911	Kalispell, Mont.	Musicians' Hall	Friday	8	7.00	Yes	
912	Richmond, Ind.	Room 272, Colonial Annex	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
913	Ancon, C. Z.	Ancon Lodge Hall	3rd Wed.	8	7.28	No	Yes
914	Augusta, Me.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.40	No	Yes
915	Horton, Kan.	Francis Hall	1-3 Wed.				
916	Aurora, Ill.	Zouave Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.80	Yes	No
917	Sulphur, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
918	Manhattan, Kan.	Fifth and Poyntz Ave.	Wed.	8	6.00	No	Vbl.
919	St. Johns, N. B., Can.	Trades and Labor Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.80	No	No
920	Meriden, Conn.	B. T. C. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
921	Portsmouth, N. H.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	7.20	Yes	No
922	Maysville, Ky.	Masonic Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8	6.00	No	No
923	Cleburne, Tex.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	7.00	No	No
924	Manchester, Mass.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.				
925	Salinas, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.				
926	Beloit, Wis.	101 W. Grand Ave.	Wed.	8	5.60 to 6.80	No	No
927	Danbury, Conn.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
928	Danville, Pa.	Friendship Hall	1st Fri.	9	5.85		
929	Grinnell, Ia.	Labor Hall	2-4 Thurs.				
930	St. Cloud, Minn.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	6.40	No	No
931	Manchester, N. H.	1017 Elm St.	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	No
932	Peru, Ind.	Labor Temple	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.40	Yes	No
933	L'Ang Gardien, Can.	Fortier's Hall	2nd Sat.				
934	Marshall, Mo.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	7.00	No	No
935	Princeton, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	6.40	No	Yes
936	Wilmerding, Pa.	German Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
937	Eagle Pass, Tex.	423 Adams St.	Wed. Thursday	8	7.20		
938	Chinnville, Ky.						
939	Weston, W. Va.	A. O. U. W. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00		
940	Sandusky, O.	Kingsbury Bldg.	2-3 Thurs.	8	6.40 to 8.00	Yes	No
941	East Orange, N. J.	92½ Main St.	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
942	Fort Scott, Kan.	M. W. A. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.40	No	No
943	Tulsa, Okla.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
944	San Bernardino, Cal.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
945	Jefferson City, Mo.	Over Wright's Grocery	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	No
946	Oshkosh, Wis.	Trades and Labor Hall	4th Fri.				
947	Ridgway, Pa.	Eagles' Hall	Friday	8	5.20 to 6.80	No	Yes
948	Sioux City, Ia.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	6.40		
950	Lynbrook, N. Y.	4 Atlantic Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00		
951	Brainard, Minn.	Trades and Labor Hall	2nd Thurs.				
952	Bristol, Conn.	Neisscel Bldg.	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.00	Yes	No
953	Lake Charles, La.	Moose Hall	Tuesday	8	7.00		
954	Paris, Ill.	Columbia Hall	Wed.	8	4.80		
955	Appleton, Wis.	Trades and Labor Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00		
956	Normal, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
957	Stillwater, Minn.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.40	Yes	No
958	Marquette, Mich.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Monday	8	7.00	No	
960	Nebraska City, Neb.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.				
961	Summit, N. J.	Hilliary Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
962	Marblehead, Mass.	43 Pleasant St.	2-4 Mon.				
963	St. Elmo, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Sat.	9	4.50	No	
964	McPherson, Kan.	Kern Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	8	6.00	No	No
965	Dekalb, Ill.	Union Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	7.00	Yes	No
966	Sharon, Mass.	Workmen's Hall	1st Fri.				
967	Burlington, Colo.	Masons' Hall	4th Sat.				
969	Welland, Can.	Edgar's Block	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	No
970	Riverside, N. J.	Stecker's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.80	Yes	No
971	Reno, Nev.	Labor Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
972	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00		
973	Texas City, Tex.	I. L. A. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	No
974	Portland, Me.	Farrington Block	Thursday	8	6.40	Yes	No
975	Benton, Ill.	Foulk's Hall	2-L. Tues.	8	7.00	No	No
976	Marion, O.	Painters' Hall	Thursday			•	
977	Wichita Falls, Tex.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
978	Springfield, Mo.	315½ Booneville St.	Tuesday	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
979	Williamstown, Mass.	Grand Army Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	No
980	Rochester, Minn.	Union Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	7.20	No	No
981	Petaluma, Cal.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	7.00 to 8.00	Yes	
983	Freeport, N Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
985	Gary, Ind.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.80	Yes	No
986	McAlester, Okla.	Painters' Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No

L. U.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
987	Gilmer, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Wed.				
988	Marlboro, Mass.	1st National Bank Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
989	Newburyport, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.40	Yes	No
990	Greenville, Ill.	Tate & Bour's Carp. Shop	1st Thurs.	8	5.60	No	No
991	Winchester, Mass.	White's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	No
992	Buhl, Idaho	DeNeal's Real Estate Office	Th. on. a mo	8	7.00	No	No
993	Miami, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
994	Bennington, Vt.	Hank's Bldg.	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.00	Yes	No
995	Bradford, Conn.	Redmen's Hall	4th Wed.	8	6.00		
996	Penn Yan, N. Y.	Arcade Bldg.	1st Wed.	9	6.75	No	No
997	Pottstown, Pa.	Block Bldg.	2-4 Fri.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
998	Piedras Neg., Coah. Mex	701 Victoria St.	Mon.-Th.	8	5.00	No	No
999	Mt. Vernon, Ill.	Woodman Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.00	No	No
1000	Greenville, Pa.	Benninghoff Block	1-3 Mon.	8	6.80		
1001	Gardner, Mass.	Barthell Hall	2-4 Thurs.	9	3.50		
1002	Arlington, N. J.	Fraternity Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1003	West Newton, Pa.	Jos. Stern's Res.	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00		
1004	Selma, Cal.	Union Hall	Friday				
1005	New Milford, Conn.	Evitt Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	No
1006	Worcester, Mass.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	6.80	Yes	
1007	Sheffield, Ala.	W. O. W. Hall	Friday	8	6.00		
1009	Aguilar, Colo.	Town Hall	Tuesday				
1010	Uniontown, Pa.	Victoria Hall	Tuesday	8	7.00	No	Yes
1011	Provo, Utah	K. of P. Hall	Friday	8	6.80	No	No
1012	Masontown, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Mon.	8	7.00	No	No
1013	Bridgeport, Conn.	170 Elm St.	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1014	Warren, Pa.	P. H. C. Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
1015	Saratoga, N. Y.	Town Hall	Friday	8	6.40	Yes	No
1016	Rome, N. Y.	Labor Union Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	No
1017	Jacksonville, Fla.	Creek and North St.	Monday	8	8.20 to 6.40	Yes	No
1018	Whitman, Mass.	Forester's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.60		
1019	Cortland, N. Y.	Standard Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	No
1020	Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	
1021	New Bedford, Mass.	153 Union St.	Monday	8	6.80	Yes	No
1022	Parsons, Kan.	Over Boston Shoe Store	Thursday	8	8.00	No	No
1023	Alliance, O.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	6.80	No	Vbl.
1024	Cumberland, Md.	Building Trades Hall	Wed.	8	7.20		
1025	Baxter Springs, Kan.		Thursday	8	5.60	No	No
1026	Cooperstown, N. Y.	Mulkins Block	Saturday				
1027	Hudson Falls, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.20		
1028	Ardmore, Okla.	114½ E. Main St.	Thursday				
1029	Johnston City, Ill.	Henson's Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00		
1030	Globe, Ariz.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday				
1031	Dover, N. H.	Union Hall	Monday	8	6.40		
1032	Pontiac, Mich.	Moose Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00	Yes	No
1033	Niles, Mich.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	6.40	Yes	No
1034	Oskaloosa, Ia.	Trades Assembly Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.40	No	Vbl.
1035	Taunton, Mass.	Room 7, Jones Block	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Vbl.
1036	California, Pa.	McCain's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00		
1037	Marseilles, Ill.	Ebersole Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	6.80	Yes	No
1038	Ellenville, N. Y.	134 Center St.	1-3 Sat.	8	5.00		
1039	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8			
1040	Eureka, Cal.	Labor Temple	Friday				
1041	Otisville, N. Y.	Van Duzer's Hall	1-2 Tues.	8	7.00	Yes	
1042	Plattsburg, N. Y.	94 Margaret St.	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
1043	Hanford, Cal.	Union Hall	1-3 Thurs.				
1044	Charleroi, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1045	Great Barrington, Mass.	K. of C. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.00		
1046	Bridgewater, Mass.	Bowman Block	Tuesday	8	7.20		
1047	Shelby, O.	K. of P. Hall	1st Wed.				
1048	McKeesport, Pa.	508 Locust St.	1-3 Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1049	Poplar Bluff, Mo.	Begley Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00	No	No
1050	Philadelphia, Pa.	12th and Moore St.	1-3 Sun.	8	7.20	Yes	No
1051	Philadelphia, Pa.	Labor Lyceum	1-3 Sat.	9	6.00	Yes	No
1052	Ypsilanti, Mich.	Clark's Hall	Wed.				
1053	Milwaukee, Wis.	728 Chestnut St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.76	Yes	No
1054	Addison, N. Y.	64 South St.	1-3 Sat.	8	6.00	No	No
1055	Lincoln, Neb.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	No
1056	Pinckneyville, Ill.	Miners' Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	8.00	No	No
1057	NewYork, N. Y.	151 Clinton St.	Wed.				
1058	Madison, N. J.	Butler's Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1059	Athol, Mass.	Forresters' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	5.76	No	No
1060	Norman, Okla.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	7.00	No	No
1061	Jerome, Ariz.	Masonic Bldg.	Alt. Wed.	8	6.50	No	No
1062	Santa Barbara, Cal.	Fithian Bldg.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	
1063	Stoughton, Mass.	Britton's Block	Wed.				
1064	New Smyrna, Fla.	Turner Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
1065	Salem, Ore.	Union Hall	Thursday	8	7.20	No	No
1066	Rockland, Me.	K. of P. Hall	Tuesday	8	4.80	No	Vbl.
1067	Belleville, N. J.	Moose Home	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1068	Vallejo, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	5.84		
1069	Muscatine, Ia.	Assembly Hall	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	No
1071	Cobourg, Ont., Can.	Hooey's Block	1-2 Thurs.				
1072	Muskogee, Okla.	111½ Main St.	Monday	8	9.00		
1073	Philadelphia, Pa.	1426 S. 6th St.	Saturday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1074	Eau Claire, Wis.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	8	5.60	No	No
1075	Hudson, N. Y.	119 Warren St.	2-4 Mon.	8	6.40		
1076	Washington, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	6.40	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1077	Owosso, Mich.	117 N. Wash St.	Monday	9	7.20		
1078	Fredericksberg, Va.	Bradford Bldg.	Monday	8	5.20	No	Yes
1079	Ridgefield Park, N. J.	Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1080	South Haven, Mich.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	7.20	Yes	No
1081	Plainview, Tex.	L. D. Harrison's Office	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1083	St. Charles, Ill.	Pearson Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.80	Yes	No
1084	Bloomsbury, Pa.	Liberty Fire Co. Hall	Friday	9	6.75		
1085	Livingston, Mont.	Engineers' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	7.00		
1086	N. Little Rock, Ark.	Vogel's Hall	Friday	8	6.40	Opt.	No
1087	Port Huron, Mich.	M. E. B. A. Hall	1st Mon.				
1088	Punxsutawney, Pa.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40	No	No
1089	Phoenix, Ariz.	Labor Hall	Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
1090	Utuado, P. R.	Federation Hall	Wed.				
1091	Ridgewood, N. J.	Cor. Ridgewood & Pros. St.	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
092	Lawrence, Mass.	184 Broadway	1-3 Tues.	8	7.00		
093	Glen Cove, N. Y.	Pembroke Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
094	Mahanoy City, Pa.	Bornman's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
095	Salina, Kan.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	Vbl.
096	Homer, La.	N. E. Cor. Town Square	Thursday	8	8.00	No	No
097	Long View, Tex.	I. O. H. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.40		
098	Marshfield, Ore.	Walter's Bldg.	Thursday	8	7.20		
099	Downington, Pa.	Inf. Co. Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	9	6.75		
100	Flagstaff, Ariz.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday				
101	El Dorado, Ark.	Labor Temple					
102	Detroit, Mich.	1042 Cass Ave.	Wed.	8	8.00		
103	Paragould, Ark.	McHaney Bldg.	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
104	Tyler, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.00	No	No
105	Springfield, Mass.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00 to 8:40	Yes	No
106	Portland, Ore.	Archer Place Hall	Tuesday	8	7.20	Yes	No
107	Gloverville, N. Y.	15 N. Main St.	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	No
108	Cleveland, O.	3930 Lorain Ave.	Monday				
110	East Chicago, Ind.	Victory Hall	Monday				
111	Ironton, O.	4th and Center St.	Friday	8	7.20		
112	Marshalltown, Ia.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	6.40	No	No
113	Springfield, N. J.	Pub. Sch. Bl., Westfi'd Ave	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
114	Indianapolis, Ind.	138 W. Washington	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
115	Pleasantville, N. Y.	Mechanics' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00		
116	Twin Falls, Ida.	Labor Temple	Monday				
117	Oilton, Okla.	Plumbing Co. Shop	Monday				
118	Malone, N. Y.	Foresters' Hall	2-4 Thurs.	9		No	No
119	Ridgefield, Conn.	Masonic Temple	2nd Thurs.	8	6.40		
120	Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	8	5.60		
121	Richwood, Va.	Moose Hall	Monday				
122	Bloomfield, N. J.	Junior Order Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
123	Biddeford, Me.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	5.60		
124	Newton, N. J.	Moose Hall	3rd Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	No
125	Central Falls, R. I.	466 Broad St.	Monday	8	7.20		
126	Annapolis, Md.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	6.00	Yes	No
127	Montreal, Can.	217 Ste Catherine, E.	Monday	9–10	3.50 to 5.50	Yes	No
128	La Grange, Ill.	Unold's Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.80	Yes	No
129	Kittaning, Pa.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
130	Titusville, Pa.						
131	Waycross, Ga.	Cor. D and Parell St.	Thursday	8	6.40		
132	Alpena, Mich.	Bertrand Hall	2-L. Thurs.	9	7.20	No	No
133	Newton, Ia.	Trades Assembly Hall	1-3 Fri.				
134	Mt. Kisco, N. Y.	Whittock Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00		
135	Port Jefferson, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.40	Yes	No
136	Donora, Pa.	Gwoodwin Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00		
137	Pratt, Kan.	Over Shrack's Jewelry Store	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	
138	Toledo, O.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	No
139	Hollister, Cal.	San Benito and South St.	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	No
140	San Pedro, Cal.	128½ Sixth St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
141	Warwick, N. Y.	11 Main St.	Tuesday	8	5.36	No	No
142	Cleveland, O.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
143	La Crosse, Wis.	Trades and Labor Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	6.40		
144	Danvers, Mass.	M. C. O. F. Hall	Friday	8	7.20	Yes	No
145	Port Jervis, N. Y.	Manson's Hall	2-4 Thurs.				
146	Green Bay, Wis.	Over Delair's Cafe	2-4 Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
147	Roseville, Cal.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	7.00	No	Yes
148	Olympia, Wash.	Eagles' Hall	Thursday	8	7.00	Yes	No
149	Cocoanut Grove, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
150	Cleveland, O.	4309 Lorain Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	8.80	Yes	No
151	Batavia, N. Y.	Labor Temple		8	5.20	No	No
152	Port Washington, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.				
153	Crooksville, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	7.00	No	No
154	West Chester, Pa.	Thomson Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	6.64	Yes	No
155	Columbus, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	5.04	No	Yes
156	San Francisco, Cal.	177 Capp St.	Tuesday	8	5.00 to 5.75		
157	Passaic, N. J.	126 Madison St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
158	Berkley, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Saturday	8	8.00	Yes	No
159	Ipswich, Mass.	Damon Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
160	Kendallville, Ind.	Woodman Hall	Friday	9			
161	Morris, Ill.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.40	No	Vbl.
162	Suffern, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3-5 Wed.				

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agr
1163	Virden, Ill.	Town Hall	4th Thurs.	8	6.00	No	Ye
1164	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Labor Lyceum	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1165	Sacramento, Cal.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.				
1166	Fremont, O.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.40	No	No
1167	Smithtown, N. Y.	Assembly Hall	3rd Monfl.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1168	Port Colborne, Ont.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00	Yes	Vbl
1169	Hull, Que., Can.	Lafleiche Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	5.60	Yes	Ye
1171	Marion, Ia.	G. B. Owen's Hose House	2-4 Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
1172	Billings, Mont.	Labor Hall	Monday	8	7.00		
1173	Trinidad, Colo.	Labor Union Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1174	Willoughby, O.	Bond Bldg.	2-L Thurs.	8	8.32	Yes	Vbl
1175	Oatman, Ariz.	Major's Carpenter Shop	Monday				
1176	Fargo, N. D.	Labor Temple		8–9	6.40 to 7.20		
1177	Marciline, Mo.	Miners' Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	6.00	No	No
1178	Pawhuska, Okla.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
1179	Cliffside, N. J.	Weiss and Rowans Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1180	Cleveland, O.	4309 Lorain Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	8.80		
1181	Piedmont, W. Va.	K. of P. Hall	Wed.	9	6.00		
1182	Wellsville, N. Y.	15½ Main St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.40	No	No
1183	Parsons, Kan.	I. O. O. F. Hall	4th Fri.				
1184	Seattle, Wash.	722 Grand Trunk Dock	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	No
1185	Moorestown, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.80	Yes	No
1186	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Homewood Bank Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	Ye
1187	Oakland, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.50		
1188	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	Turner Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00		
1189	Green River, Wyo.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Sat.				
1191	Detroit, Mich.	632 Livingston St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1192	Oglesby, Ill.	Bedim's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.80	Yes	Ye
1193	West Frankfort, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	8.00		
1195	Ponce, P. R.	Federation Hall					
1196	Sacramento, Cal.	Labor Temple	8-22 ea. mo	8	7.00 to 8.00	Yes	Ye
1197	Connersville, Ind.	Big Four Hall	Friady				
1198	Independence, Kan.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	7.00	No	No
1199	Rice Lake, Wis.	City Hall	1-3 Mon.				
1200	North Platte, Neb.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
1201	Kaukauna, Wis.	Corcoran's Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.00	No	No
1202	Merced, Cal.	K. of P. Hall	Friday	8	8.00		Ye
1203	Mart, Tex.	Watson Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	7.00	No	No
1204	Jaconville, Ind.	Stephenson Hall	Friday	8	8.00		
1206	Norwood, O.	Moose Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	7.60	Yes	Ye
1207	Charleston, W. Va.	Masonic Bldg.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Ye
1208	Milwaukee, Wis.	Harmonic Hall	1-3 Wed.	8–10	6.00	No	No
1209	Newark, N. J.	Iroquois Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.80	Yes	Ye
1210	Salem, Mass.	2½ Front St.	Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	No
1211	Syracuse, N. Y.	476 S. Salina St.	1-3 Mon.				
1212	Coffeyville, Kan.	Eagles' Hall	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	No
1213	St. Anthony, Ida.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.				
1214	Walla Walla, Wash.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	No
1215	Methuen, Mass.	I. O. O. F. Block	1st Fri.				
1217	Elm Grove, W. Va.	Woodman Hall	1-3 Wed.				
1218	Caruthers, Cal.	Chamber of Commerce Hal	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
1219	Christopher, Ill.	Gill Hall	Tuesday	8	7.00	No	No
1220	Port Huron, Mich.	519 Water St.	2-4 Mon.	9	7.20	Yes	No
1221	Carmichaels, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	1st Wed.	9	9.00		
1222	Macon, Ga.	Col. Pythian Bldg.	Tuesday				
1223	Marysville, Tenn.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.				
1224	Emporia, Kan.	701 Commercial St.	Monday	8	7.00	No	Ye
1225	Sanford, Me.	St. Jean Baptiste Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.80		
1226	Manistee, Mich.	Salt City Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	5.85	Yes	No
1227	Ironwood, Mich.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00		
1228	Bluefield, W. Va.	Moose Hall	1-3-5 Wed.	9	7.20	No	No
1229	Deer Lodge, Mont.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
1230	Franklin, Mass.	Redmen's Hall	1st Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	No
1231	Canon City, Colo.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Mon.				
1232	New Glasgow, N. S., Can.						
1234	Girard, Ill.	M. W. A. Hall	Monday				
1235	Modesto, Cal.	Labor Temple	Tuesday				
1236	Michigan City, Ind.	Burkhart Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.80	Yes	No
1239	Fitchburg, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.00		
1241	Thermopolis, Wyo.	Basement Trinity Church	Thursday	8	8.00		
1242	Cleveland, O.	14th and Central Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	12.00		
1243	Oneida, N. Y.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Wed.				
1244	Montreal, Que., Can.						
1246	Marinette, Wis.	Concordia Hall	2-L. Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
1247	Laconia, N. H.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Thurs.				
1248	Batavia, Ill.	Guy's Hall	4th Mon.	8	8.80	Yes	No
1249	Okemah, Okla.	Masonic Hall	Wed.	8	7.00		
1250	Homestead, Fla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	6.50		
1251	New Westminster, Can.	Labor Temple	1st Thurs.	8	6.50	Yes	No
1252	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Fridel's Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	9.00	Yes	Ye
1253	Gladstone, N. J.	Allen's Hall, Peapack	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	Vb
1254	Harbor Springs, Mich.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
1255	Chilicothe, O.	Central Labor Hall	1-3 Thurs.				
1256	Ticonderoga, N. Y.	Wood Block	Tuesday				
1257	Silverton, Colo.	Miners' Union Hall	1st Mon.				
1258	Pocatello, Ida.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	7.00	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
260	Iowa City, Ia.	L. O. R. M. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40	No	Yes
261	Ilion, N. Y.	Moose Hall	Friday	8	7.20	Yes	No
262	Chillicothe, Mo.	712½ Jackson St.	1-3 Wed.				
263	Millbrook, N. Y.	Keaver's Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.00		
264	Clifton, Ariz.	Res. W. A. Hamilton	Thursday	8	6.00	No	
265	Monmouth, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.00		
266	Slaton, Tex.						
267	Worden, Ill.	Honerkamp Hall	1st Fri.	8	5.00	No	
268	Johnstown, N. Y.	Forrester's Hall	1-2 Tues.				
269	Warren, R. I.	Scenic Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.80		
270	Montreal, Que., Can.						
271	Middleboro, Mass.	Robinson Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.40		
272	Seattle, Wash.	R. 222, Grand Trunk Dock	2-4 Mon.	8	7.56	Yes	No
273	Coraopolis, Pa.	Lyric Bldg.	1 3 Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
274	Plainfield, Ill.	Village Hall	Monday	9	6.75	No	
275	Clearwater, Fla.	Yochman Bldg.	Wed.	8	6.40	No	No
276	Central Valley, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00		
277	Bend, Ore.	Labor Temple, Lone Pine.	Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	No
278	Omaha, Neb.	Druid's Hall	Wed.	8	7.20		
279	Rochester, N. Y.	79 Reynold's Arcade	1-3 Fri.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
280	Mountain View, Cal.	Maccabee Hall	1st Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
281	Abilene, Tex.	258½ Pine St.	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
282	Salem, O.	Maccabee Hall	Alt. Thurs.	8	8.00	No	No
283	Preston, Ont., Can.	Union Hall	2-4 Wed.	9	3.60	Yes	No
284	Duluth, Minn.	Trades Union Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	5.40	Yes	No
285	Allentown, Pa.	533 Hamilton St.	Thursday	8	4.80		
286	El Centra, Cal.	Basement San Diego Hotel	Monday	8	8.00		
287	New Bedford, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	6.80	Yes	No
288	Lisbon, O.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Mon.				
289	Seattle, Wash.	4441 Cal. Ave.	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	No
290	Hillsboro, Ill.	Masonic Bldg.	1-4 Fri.				
291	Poteau, Okla.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.00		
292	Huntington, N. Y.	Carpenters' Union Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
293	Michigan City, Ind.	C. L. U. Hall	2nd Wed.	8	4.80		
295	Hornell, N. Y.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	5.00 to 6.80	No	
296	San Diego, Cal.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
297	New Brunswick, N. J.	339 Georgia St.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00		
298	Indiana, Pa.	Moose Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.40	No	No
299	Orange, Tex.	Labor Hall	2-4 Tues.				
300	Lehigh, Mont.	School House	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
301	Pioneer, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday				
302	Rockwell Springs, N. Y.	Church Basement	2-4 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
303	Port Angeles, Wash.	Moose Hall	Tuesday				
304	Asheville, N. C.	C. L. U. Hall	Saturday				
305	Fall River, Mass.	42 2nd St.	Wed.	8	6.80	Yes	No
306	Turlock, Cal.	Broadway Hall	Monday	8	7.50		
307	Evanston, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.80	Yes	No
308	Lake Worth, Fla.	Labor Temple	Wed.				
309	French Lick, Ind.	Over Post Office	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	No
310	Stanwood, Wash.	Sand's Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	6.00	No	No
311	Seattle, Wash.	1620 4th Ave.	2-4 Fri.	8	7.00 to 8.00		
312	New Orleans, La.	Maccabee Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	4.95	No	No
313	Mason City, Ia.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	6.40	No	No
314	Oconomowoc, Wis.	Royal Arcanum Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	No	Yes
315	Colfax, Wash.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.20	No	No
317	Indiana Harbor, Ind.	Auditorium Hall	Monday	8	8.80		
318	Rantoul, Ill.	Steffler and West Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	7.20	No	No
319	Albuquerque, N. M.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
320	St. Johns, N. F.	310 Water St.	1st Tues.	10	4.25		
321	Ballston Spa, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	5.60		
323	Midland, Mich.	Community Center		9	5.85	No	No
324	East St. Louis, Ill.	Sam Yoccio Hall	Monday				
325	Edmonton, Alta., Can.	Labor Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.40	Yes	No
326	Ely, Nev.	Reipe Bldg.	Tuesday	8	7.00	No	No
327	Belmar, N. J.	St. Rose Parish School	2-4 Wed.	8	7.50	No	Yes
328	De Land, Fla.	Woodman Hall	Saturday	8	6.00	No	No
329	Galatia, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Thurs.				
330	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Trades and Labor Council	Thursday	9	5.85	Yes	No
331	Brattleboro, Vt	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	6.75		
332	Minerva, O.	Room 2, City Hall	1st Fri.	8	5.60	No	No
334	Pauls Valley, Okla.	City Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.00		
335	Seattle, Wash.	3422½ Fremont Ave.	Monday	8	7.00		
337	Douglas, Ariz.	Milliken Carpenter Shop	2-4 Mon.				
338	Jonquieres, Que., Can.						
339	Morgantown, W. Va.	A. O. U. W. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.00		
340	Fort Collins, Colo.	Avery Block	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
341	York, Me.	Union Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.40	Yes	No
343	Redlands, Cal.	Hubbard Bldg.	Friday	8	7.00		
344	Portage, Wis.	Hollenbeck Hall	1st Wed.	8	5.20	No	Yes
345	Buffalo, N. Y.	Abbott Road and Triangle	Tuesday	8	7.00		
346	Witt, Ill.	Bedman Hall	1-3 Mon.				
347	Port Arthur, Tex.	308 6th St.	Saturday	8	7.00		
348	Cincinnati, O.	1407 Walnut St.	1-3 Tues.				
350	Holyoke, Mass.	288 High St.	Friday	9	6.16	Yes	No
352	Herculaneum, Mo.	K. of P. Hall	1st Tues.	8	3.50	No	No
353	Santa Fe, N. M.	Firemen's Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. & Hol.	Agr
1354	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Carp. and Joiners' Hall	Tuesday	8	4.80		
1355	Crawfordsville, Ind.	Over Elston Bank	Friday	8	5.80	No	Ye
1356	Decatur, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	5.20	No	Ye
1357	Clinton, N. Y.	A. O. H. Hall	1st Tues.	8	6.40		
1359	Toledo, O.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40		
1360	Montreal, Can.	1882 Notre Dame, W.	1-3 Mon.	8			
1361	Westbrook, Me.	Forester's Hall	1st Fri.	8	6.40		
1362	Chester, Ill.	Hoffman Hall	1-3 Thurs.				
1363	Brownwood, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00		
1365	Cleveland, O.	14th, Cor. Central	2-4 Tues.	8	6.64	Yes	Ye
1366	Quincy, Ill.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	8	3.20 to 4.80	Yes	No
1367	Chicago, Ill.	Wicker Park Hall	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	Ye
1368	Perth Amboy, N. J.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.12	Yes	No
1369	Weleetaka, Okla.	City Drug Store, 2nd Story	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	No	No
1370	Bingham, Utah	Smith's Hall	Wed.				
1371	Rockdale, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	1st Mon.	8	6.00	No	No
1372	East Hampton, Mass.	German Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	6.40	Yes	Ye
1373	Flint, Mich.	808 E. Saginaw Ave	Wed.				
1374	Keyport, N. J.	Keough's Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	7.20	Yes	No
1375	Lachine, Can.	159 1st Ave	1 3 Mon.	9	5.85	Yes	No
1376	Sturgis, Mich.	Central Union Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8–9	6.40 to 7.20		
1377	Buffalo, N. Y.	North Buffalo Hall	Tuesday	8	7.00	Yes	Vol
1379	Conway, Ark.	W. O. W. Hall	Wed.				
1380	Bedford, Ind.	Kramer Hall	Friday	8	7.00	Yes	No
1381	Woodland, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1382	Sharpsburg, Pa.	Moose Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	Ye
1383	Sarasota, Fla.	Blackburn Blvd.	2-4 Mon.	8	5.60	No	No
1384	Sheridan, Wyo.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	7.50	No	No
1385	Bay City, Mich.	Central Trades Hall	1-3 Thurs.				
1386	Grand Island, Neb.	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.	9	5.85	No	No
1387	Girardville, Pa.	Ranger's Hose House	Thursday	8	6.40		
1388	Oregon City, Ore.	Moose Hall	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	No
1389	Quincy, Mass.	Cor. Wash. and Canal St.	Friday				
1390	Saskatoon, Sask., Can.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	9	6.75		
1391	Reading, Mass.	Haven and Ark	2-4 Tues.	8	7.20	Yes	No
1392	Sayreville, N. J.	Peoples Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1393	Lake George, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Bldg	Alt. Wed.	8	6.40	No	No
1394	Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	Berryhill Hall	Friday	8	6.00	Yes	No
1395	Fremont, Neb.	Peoples Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	6.30		
1396	Golden, Colo.	Boy Scouts' Hall	2nd Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1397	Mineola, L. I., N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2nd Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1398	Washington, Ia.	Labor Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.00		
1399	Okmulgee, Okla.	Eagles' Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	Ye
1400	Santa Monica, Cal.	1418½ 2nd St	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1401	Buffalo, N. Y.	246 Sycamore St	Monday				
1402	Merretton, Ont., Can.	Town Hall	1-3 Wed.				
1403	Watertown, Wis.	Kapp's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
1404	Flora, Ill.	Lawrey Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	6.30	No	No
1405	Red Bank, N. J.	Davidson Bldg.	Saturday	8	7.00	Yes	No
1406	Louisville, Ky.	809 Jefferson St.	2-4 Thurs.	8			
1407	Miami, Fla.	Cor. 36th & 2nd Ave., N. E.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1408	Redwood City, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.35	Yes	No
1409	Forsyth, Mont.	St. John's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	No	No
1410	Cisco, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1411	Mobile, Ala.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.				
1412	Drumright, Okla.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1414	Bergenfield, N. J.	Newman's Hotel	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Ye
1415	Ada, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
1416	Montrose, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	1st Mon.				
1417	Tonapah, Nev.	Carll's Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
1418	Maynard, Mass.	Masonic Hall	1st Fri.	8	7.20	Yes	No
1419	Johnstown, Pa.	Franklin Bldg.	Friday	8	6.80		
1420	Hastings, N. Y.	Protection Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00 to 9.00	Yes	No
1421	Denver, Colo.	Labor Lyceum	Alt. Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1422	St. Marys, Pa.	Moose Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.80		
1423	Corpus Christi, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	Tuesday	8	7.00	Yes	No
1424	Oakland, Cal.	94th Ave. and E. 14th St.	Thursday	8	8.00 to 8.35	Yes	No
1425	Wilmington, Del.	Irish-American Hall	Tuesday	8¾	4.50	Yes	No
1426	Elyria, O.	Machinists' Hall	Monday	8	6.80	Yes	No
1427	Lee, Mass.	Forester's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	
1428	Titusville, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.				
1429	Little Falls, Minn.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.				
1430	Tarenton, Pa.	K. O. T. M. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Ye
1431	El Reno, Okla.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Wed.	8	7.20	No	No
1432	Laramie, Wyo.	North Star Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1433	Fairburg, Neb.	Whysong's Shop	1-3 Wed.	8	5.20	No	No
1434	Moberly, Mo.	Mullen's Hall	Thursday	8	7.00	Yes	No
1435	Whitehall, N. Y.	Maccabee Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.60	Yes	No
1436	Bangor, Pa.	Steinmetz Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	5.60	Yes	Ye
1438	Warren, O.	Moose Hall	Wed.				
1439	McAdoo, Pa.	Borrough Bldg.	Monday	8	7.00		
1440	Deadwood, S. D.	Scott's Bldg.	4th Fri.	8	5.00	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
141	Cannonsburg, Pa.	Labor Temple	Th. e. t. w.	8	7.20	No	Vbl.
142	Augusta, Ga.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	3.20 to 5.20		
143	Englewood, N. J.	Riech Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
144	Phoenixville, Pa.	P. M. Band Hall	1st Thurs.				
145	Topeka, Kan.	Labor Hall	Thursday	8	7.00	No	No
146	Albany, N. Y.	106 State St.	1st Thurs.	8	5.20 to 6.00		
147	Vero, Fla.	Seminole Hall	Alt Thurs.	8	6.40	Yes	No
148	Corning, Ia.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Sat.	10	6.00	Yes	No
149	Lansing, Mich.	211½ N. Washington Ave.	Wed.	9	6.75		
150	San Juan, P. R.	Free Federation		8	2.40 to 3.20		
151	Monterey, Cal.	468 Alvarado St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00		
153	Jersey City, N. J.						
154	Charlottesville, Va.	4th and Main	Tuesday	9	5.62½		
155	Cabo Rojo, P. R.				1.25 to 2.00		
156	New York, N. Y.	1 2 St. Mark's Pl.	2-4 Mon.	8	7.00 to 8.00	Yes	Yes
157	Sidney, Neb.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.				
158	Tarpon Springs, Fla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2nd Wed.	8	6.40		
159	Westboro, Mass.	A. O. H. Hall	2nd Fri.				
160	Greensboro, N. C.	W. O. W. Hall	Saturday	9	5.85	Yes	No
161	Orion, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Sat.	9	6.00	No	No
162	Bristol, Pa.	Trades Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.20	Yes	No
163	Stoneham, Mass.	U. S. W. V. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	7.20	Yes	No
164	Monroe, Mich.	Maccabee Hall	Tuesday				
165	Frankfort, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
166	Midland, Ark.	Jim Lee's Hall	1st Tues.	8	6.00	No	No
167	Pittsburg, Ill.	Miners' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.00	No	No
168	Lowell, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8 :40	6.50	Yes	Vbl.
169	Northfield, Vt.	Bacon Block	1st Wed.				
170	Eveleth, Minn.	Monitor Hall	2-4 Thurs.				
172	Rockville, Conn.	Turn Hall	Friday	8	7.00	Yes	No
173	Oakland, Cal.	Carp. Hall, Fruitdale	Thursday	8	8.35		
174	Brewster, N. Y.	Fire Engine House	2nd Wed.				
176	W. Palm Beach, Fla.	Walker's Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.10		
177	Middletown, O.	W. O. W. Hall	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Vbl.
178	Arcate, Cal.	Portugess Hall	2-4 Fri.				
179	Walpole, Mass.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3. Fri.	8	7.20	Yes	No
180	Boulder, Colo.	Over Boulder Nat. Bank	Wed.	8	8.00		
181	Colusa, Cal.	Pub. Administrator's Office	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
182	Stillwater, Minn.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Fri.	9½	5.13	Yes	No
183	Patchoque, N. Y.	Royal Arcanum Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	No
184	Visalia, Cal.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
185	Laporte, Ind.	Richter Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.80		
186	Austin, Minn.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	6.40	No	No
187	Taunton, Mass.	St. Jean Baptiste Hall	Friday	8	6.40		
188	Newcastle, Ind.						
189	Burlington, N. J.	Masonic Hall	1st Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	No
190	Virginia, Minn.	North Pole Hall	2-3 Wed.	8	7.20	No	No
191	Spring City, Pa.	Latshaw's Hall, Royersford	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00		
192	Hendersonville, N. C.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Saturday	9	5.40	No	No
193	Pompton Lakes, N. J.	Ringle Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
194	Baton Rouge, La.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	6.20	No	No
196	Fresno, Cal.	Union Hall	Wed.	8	7.00 to 8.50	Yes	No
197	East Greenwich, R. I.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Mon.				
199	Kent, O.	Beehtel Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.00	Yes	No
200	Huntington Park, Cal.	K. of P. Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
201	Henderson, Tenn.	Odair and McCorkles Shop	1-3 Thurs.	9	4.50		
202	Seaside, Ore.	Band Boys Hall	Thursday	8	7.00		
203	Amherst, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	6.00		
204	Jeanette, Pa.	Maxwell Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
205	Berlin, N. H.	Sthael Block	2-4 Fri.				
206	Portland, Me.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	5.60	No	Yes
207	Drummondville, Can.	Heritoh St.	1-3 Mon.				
208	Antigo, Wis.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Sat.	9	6.75	No	No
209	Carthage, N. Y.	Osborns Garage	1-2 Wed.	9	5.85		
210	Perth, Ont., Can.	Orange Hall	1st Thurs.				
211	South Hampton, N. Y.	Forester's Hall	2-4 Fri.				
212	Middletown, Conn.	C. L. U. Hall	1st Tues.	8	7.00	Yes	No
213	Schenectady, N. Y.	258 State St.	4th Mon.	8 :40	5.50 to 6.00	Yes	No
214	Niles, O.	Cor. Main and Mill St.	Monday	8	7.36	Yes	Yes
215	Caldwell, N. J.	Hasler's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	9.00		
216	Salem, Mass.	22 Front St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.20		
217	Johnson, Tenn.	Fraternity Hall	Tuesday	9	5.85	No	No
218	Gulfport, Miss.	Woodman Hall	1-3 Wed.				
219	Westwood, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Ag
1520	Bridgeport, Conn.	Arion Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	9	5.40 to 7.20		
1521	Carbon Hill, Ala.	McGoughe Hall	Monday				
1522	Tupper Lake, N. Y.	St. John's Hall	Saturday	9	6.75	No	N
1523	Rockford, Ill.	517 7th St.	Friday	9			
1524	Miles City, Mont.	Wibaux Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.00	No	Y
1525	Princeton, Ill.	Mystic Workers' Hall	1st Thurs.	9	6.75		
1526	Denton, Tex.	Paschall Bldg.	Thursday	8	6.00	No	N
1527	Wheaton, Ill.	115 N. Main St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	Y
1528	Wheeling, W. Va.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	8	7.20	Yes	N
1529	Kansas City, Kan.	813 Walnut St., K. C., Mo	Thursday	8	8.80	Yes	N
1530	Martin, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.				
1531	Rockland, Mass.	Phoenix Block	Wed.				
1532	Anacortes, Wash.	406½ Com. Ave.	Wed.	8	7.00		
1533	Highbee, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Mon.	8	5.00		
1534	Dundas, Ont., Can.	Orange Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	5.00	Yes	N
1535	New Wilson, Okla.	Labor Temple	Thursday				
1536	Hamilton, Mont.	Barnett's Harness Shop	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40	No	
1537	Paulsboro, N. J.	Cowgill Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	N
1538	Miami, Ariz.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	4.75 to 7.50	No	N
1539	San Marcos, Tex.	Green Hall	1-3 Wed.				
1541	Palestine, Tex.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	7.00		
1542	Puerta de Tierra, P. R.	Federation Hall	Wed.				
1543	Hyde Park, Mass.	694 Wash. St., Boston	3rd Wed.				
1544	St. Johns, N. B., Can.	Odd Fellows' Bldg.	1-2 Tues.				
1545	Riviere Du Loup, Que., Can.	41 Ave. Hotel de Ville	3rd Wed.	10	5.00	No	N
1546	Owensboro, Ky.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Wed.	9			
1547	Ludington, Mich.	K. of C. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8½	5.75		
1548	Worland, Wyo.	Trade School	Monday	8	7.00	No	N
1549	Keansburg, N. J.	Fire House	1-3 Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	N
1550	Braintree, Mass.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	7.20		
1551	Three Rivers, Mich.	Moose Hall	2- 4Wed.				
1552	Salamanca, N. Y.	25 Atlantic St.	2-4 Tues.	8	6.40	No	N
1553	New Market, N. H.	K. of P. Hall	1st Fri.				
1554	Mulberry, Kan.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00		
1555	Beverly, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	N
			2-4 Tues	8	7.20	Yes	N
1557	Barberton, O.	People's Bank Bldg.	Friday	8-9-10	3.50 to 5.20	Yes	N
1558	Montreal, Que., Can.	2452 Ontario, E.					
1559	New Athens, Ill.	Union Hall	3rd Sat.	8	6.40	Yes	N
1560	St. Louis, Mo.	Druid's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8 up	6.00 to 7.00	Yes	Pa
1561	Portland, Me.	Farrington Block	Thursday	8	4.80 to 5.60	Yes	N
1562	North Wales, Pa.	Weingarten's Bldg.	2-L. Thurs.	8¾		Yes	
1563	Monessen, Pa.	Croatian Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00		
1564	Casper, Wyo.	221 N. Wolcott St.	Monday	8	8.00	No	N
1565	South Bend, Tex.	Labor Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	No	
1566	Lawrence, Mass.	44 Park St.	1st Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	N
1567	Martins Ferry, O.	Shreve Hervey Bldg.	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00		
1569	Knoxville, Tenn.	Rose Bldg.	3rd Fri.	8	5.76		
1570	Marysville, Cal.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Y
1571	E. San Diego, Cal.	Woodmen's Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	N
1572	McGill, Nev.	Cyprus Hall	1st Mon.	8	5.00		
1573	Tuscola, Ill.	Woodman Hall	2-4 Wed.	9	6.75		
1574	Canton, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Fri.				
1575	Endicott, N. Y.	Redmen's Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.00	Yes	N
1576	Mechanicville, N. Y.	Purcell Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	7.04	Yes	N
1578	Tulare, Cal.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	No	N
1579	Wareham, Mass.	K. of P. Hall, Onset	2nd Mon.	8	6.40		N
1580	Milford, Conn.	Tibbal's Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00		
1581	Arcadia, Fla.	Masonic Hall	1st Mon.				
1582	Dyersburg, Tenn.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday				
1583	Lemon City, Fla.	City Library	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	N
1584	St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., Can.	Hotel de Ville		8	5.20	Yes	N
1585	Lawton, Okla.	English Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	N
1586	New Orleans, La.	544 Camp St.	2-4 Wed.	8	6.00	No	N
1587	Hutchinson, Kan.	307½ N. Main St.	Wed.	8	6.00		
1588	Sydney, N. S., Can.	Steel Workers' Hall	Monday	8	5.60	No	N
1589	Arecibo, P. R.	Free Federation Hall	2nd Sun.	9	3.00		
1590	Norris City, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	9			
1591	Plymouth, Mass.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.20		
1592	Shawano, Wis.	Temple of Honor Hall	1st Sat.	10	5.00	No	N
1593	Concord, Mass.	Urquhart Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	N
1594	Silver Springs, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Tues.				
1595	Conshokocen, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Bldg.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	N
1596	St. Louis, Mo.	3024 Olive St.	Saturday	8:40	5.50		
1597	Bremerton, Wash.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	7.00	Yes	N
1598	Victoria, B. C., Can.	Trades Hall	1-3 Mon.				
1599	Albert Lea, Minn.	D. B. S. Hall	1-3 Tues.				
1600	Two Rivers, Wis.	Cor. 17th and Monroe St.	1-3 Tues.				

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
601	Providence, R. I.	Benefit St.		8	7.20 to 8.00	Yes	Part
602	Cincinnati, O.	Warsaw & McPherson Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	7.60		
603	Ringtown, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	L. Fri.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
604	McMeachen, W. Va.	Old School Bldg., 7th St.	1st Tues.	8	7.20	Yes	
605	Moscow, Ida.	Ostroot's Office	1-3 Sat.	8	7.20	No	No
607	Orilia, Ont., Can.	S. O. E. Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	6.75	No	No
608	Scotts Bluff, Neb.	16th St. and Ave. A	1-3 Tues.				
609	Hibbing, Minn.	Lyre Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.20	No	No
610	Lowell, Mass.	7 Merrimack Square	Wed.	8	7.20		
611	Athens, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	Wed.	8	6.00		
613	Newark, N. J.	Essex Hall, 320 Bank St.	1-3 Fri.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
614	Brevard, N. C.	C. H. Jolly's Res.	Thursday				
615	Hartford, Ky.	Court House	Saturday				
616	Nashua, N. H.	O'Donnell's Hall	Thursday	8	6.40		
617	Shidler, Okla.	School House	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
618	Sacramento, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	7.40		
619	Atlantic City, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8:40	5.44	Yes	Vbl.
620	Rock Springs, Wyo.	Marak Hall	Monday				
621	Mexia, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
622	Trenton, Ont., Can.	Trades Hall	2-4 Fri.	10	7.50	No	No
623	Pine Plains, N. Y.	Carpenters' Bldg.	2nd Thurs.	9	5.51	No	Yes
624	Chariton, Ia.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	9	6.75		
625	Webster City, Ia.	Yeoman Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	6.75	No	No
626	Wallingford, Conn.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
627	Mena, Ark.	Gore's Shop	Saturday				
628	Paris, Ark.	Eagle Drug A. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.00	No	No
629	Ashtabula, O.	B. of R. T. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.80	Yes	No
630	Ware, Mass.	Union Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.80	Yes	No
631	Omaha, Neb.	Benson Auditorium	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	Vbl.
632	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	Mission Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
633	Mayaguez, P. R.	Free Federation		8	2.00		
634	Big Springs, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	7.00		
635	Kansas City, Mo.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
636	Whiting, Ind.	Slavish Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.80	Yes	
637	La Junta, Colo.	Woodruff Bldg.	Friday	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
638	Long Beach, Cal.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	10.00	Yes	
639	Trenton, Mo.	Miners' Hall	1-3 Sat.	9	6.75		
640	East Hampton, N. Y.	M. E. Church Hall	1-3 Thurs.		6.00 to 7.00		
641	Chatham, Mass.	Town Hall	Tuesday				
642	Snohomish, Wash.	Rice's Office	1st Mon.				
644	Minneapolis, Minn.	43 S. 4th St.	1-3 Fri.	8	6.40	Yes	No
645	Hull, Mass.	Brine Hall	1-3 Wed.				
646	Durango, Colo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.				
647	Hartshorne, Okla.	Woodman Hall	Wed.				
649	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Ben Hur Hall	2-4 Mon.				
650	Lexington, Ky.	C. L. U. Hall	Tuesday	9	6.75	Yes	No
651	Puyallup, Wash.	Perfield Bldg.	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	No
652	Hampton, N. H.	Town Hall	2-L. Thurs.	8	6.40		
655	Sapulpa, Okla.	Red Men's Hall	Monday	8	8.00		
658	Grove City, Pa.	Covert & Johnson Block	Friday	8	7.00	Yes	No
659	Bartlesville, Okla.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
660	Norfolk, N. Y.	Crabb Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8			
661	Beaumont, Tex.	Labor Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	Vbl.
662	Goshen, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Alt. Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	No
663	Bath, Me.	108 Front St.	Wed.	8	5.60		
664	Bloomington, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8½	6.37	Yes	Yes
665	Alexandria, Va.	Cor. Prince and Royal	Thursday	8	8.40	Yes	No
666	Kingville, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.				
667	Oakland, Cal.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
668	Buffalo, N. Y.	475 Franklin St.	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	No
669	White Bear, Minn.	I. O. O. F. Hall	3rd Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	No
670	Ashland, Pa.	K. of C. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.40 1.90		
671	Cincinnati, O.	1228 Walnut St.	1-3 Thurs.	9–9½	to 3.25	Yes	No
672	Hasting, Neb.	605½ W. 2nd St.	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
673	Corry, Pa.	Spiesman's Hall	1-3 Fri.				
674	Brighton, Colo.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	7.00	Yes	No
675	Breese, Ill.	City Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	5.60	No	Yes
676	Caney, Kan.	510 N. Fann. St.	Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
677	Thorold, Ont., Can.						
678	Peckville, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	6.40 to 6.80	Yes	Yes
679	N. Attleboro, Mass.	Legion Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.80		
680	Watts, Cal.						
682	Nampa, Ida.	L. O. O. M. Hall	Tuesday				
683	Forest City, Pa.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.40		
684	Sherbrooke, Que., Can.	Brook's Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	9	4.00	No	No
685	Melbourne, Fla.	City Hall	Thursday	8	6.00	No	No
686	Stillwater, Okla.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	No	No
687	Montgomery, Ala.	Walkin's Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.00	No	No
688	Porterville, Cal.	Ackerman Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
689	San Francisco, Cal.	112 Valencia St.	Friday	8	10.00	Yes	No
691	Coeur d'Alene, Ida.	Klayson's Paint Shop	2-4 Fri.	8	7.00	No	No
692	Los Angeles, Cal.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No

L U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Ag.
1693	Chicago, Ill.	505 S. State St.	Wed.	8	8.80	Yes	N
1694	Washington, D. C.	5th and G St., N. W.	Friday	8	7.00	Yes	N
1695	Providence, R. I.	98 Weybosset St.	2-4 Tues.	8	7.20	Yes	Y
1696	Juncos, P. R.	Free Federation	15th-30th	8–9	1.50 to 2.50		
1699	Manchester, N. H.	1017 Elm St.	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	Vl
1700	Wiltons, Conn.	Town Hall	1st Mon.				
1701	New Bramfels, Tex.	First State Bank Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	4.00 to 5.00	No	N
1702	Moundsville, W. Va.	Calihan's Hall	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	Y
1704	Atlantic City, N. J.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	N
1705	Florence, Kans.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday				
1706	Vernon, Tex.	Starr Bldg.	Thursday	8	6.00	No	N
1708	White River Valley, Wash.	Auburn	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00		
1709	Ashland, Wis.	Fraternal Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	6.00	No	Y
1710	Mill Valley, Cal.	Gretchel's Hall	1st Thurs.				
1711	Van Wert, O.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	5.85	No	Vl
1712	Bicknell, Ind.	Wallace Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.80		
1713	Omaha, Neb.	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.	8–9	5.40 to 6.80	Yes	
1714	Tamaqua, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.40	Yes	Y
1715	Vancouver, Wash.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	7.20		
1716	New York, N. Y.	229 E. 47th St.	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00		
1717	Morristown, Tenn.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Saturday				
1718	Ennis, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.20		
1720	Athens, O.	Redman Hall	Monday	8	7.20	No	N
1721	Lansford, Pa.	T. J. Hall's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	Y
1722	Danville, Va.	Owl Hall	1-3 Sat.	10	5.50	Yes	N
1723	Columbus, Ga.	Cor. Triangle and Broad.	Friday	8	6.00		
1724	Elizabeth, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.12	No	N
1725	Daytona, Fla.	Union Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	N
1726	E. Quoque, N. Y.	Atlantic Hall	2-4 Thurs.				
1727	N. Chicago, Ill.	14th St. Hall					
1728	Weatherford, Tex.	1st Nat. Bank Bldg.	Monday				
1729	St. Johns, Que., Can.	Gregorie Hall	Tuesday				
1730	Neodisha, Kan.	Eson's Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	N
1731	Monongahela, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	Y
1732	Economy, Pa.	Slavock Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	9.00		
1733	New Bedford, Mass.	153 Union St.	Thursday				
1734	Murray, Ky.	Farmers and Merch. Bank	1-3 Mon.				
1735	Prince Rupert, B. C., Can.	8th and Fraser St.	1-3 Wed.	8	7.00		
1736	Valleyfield, Que., Can.	Lahnmiere Hall	1-3 Sat.	10	4.50	Yes	N
1738	Hartford City, Ind.	M. W. of A. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	6.75	Yes	N
1739	Kirkwood, Mo.	Moose Hall Maplewood, Mo	2-4 Mon.	8	8.80	Yes	N
1740	Pineville, Ky.		1st Mon.				
1741	Jonesboro, Cal.	A. O. U. W. Hall	Friday				
1742	New Haven, Conn.	38 How St.	2-4 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	N
1743	Wildwood, N. J.	Journal Hall	Thursday	8	6.80	Yes	N
1744	Grand Mere, Que., Can.		Saturday				
1745	Sesser, Ill.	J. M. Cockrum's Hall	Thursday	8	8.00 to 10.00	No	N
1746	Tyrone, Pa.	Redmen's Hall	1st Wed.				
1747	Marietta, Ga.	112 Wash. Ave.	2-4 Fri.	9	5.50		
1748	Detroit, Mich.	1042 Cass Ave.	2-4 Tues.				
1749	Bremerton, Wash.	Carpenters' Hall	1st Tues.	8	5.84		
1750	Cleveland, O.	2491 E. 55th St.	Monday	8	8.80		
1751	Sanford, Fla.	Eagles' Hall	Thursday	8	5.20		
1752	Pomona, Cal.	McComas Hall	Tuesday	8	7.00	No	N
1753	Lockport, Ill.	Carter Hall	1-3Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	Y
1754	Canton, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Fri.				
1755	E. Aurora, N. Y.	Chemical Hall	2-4 Fri.				
1756	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.				
1757	Buffalo, N. Y.	Filmore Ave.	Friday	8	7.00		
1758	Dewey, Okla.		1st Tues.	8	7.20	No	N
1759	Monterrey, N. L., Mex.						
1761	Goldfield, Nev.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	8.00	No	N
1762	Bucyrus, O.	Trades and Labor Hall	1-2 Thurs.	8	6.00		
1763	Baltimore, Md.	509 E. Baltimore St.	Wed.	8	5.20		
1765	Orlando, Fla.	Union Hall	Tuesday	8–9	6.00	Opt.	N
1766	Fostoria, O.	Trades Assembly Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	5.60		
1767	Logan, Utah	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	6.80		
1768	Jacksonville, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	6.00	No	N
1769	Gillespie, Ill.	Miners' Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.80	Opt.	Y
1770	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	Haas Hall	Wed.	9	6.75	No	N
1771	Eldorado, Ill.	Ronold Bldg.	2-4 Wed.				
1772	Hicksville, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.				
1773	Douglas, Wyo.	Hafman Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	7.00		
1774	Taft, Cal.	Labor Hall	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	N
1775	Shawenegan Fls., Q. C.	Beauchemin Hall	1-3 Thurs.				
1776	Pendleton, Ore.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	7.20	No	N
1778	Columbia, S. C.	1615 Main St.	Monday	8	4.80		
1779	Calgary, Alta., Can.	Labor Hall	Alt. Thurs.	8	6.40	Yes	Y
1780	Fairbury, Ill.	Miners' Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	5.40	No	N
1781	Oakland, Me.	Cascade Grange Hall	3rd Thurs.	8	4.80	No	N

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1782	Newark, N. J.	Labor Lyceum	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1783	Roundup, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1784	Chicago, Ill.	1638 N. Halsted St.	Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
1785	Ft. Lee, N. J.	Fire House No. 1	1-3 Thurs.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1786	Chicago, Ill.	Springfield and 26th St.	Tuesday	8	7.20	Yes	
1787	Cayey, P. R.						
1788	Mt. Pleasant, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Wed.				
1789	Duncan, Okla.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	8.00	No	Yes
1790	Baltimore, Md.	1012 E. Baltimore St.	Monday	8	5.12	Yes	No
1791	Altus, Okla.	W. O. W. Hall	Monday	8	7.20		
1792	Sedalia, Mo.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	7.00	No	No
1793	Three Rivers, Que., Can.	44 des Farges	Tuesday	10	4.50		
1794	Burlington, Vt.	Carpenters' Hall	1st Mon.				
1795	Mishawaka, Ind.	K. O. T. M. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	6.88	Yes	No
1796	Montgomery, Ala.	18½ N. Perry St.	Friday		6.00	No	No
1797	Glenrock, Wyo.	City Hall	1st Mon.				
1799	Toronto, Ont., Can.	St. Julian Hall	1-3 Fri.				
1800	Albion, N. Y.	Citizens' Band Room	Tuesday				
1801	Sturgeon Falls, Ont.			8	5.20		
1802	New Philadelphia, O.	Trades and Labor Hall	1-3 Wed.				
1803	Charlotte, N. C.	210 W. 4th St.	2-4 Tues.	9	5.40		
1804	Fairfield, Ia.	Moose Hall	1-2 Wed.	9	6.75		
1805	Detroit, Mich.	2345 Cass Ave.	Tuesday				
1806	Bowling Green, O.	M. W. of A. Hall	Tuesday				
1807	Greybull, Wyo.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	7.50		
1808	Wood River, Ill.	Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00		
1809	Northfield, Minn.	Onstead Hall	4th Tues.				
1810	Creston, Ia.	Room 9, Eagles' Block	1st Sat.	10	7.50	No	No
1811	Monroe, La.	Groves Bldg.	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
1812	Liberal, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	6.00	No	No
1813	Blytheville, Ark.	Hollyetter Bldg.	Thursday				
1814	Huntingburg, Ind.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
1816	Durant, Okla.	207 N. 3rd St.	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	No
1817	Nokomis, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.				
1818	Institute, W. Va.		1st Mon.	8	8.00		
1819	Elma, Wash.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	7.00		
1820	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8–9	6.00	Yes	No
1821	Yauco, P. R.	Free Federation	2-4 Mon.	8½	3.00	No	
1822	Allende Coah., Mex.						
1823	Tifton, Ga.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Mon.				
1824	Ft. Worth, Tex.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.				
1825	Vinita, Okla.	M. W. of A. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	No	No
1826	Torreon Coah., Mex.				3.00 to 4.00		
1827	Madill, Okla.	Masonic Hall	Friday	8	6.00	No	Yes
1828	Bristow, Okla.	Record Hall	Monday	8	8.00		
1829	Ravenna, O.	N. Chestnut St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.00	No	Yes
1830	Electra, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.				
1831	Boonton, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1832	Escanaba, Mich.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.40		
1833	Redondo, Cal.	Eagles' Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1834	Detroit, Mich.	Cor. Jos. Campon & Harper	1-3 Fri.	8			
1835	Waterloo, Ia.	324½ E. 4th St.		8	6.80		
1836	Russellville, Ark.	Miners' Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	
1837	Babylon, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Thurs.				
1838	St. Helens, Ore.	Union Hall	Wed.				
1839	E. Providence, R. I.	Rays Block	1-3 Tues.				
1840	Medford, Ore.	Smith's Hall	1st Fri.	8	6.00 to 6.40	No	No
1841	Burlington, Wis.	Woodman Hall	2-4 Thurs.	9	6.75		
1842	Scituate, Mass.	Town Hall	1-3 Wed.				
1844	Lebanon, Tenn.						
1845	Dunkirk, N. Y.	141 E. Front St.	1 L. Sun.	9	6.30	Yes	No
1846	New Orleans, La.	544 Camp St.	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
1847	Monterey, Tenn.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Fri.				
1848	Burbank, Cal.	Woman's Club Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1849	Hope, Ark.	Carringan Hall	Friday	8	6.00	No	No
1850	Bridgeburg, Ont., Can.	Labor Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40		
1851	Royalton, Ill.	Litheranian Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
1852	Laurel, Miss.	Labor Temple	Monday	9	5.85		
1853	Frackville, Pa.	Kirchrich Hall	2-L. Tues.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1855	Bryan, Tex.	Smith Bldg.	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	No
1856	Philadelphia, Pa.	Mutual Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1857	Spring Valley, N. Y.	Columbian Eng. House	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1858	Columbiana, O.	Town Hall	1st Wed.	8	6.00	No	Yes
1859	Waterloo, Ia.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Wed.				
1860	Warsaw, Ind.	City Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	5.95		
1861	Burley, Ida.	Lyon and Johnson's Shop.	2-4 Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
1862	Cedar Falls, Ia.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	6.00	No	No
1863	Kellogg, Ida.	Reece's Carpenter Shop	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.50	No	No
1864	Kansas City, Mo.	Labor Temple	4th Fri.				
1865	Belleville, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	1st Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
1866	Hartford, Ark.	Fioretti Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	7.00	No	No
1867	Regina, Sask., Can.	Trades Hall	2-4 Wed.				
1868	St. Paul, Minn.	75 W. 7th St.	2-4 Thurs.	9	4.95	Yes	No
1869	Manteca, Cal.	Board of Trade Hall	Saturday	8	8.00		
1870	New York, N. Y.	Granite and Rich Terrace, Port Richmond	1-3 Mon.				

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1871	Sheffield, Pa.	Cedarloff Hall	1-3 Thurs.				
1872	Hanover, Pa.	Buehen Block	Monday	10	4.00	No	No
1873	Valparaiso, Ind.	121 E. Main St.	Wed.	8	6.80	Yes	Vbl.
1874	Clinton (Custer Co.), Okla.	City Hall	Wed.		7.00	No	No
1875	Miami, Okla.	McClure Bldg.	Monday	8	7.00	No	No
1876	Millerton, N. Y.	Decker's Office	1st Thurs.				
1877	Pawtucket, R. I.	21 N. Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	7.20		
1878	Mendham, N. J.	Beaver Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00		
1879	Camden, N. J.	515 Linden St.	Wed.	8	7.20 to 8.00	Yes	No
1880	Carthage, Mo.	Cor. Howard and 4th St.	Monday	8	6.40		
1881	Holyoke, Mass.	288 High St.	2-4 Fri.	8		Yes	No
1882	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Damon Hall	Tuesday	8¾	4.00	Yes	No
1883	Macomb, Ill.	Redmen's Hall	Friday	9	6.75	No	No
1884	Lubbock, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	No	No
1885	Paris, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
1886	Guthrie, Okla.	211½ E. Harrison Ave.	Tuesday	8	7.00	No	No
1887	Geneseo, Ill.	Redmen's Hall	2-4 Tues.				
1888	New York, N. Y.	50 W. 129th St.	2-4 Mon.	8	9.00		
1889	Downers Grove, Ill.	Zindt's Hall	1st Fri.	8	8.80		
1890	Carmel, Cal.	Manzanita Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.40	Yes	No
1891	Brenham, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-4 Fri.				
1892	Shelbyville, Ill.	Cook Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	5.20	No	No
1893	Savannah, Ga.	317 W. Broad St.	1-3 Mon.				
1894	Junction City, Kan.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday				
1895	McLeansboro, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	4.00		
1896	Lawrence, Mass.	484 Broadway	2-4 Tues.	8:40	4.70		
1898	Girard, Kan.	Union Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1899	Hobart, Ind.	Fireman's Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1900	Penns Grove, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1901	Weir, Kan.	Carpenter Shop	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
1902	Cleveland, O.	7205 Fullerton Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
1903	Sikestown, Mo.	City Hall	Thursday	9	4.50	No	No
1905	Kincaid, Ill.	Village Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.80	No	No
1906	Chelyan, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	L. Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	
1907	Arkansas City, Kan.	Labor Hall	Monday	8	6.60		
1908	Baltimore, Md.	1012 E. Baltimore St.	Monday				
1911	Fulton, Mo.	Southern Bank Hall	1st Tues.				
1912	Sterling, Colo.	Farm. Room, Court House	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1913	San Francisco, Cal.	Democratic Bldg.	Monday	8	8.00		
1914	Stratford, Conn.	Insurance Bldg.	1st Sun.	8	4.64		
1915	Rusk, Tex.		1-3 Sat.	8	5.00		
1916	Palatka, Fla.	Moose Hall	Monday				
1917	Sour Lake, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	7.00	No	No
1919	Stevens Point, Wis.	K. O. T. M. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.00	No	No
1920	Mineral Wells, Tex.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	6.80		
1921	Hempstead, N. Y.	Hempstead Bank Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1922	Chicago, Ill.	6414 S. Halsted St.	Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
1923	Tacoma, Wash.	923 Commerce St.	Saturday	8	7.00		
1924	Pasco, Wash.	Central Labor Hall	1-2 Mon.				
1925	Columbia, Mo.	Over Central Bank	2-4 Fri.	8	6.00	No	No
1926	Chanute, Kan.	Lapham's Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	7.00	No	No
1927	Delray, Fla.	Masonic Hall	Friday	8	7.00	Yes	
1929	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	Alt. Fri.	8	7.28	Yes	No
1930	Portsmouth, R. I.	Eureka Hall	1st Fri.	8	6.80		
1931	Childress, Tex.						
1932	Windsor Locks, Conn.	Cooperative Hall	2nd Wed.				
1933	Greenport, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.				
1934	Terrell, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday				
1935	Denning, N. M.	414 N. Gold St.	L. Sat.	8	7.00		
1936	Sand Springs, Okla.	K. of P. Hall	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1937	Apperson, Okla.	Rhoten Hall	Friday	8	8.00		
1938	Crown Point, Ind.	Union Hall	1-3 Wed.				
1939	Calexico, Cal.	329 Imperial Ave.	Tuesday				
1940	Toledo, O.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	9	4.50		
1941	Gurabo, P. R.	Free Federation		8	2.00		
1942	Winston Salem, N. C.	I. L. U. Hall	Tuesday	9		Yes	No
1943	Henryetta, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	9.00	No	No
1944	Coulterville, Ill.	Burns Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	8.00	Yes	
1945	Westport, Conn.	Orion Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.20		
1946	London, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	5.60	Yes	No
1947	Thomasville, Ga.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Fri.				
1948	Ames, Ia.	Moose Hall	Tuesday	8	6.80	No	No
1949	Lewistown, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	7.00	No	No
1950	Evanston, Wyo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	No	No
1951	Cambria, Ill.	O. K. Barber Shop	1-L. Fri.	8	8.00	No	No
1952	Carmi, Ill.	Woodman Hall	Tuesday	9	5.85		
1953	Portland, Me.	Farrington Block	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.40	Yes	No
1954	Hammonton, N. J.	142 Maple St.	1st Mon.	8			
1955	Stuergeon Bay, Wis.	Moeller's Hall	1-3 Tues.				
1956	Petersboro, N. H.	Red Men's Hall	1st Tues.				
1957	Rocky Ford, Colo.	Moose Hall	Friday				
1958	Minden, La.	W. O. W. Hall	Tuesday				
1959	Florence, Ala.	Seminary and Tenn. St.	Monday				
1960	New Orleans, La.	120 Bermuda St.	2-4 Tues.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
1961	Lovell, Wyo.	American Legion Hall	Friday				
1962	Oelwein, Ia.	Temple Hall	2-4 Fri.				
1863	Livermore Falls, Me.	Union Hall	1-3 Wed.				

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
964	Vicksburg, Miss.	Moose Hall	Monday	8	7.00	No	No
965	Lander, Wyo.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Thurs.				
966	Algiers, La.	Sacred Heart of Mary Hall	1st Mon.	8	6.00		
967	Santurce, P. R.	Free Federation	30th of mo	8	3.60		
968	Oberlin, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.80	Yes	No
969	Grimsby, Ont., Can.	Orange Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	5.85	Yes	No
970	Aberdeen, S. D.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.				
971	Lynn, Mass.	62 Monroe St.	Thursday				
972	Cutler, Ill.						
973	Riverhead, N. Y.	Forester's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	Part
974	Marine City, Mich.	Arbeter's Hall	2-4 Thurs.				
975	Graham, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
976	Boyle Heights, Cal.	Brooklyn Hall	Thursday				
977	Rome, Ga.	S. Broad St.		9	5.40		
978	Buffalo, N. Y.	301 Louisiana St.	Friday	8	7.20	Yes	Vbl.
980	Atchison, Kan.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
981	Elkville, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Fri.	8	7.00		
983	Defiance, O.	National Union Hall	2-4 Fri.	9	5.40	Yes	No
984	Magna, Utah	Woodman Hall	Friday	8	4.75	No	No
985	Jersey City, N. J.	Beacon and Oakland Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8¾		Yes	Yes
986	Greenville, S. C.	Labor Temple	Monday	10			
987	St. Charles, Mo.	Central Bank Bldg.	1-3 Sat.	8	6.40		
988	Lamar, Colo.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday				
990	Stratford, Ont., Can.	Royal Bank Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8–9	3.00 to 4.50	Yes	No
991	El Paso, Ill.	City Hall	Thursday				
992	Dickenson, N. D.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.				
993	Shadyside, O.	Shadyside Bank Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
994	New Ulm, Minn.	Creamery Hall	1st Sat.	9	5.40	No	No
995	Williamsport, Pa.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	10	4.00	Yes	Yes
996	Madisonville, La.	W. O. W. Hall	4th Thurs.	8	4.80	No	No
997	Madisonville, La.	N. F. B. A. Hall	L. Thurs.				
999	Fredericktown, Mo.	Sonderman & Bros. Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	4.80		
001	Albany, Ala.	Carmen's Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	Part
002	Beatrice, Neb.	413½ Court St.	Wed.	9	5.85		
003	Waynesboro, Pa.		Wed.	9	4.95	Yes	No
005	Nowata, Okla.	Eagles' Hall	Tuesday	8	7.00	No	No
006	Columbia, S. C.	Blossom and Main St.	2-4 Wed.	8	3.20	No	No
007	The Dalles, Ore.	Shanno Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.40	No	No
008	Ponca City, Okla.	309½ E. Grand Ave.	Thursday	8	7.00		
009	Biloxi, Miss.	111 E. Howard Ave.	3rd Mon.	8	5.20		
010	Monroe, N. C.			10	4.50	No	No
011	San Diego, Cal.	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.	8	7.00	Yes	No
013	Hanover, Ont., Can.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4' Wed.	10	3.00 to 4.50	Yes	No
014	Ranger, Tex.	210½ Elm St.	Friday	8	9 00		
015	Floydada, Tex.	Floydada Lumber Co.	Friday	8	7.20	No	No
016	Eastland, Tex.	West Main	Thursday	8	8.00	No	No
017	Storm Lake, Ia.	Yeoman Hall	1-3 Tues.				
018	Lakewood, N. J.						
019	Chandler, Okla.	Dustin Keller Shop	1-3 Tues.				
021	Ashland, O.	M. W. of A. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00		
022	Lowell, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8¾		Yes	No
024	Lusk, Wyo.	Community Hall	Wed.	8	7.20		
025	Gretna, La.		3rd Fri.				
027	Fulton, Ky.	407 Walnut St.	1-3 Wed.	9	5.85		
028	Grand Forks, N. D.	Labor Hall	2-4 Thurs.				
029	Lodi, Cal.	Hill's Hall	Monday	8	8.00		
031	Thetford Mines, Que., Can.	City Hall	1-L. Tues.				
032	Heavener, Okla.	Roebuck Hall					
033	Bienville, Can.	Godin House	3rd Tues.	9	5.40		No
034	Dundas, Ont., Can.						
035	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Labor Lyceum	Tuesday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
036	Rapid City, S. D.	Yeoman Hall	2-4 Thurs.	9	7.20	No	No
037	Hattisburg, Miss.	K. of P. Hall	Friday	9	5.40		
038	Bloomington, Ind.	Union Hall	Monday	9	4.68		
039	Noank, Conn.	Mechanics' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.60	No	No
042	Ladysmith, Wis.	109 2nd St., E.	1-3 Wed.				
043	Mobile, Ala.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	9	3.50 to 6.50	Yes	No
044	Cherokee, Ia.	Surles Bldg.	1-3 Wed.				
045	Hillsdale, Mich.	Maccabees Hall	1-3 Mon.				
046	Bay Point, Cal.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	8.35	Yes	No
047	West New York, N. J.	Niepman's Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.16	No	No
048	Niagara on the Lake, Ont., Can.	City Hall	L. Tues.	8	5.60	Yes	No
049	Paducah, Ky.	Masonic Temple	2nd Tues.	9	5.40		
050	Elizabeth City, N. C.	Cor. Fearing and Road St.	1-3 Wed.				
051	New Orleans, La.	1936 Washington Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
052	Houston, Tex.	910½ Preston Ave.	1-3 Fri.	8	6.40	No	No
053	Brush, Colo.	Trego Bldg.	1-3 Wed.				
054	Cle. Elum, Wash.	Cle Elum Malta Hall	1-4 Thurs.	8	7.50	No	No
055	Monticello, Ill.	M. W. A. Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	5.85		
056	Huntington Beach, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
057	Kirksville, Mo.	101½ N. Elson St.	Monday	9	5.40	No	Yes
058	Frankfort, Ky.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
2059	Bismarck, N. D.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Wed.	9	7.20	No	No
2060	Logansport, Ind.	Trades and Labor As. Hall	Thursday	8	6.00	No	Yes
2061	Sangerties, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.00	No	No
2062	McKenzie, Tenn.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	3.15 to 5.85	No	No
2063	Fergus Falls, Minn.	Smith's Hall		10	5.50		
2064	Manchester, N. H.	101½ Elm St.	1-3 Wed.	8	Var.		
2066	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
2068	Keene, N. H.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Tues.				
2069	Platteville, Wis.	Grindell's Hall	1st Sat.				
2070	Salem, Mass.	2½ Front St.	2-4 Fri.	8:30	7.73	Yes	No
2071	Searcy, Ark.	Court House	1-3 Mon.	8–10	4.80	No	No
2072	Clinton, Ia.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.				
2073	Milwaukee, Wis.	1st and Mineral St.	1-3 Mon.				
2074	Vermillion, O.	Maccabee Hall	1st Mon.	8	6.80	No	Yes
2075	Burgettstown, Pa.	Tope Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	7.20	No	No
2076	Willows, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	7.00	No	No
2077	New Albany, Ind.	Brigg's Hall	2-4 Thurs.				
2078	Rocky Mount, N. C.	Keyser's Hall	Friday	10	6.00	Yes	No
2079	Fayetteville, N. C.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday				
2080	Greenville, Miss.	608 Pythian Hall	1-3 Fri.				
2081	Morgan City, La.	Ben Hur Hall	1st Sat.	8	5.44	No	No
2082	Brandon, Man., Can.	Kelly Block	1-3 Sat.	9	7.65	Yes	No
2084	Columbus, O.	34½ E. Rich St.	3rd Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	No
2085	Exeter, N. H.	Polish Hall	4th Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	No
2086	Franklin, Ind.	Moose Hall	1-3 Fri.				
2087	Belton, Tex.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
2088	Johnsonburg, Pa.	Victor Truck Co. Office	1st Wed.		6.75		
2089	Hickman, Ky.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Sat.				
2090	New York, N. Y.	Bohemian Hall	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	No
2091	Humboldt, Tenn.	W. O. W. Hall	Monday				
2092	Cresson, Pa.	Council Chamber	2-4 Fri.	9	7.20		
2093	Mandon, N. D.	Labor Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	7.65	No	No
2094	Los Angeles, Cal.	Labor Temple	Wed.				
2095	Walters, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.				
2096	Kitchener, Ont., Can.	Trades and Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.				
2098	Montreal, Que., Can.	417 Ontario St.	2-4 Thurs.	10	5.00 to 6.00		
2100	Village of Amityville, N. Y.	Fraternity Hall	2nd Wed.				
2101	Statesville, N. C.						
2103	Chicago, Ill.	758 W. North Ave.	1-3 Thurs.	9	2.50 to 6.50	Yes	Yes
2104	Guayama, P. R.	Ashford St. Office		8	3.00	No	No
2106	Saginaw, Mich.	Granville Hall	1st Fri.	8	4.48	No	Yes
2107	Shickshinny, Pa.	Masonic Bldg.	Thursday	8	5.20	No	No
2108	Shelbyville, Ind.	Maccabee Hall	Friday	9	6.75	Yes	Yes
2110	Everett, Wash.	Labor Temple	Saturday				
2111	Aransas Pass, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.				
2113	Creal Springs, Ill.	Clare Simpson's Basement	1-3 Tues.	9	5.40	No	No
2114	Napa, Cal.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	7.00	Yes	No
2115	Eldon, Mo.	City Hall	2-3 Thurs.	9	6.75	No	
2116	De Leon, Tex.	City Hall	1-3 Fri.				
2117	Mankato, Minn.	Basement State Bank	2-4 Thurs.	9	6.75	No	No
2118	Temiskaming, Que., Can.						
2119	St. Louis, Mo.	3024 Olive St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00		
2122	Vandalia, Ill.	G. A. R. Hall	1-3 Sat.	9	4.50		
2123	Cardwell, Mo.	Room 6, Miller Bldg.	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.80	No	No
2124	Dawson Springs, Ky.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.40		
2125	Whitefish, Mont.	B. H. Mason's Res.	1-3 Fri.	8	6.00	No	No
2126	Norwalk, O.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	6.00	Yes	No
2127	Centralia, Wash.	Community Bldg.	Monday	8	7.00		
2128	Sullivan, Ill.	Redmen's Hall	Friday				
2130	Oklahoma City, Okla.	Stage Employes' Hall	Thursday	8	7.20		
2131	Oklahoma City, Okla.	220½ N. Robinson	Monday	8	6.80	Yes	No
2132	Wingo, Ky.	City Hall	1st Tues.	9	3.60		
2134	Mesa, Ariz.						
2135	Cheppewa Falls, Wis.	Union Falls	1-3 Thurs.	9	5.85		No
2136	Washington, O.	F. O. E. Hall	Wed.	8	5.00		
2137	St. Agatha, Que., Can.	City Hall	1-3 Wed.				
2138	Renfrew, Ont., Can.	Temperance Hall	2nd Thurs.	9	4.95	No	No
2139	Peshtigo, Wis.	M. W. A. Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	6.75	No	No
2141	St. Joseph, Mich.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1 3 Tues.	9	4.50	Yes	Yes
2145	Gorman, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.				
2146	Charlotte, N. C.	209½ W. 4th St.	Monday	8½	5.52½	Yes	Part
2147	Beggs, Okla.	Hendricks and Eason Lumber Yard Office	Monday				
2148	Cheboygan, Mich.	Moose Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	5.80	No	No
2149	Meaford, Ont., Can.	Forester's Hall	1-3 Wed.				
2150	Paxton, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Fri.	9	4.95	Yes	No
2151	Sarnia, Ont., Can.						
2152	Delano, Cal.	Cor. 6th and 11th Ave.	Thursday	8	8.00	No	No
2153	Suffolk, Va.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	6.00	No	
2154	Cushing, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.				
2155	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Saengerbund Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	9.00	Yes	No
2156	Bowling Green, Ky.	W. O. W. Hall	Monday	9	5.40		
2157	Hood River, Ore.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.80		

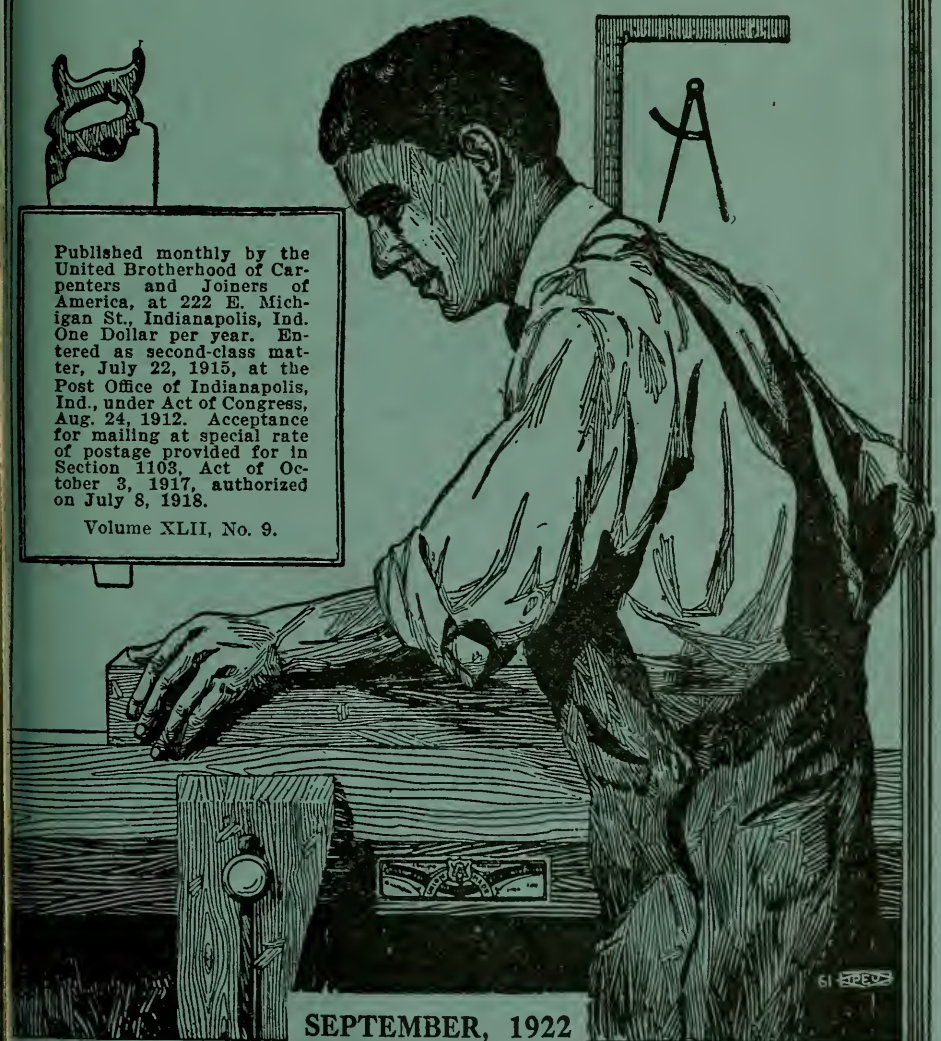
L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat ½ Hol.	Agrt
158	Leechburg and Vic., Pa.	Apollo Hall	2-4 Mon.				
161	Athens, N. Y.	K. of C. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	Var.		
165	Wilmington, Mass.	92 Levrrett St.		8	4.72		
166	Westfield, N. .Y.	55 N. Portage St.	1-3 Fri.	9	7.20	Yes	No
168	Barnesboro, Pa.	U. M. W. Hall	Tuesday	9	7.65	No	Parl
169	San Antonio, Tex.	Trades Council Hall	Thursday	8	5.00 to 6.00	Yes	No
173	Bridgehampton, N. Y.	Atlantic Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.00		
174	Greenville, S. C.	Labor Temple	Monday				
176	Harlan, Ky.	Co-Operative Hall	1-3 Sat.				
179	Groesbeck, Tex.	Mitlenthal Bldg.	Tuesday	8	7.00	No	No
180	Paoli, Ind.	Redmen's Hall	Friday	8	5.20	No	No
181	Corwallis, Ore.	Union Hall	Monday	8	7.20	No	No
182	Delta, Colo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.				
183	Southampton, Ont., Can	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	10	3.50 2.70	Yes	No
184	Woodstock, Ont., Can.	A. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	to 4.50	Yes	No
185	Lynn Haven, Fla.	Adamson Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	4.00 to 4.80		
188	Osterville, Mass.	Old School Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	Vbl.
189	St. Thierere, Que., Can.	City Hall	2-4 Mon.				
190	Harlingen, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.80	No	No
191	Las Animas, Colo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	No
192	Bemidji, Minn.	K. of C. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	9	7.20	No	No
194	Philadelphia, Pa.	211 Fairmont Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	7.20 to 8.00	Yes	No
196	Sumter, S. C.	Andrew's Office	Saturday	10		No	No
197	Mattituck, N. Y.	Firemen's Hall	1st Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	No
198	Milton, Pa.	5th Ward Hose House	1-3 Tues.	10	6.00		
200	Chicago, Ill.	4341 S. Halsted	Wed.				
201	Mount Dennis, Ont., Can.	Marchall's Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.60		
202	Price, Utah	Topic Hall	1-3 Mon.				
203	Anaheim, Cal.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	8.00		
205	Wenatchee, Wash.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	7.00	No	No
206	High Point, N. C.	Musicians' Hall	1-3 Wed.				
207	Enumclaw, Wash.	Woodman Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.40	No	No
208	Fort Pierce, Fla.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	6.75	Yes	No
209	Oshawa, Ont., Can.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	5.85	Yes	Vbl.
210	Merrill, Wis.	City Hall	1-3 Sat.				
211	Wynnewood, Okla.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.				
212	St. Albans, Vt.	City Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	7.50		
213	Kingsbury, Cal.	Well's Memorial Bldg.	2nd Wed.	8	5.85	Yes	No
214	Boston, Mass.	Scott's Hall	4th Thurs.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
215	Crestline, O.	Phoenix Hall	1-3 Mon.	9		Yes	No
216	Orangeburg, S. C.	Famous Bldg.	Tuesday	8	5.60	No	No
217	Lakeland, Fla.	243 Ash St.	1st Thurs.	8	6.96	Yes	No
218	Portland, Ore.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	9	7.20	No	No
220	Somerset, Ky.	W. O. W. Hall	Friday	8	6.00	Yes	No
221	Troy, O.	Union Hall	Thursday				
223	Burkburnett, Tex.	Griffin Hall	2-4 Fri.	9	5.40		
226	Etawah, Tenn.	K. of P. Hall	1st Sat.	9	6.75		
227	Villa Grove, Ill.	Cor. Market and Main St.	1-3 Fri.				
229	Chattanooga, Tenn.	A. O. F. Hall	2-4 Thurs.				
230	Owen Sound, Ont., Can.	Owls' Hall	Monday	8	8.00		
231	Breckenridge, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	Wed.	9	6.05	No	No
232	Lynchburg, Va.	Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall	Thursday	9	5.40		
235	High Point, N. C.	Gannon's Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
236	New York, N. Y.	583 Summit Ave.		8	9.00		
237	Jersey City, N. J.	Trammel Bldg.	Monday	8	7.00 to 8.00	No	No
238	Sweetwater, Tex.	A. B. U. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.60	No	No
239	Port Clinton, O.	Varden's Hall	Monday Thursday	9	5.40	No	No
240	Oakdale, Cal.	Village Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.00 to 7.20	No	No
243	Paris, Ky.	Jensen Hall	1-3 Thurs.				
244	Little Chute, Wis.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday	8	6.40	No	No
246	Mo. Valley, Iowa	C. L. U. Hall	Tuesday	8	6.80	Yes	No
247	Beckler, W. Va.	Morgan's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	5.20	No	Yes
248	Piqua, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.				
249	McComb, Miss.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.				
250	Bigheart, Okla.	Eagles' Hall	2nd Mon.	9½	3.80 to 4.25	Yes	No
251	Buckhannon, W. Va.	Fire Pump Station	2-4 Wed.				
252	Fairbault, Minn.	Miller Hall	1-3 Sat.	9	6.00	No	Yes
254	Cape Magdeleine, Que., Can.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	9 8	5.50 7.00	Yes	No
255	Illmo, Mo.	Evans Hall	Friday	10	4.00	Yes	No
256	Hartford and Vic., Vt.						
257	Sedro Woolley, Wash.						
258	Statesville, N. C.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agr
2259	Richmond, Va.	1111 Hull St.	Monday	10	4.50 to 7.20	Yes	No
2261	Fort Myers, Fla.	Langford Block	Monday	8	5.60	No	No
2263	Wellsboro, Pa.	Redmen's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	5.20	No	No
2264	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Room 4, Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	7.28	Yes	Ye
2265	Lindsay, Cal.	Waddell Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	7.50		
2266	Caruthersville, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	9	5.40	No	No
2268	Gadsden, Ala.	426½ Broad St.	Friday	10	6.50	No	Ye
2272	Holdenville, Okla.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
2273	Winchester, Ky.	N. Main	1-3 Fri.				
2275	Fond du Lac, Wis.	Trades and Labor Hall	2-4 Fri.	10	3.00	Yes	No
2277	Gallup, N. M.	Opera House	2-4 Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
2278	Kingsport, Tenn.	Nelm's Hall	Saturday	9	4.50	No	No
2279	Hudson, Que., Can.		1st Mon.				
2286	Hickory, N. C.	W. O. W. Hall	Thursday	9	4.50		
2288	Williamson, W. Va.	115 2nd Ave.	Monday				
2289	Chicago, Ill.	113 Ashland Blvd.	1-3 Wed.	8	4.00	Part	Par
2291	Wagoner, Okla.	Wheeler & Son Shop	1st Wed.	8	7.00		
2292	Haynesville, La.	Cooks and Waiters' Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	No	No
2293	Wellington, Kan.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	8	6.00	No	No
2294	Eugene, Ore.	Moose Hall	Friday				
2296	Owasso, Mich.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Wed.				
2297	Dodge City, Kan.	Moose Hall	Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
2300	Winter Haven, Fla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	7.20	No	No
2302	Fairfax, Okla.	Over Osage Bank	Tuesday	8	7.00		
2305	Brooklyn, N. Y.	217 Court St.	1-3 Tues.	8	6.40	Yes	No
2307	Cornwall, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	9–10	4.50 to 5.00	Yes	No
2309	Beebe, Ark.	Woodman Hall	1st Sat.	9	5.00		
2310	Madisonville, Ky.	Owl Hall	Tuesday	8	5.40	No	Yb
2312	Shelbyville, Ky.	O. O. O. Bldg.	Thursday	9	5.85	No	No
2313	Meridian, Miss.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Monday	9	5.40 to 6.75	Yes	No
2314	Ontario, Cal.	W. O. W. Hall	Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	No
2315	Jersey City, N. J.	583 Summit Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8	9.00		
2317	Waterville, Conn.	127 E. Main St.	4th Fri.	8			
2318	Paris, Tenn.	Bricklayers' Hall	2-4 Mon.				
2319	El Paso, Tex.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	8			
2320	Mound City, Ill.	Blum's Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
2321	Dublin, Tex.	Wicher Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	8	7.00	No	No
2322	Somerville, Ind.	Geo. Tipp Hall	2-L. Mon.	8	6.40		
2324	Herington, Kan.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	5.60	No	Ye
2325	Willmar, Minn.	New Tribune Bldg.	2-4 Thurs.				
2326	Culver, Ind.	Keen's Studio Hall	1st Fri.	9	6.75	Yes	No
2329	Spencer, Ind.	37 S. West St.	Friday	9	5.85		
2330	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	1st Tues.	9	6.75		
2331	Hugo, Okla.	Spring Bldg.	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
2334	Valdosta, Ga.	M. W. A. Hall	Wed.	9	5.40	No	No
2335	Benton, Ark.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	9	5.40	No	No
2337	Los Angeles, Cal.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	No
2338	Gloucester, Mass.	Fish Workers' Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	3.24 to 4.05	Yes	No
2340	Bradentown, Fla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Saturday	8	6.00	No	No
2342	Van Nuys, Cal.	Whitson Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Pa
2343	Jamesburg, N. J.	Over 1st Nat. Bank	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	Ye
2345	Jasper, Ind.	Over Post Office	Wed.	10	3.25 to 6.00		
2346	Kimball, Neb.	Fraternal Hall	1-3 Fri.				
2347	Bartow, Fla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday				
2348	Los Angeles, Cal.	1st and Indiana St.	Friday	8	8.00		
2350	Baltimore, Md.	715 N. Eutaw St.	1-3 Thurs.				
2351	Walkerton, Ont., Can.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9–10	2.00 to 4.50	Yes	No
2352	Eagle Grove, Ia.	Kenefick Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	5.85	No	No
2353	Silverton, Ore.	Redmen's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00		
2357	St. Clair, Mich.	302 6th St.	1-3 Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Ye
2358	Perry, Ia.	Nash Block	1-3 Fri.				
2360	Milltown, N. B., Can.			9	5.85		
2361	Frederick, Md.	110 N. Market St.	Monday	9	4.95	No	No
2363	Appleton, Wis.	Labor Hall	2-4 Thurs.	9			
2364	Carlisle, Ind.						
2366	Belleville, Ont., Can.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	5.85	No	No
2371	Goshen, Ind.	Jefferson Hall	Thursday				
2372	Haverstraw, N. Y.	Forester's Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	7.00	Yes	No
2375	Los Angeles, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Sat.				
2377	Cairo, Ill.	12th and Wash. Ave.	2-4 Wed.	10	4.00		
2378	Lock Haven, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	1-3 Thurs.	9			
2381	Petersburg, Ind.	602½ Main St.	Thursday	8	7.20	No	No
2382	Espanila, Ont., Can.	Community Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.80 to 5.36	No	Ye
2383	Wilmington, N. C.						
2384	Flat River, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Saturday	8	6.40		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
2386	Kenova, W. Va.	City Hall	Tuesday			No	No
2388	Milton, Ore.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8			
2390	London, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	9	4.14 to 6.00	Yes	No
2393	Chaffee, Mo.	C. F. Span's Store	Friday				
2395	Lebanon, Ind.	104½ S. Lebanon St.	Thursday	9	6.07½ 7.00	No	Yes
2396	Seattle, Wash.	Labor Temple	Saturday	8	to 9.00	Yes	No
2397	Rio Piedras, P. R.	3 Roble St.	Tuesday				
2398	Jamestown, N. D.	119 4th Ave., S.	2-4 Tues.	9	6.30	No	No
2399	Laurel, Mont.	Old Thompson's Yards, Inc	Monday	8	7.00	No	No
2400	Woodland, Me.	Town Bldg.	Monday				
2404	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	Labor Temple	Tuesday				
2406	Crookston, Minn.	Viking Hall	2-4 Wed.	10	7.00	No	No
2408	Xenia, O.	Redmen's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	5.20 to 6.00	Yes	No
2409	Galveston, Tex.	2216½ Ave. E.	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
2410	Denver, Colo.	1947 Stout St.	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
2411	Elkins, W. Va.	Darden Hall	Monday	9	7.02	No	No
2412	Cristobal, C. Z.	Lodge Hall	4th Sat.				
2414	Silver Creek, N. Y.			8	6.00	No	
2415	Victoria, B. C., Can.	Labor Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00		
2416	Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	7.20		
2417	Osawatomie, Kan.	5th and Main St.	Alt. Fri.	8	6.80		
2418	N. St. Paul, Minn.	Old Singer Bldg.	1-3 Thurs.				
2419	Astoria, Ore.	425½ Bond St.	Tuesday	8	7.00		
2420	Paola, Kan.	City Hall		8			
2421	Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	502 N. Lansing St.	1st Wed.	10	6.00	No	No
2422	Clintonville, Wis.	Germania Hall	3rd Sat.	10	5.00	No	No
2423	Nacogdoches, Tex.		Wed.				
2424	Tacoma, Wash.	1151½ Broadway	Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	No
2425	Glendive, Mont.	Midland C. & L. Co. Office	1st Mon.	9	6.75		
2427	White Sulphur, W. Va.	Mayor's Office	2-4 Tues.	9	5.00		
2428	Portland, Ind.	Curtis Bldg.	Tues. e t w	10	3.00		No
2429	Somersworth, N. H.	Forester's Hall	2nd Mon.				
2430	Palatka, Fla.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Tuesday	8	5.40	Yes	Yes
2431	Chico, Cal.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
2432	Houston, Tex.	1212 Texas Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00		
2433	Galveston, Tex.	2216½ Church St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.00	Yes	No
2434	Valley City, N. D.	421 Main St.	2-3 Fri.				
2436	New Orleans, La.	134 S. Rampart St.	1-3 Wed.	8	6.40		
2438	Grand Haven, Mich.	5th and Fulton St.	1-3 Wed.	9	7.20	No	No
2439	Huron, S. D.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	10	7.00		
2440	Bushnell, Ill.	Woodman Hall	1-3 Mon.				
2442	Faribault, Minn.	Woodman Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	6.30		
2443	Muzquiz, Coah., Mex.	50 Calle Victoria		8	3.00		
2444	Crowley, La.	W. O. W. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.00	No	Yes
2446	Athens, Ga.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday				
2447	Iron Mountain, Mich.						
2450	Sanger, Cal.	Justice Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
2451	Erwin, Tenn.	B. R. T. Hall	Wed.	8	5.60	No	Yes
2452	Bentonville, Ark.	Hopper's Store	1-3 Sat.				
2454	Richmond, Va.	207½ N. Fushen St.	Friday	8½	6.16	Yes	No
2456	Indian Head, Md.		1-3 Wed.	8	5.84		
2458	Carlsbad, N. M.	216½ Canon St.	1-3 Fri.	8	7.00	No	No
2459	Pearl River, N. Y.	Liberty Palace Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
2460	Iroquois Falls, Ont., Can.	Fire Hall, Ansonville	Wed.	9	5.85	No	No
2461	Winslow, Ariz.	Firemen's Labor Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.50		
2462	Graford, Tex.		Tuesday	8	7.00		
2463	Ventura, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.				
2464	Stanley, Wis		1-3 Wed.				
2465	Grandfield, Okla.	Brayal Res.	1st Mon.				
2466	Pembrok, Ont., Can.	Fenton and Smith Hall	1-3 Mon.	9–10	5.00	No	Yes
2467	Chrisholm, Minn.	Karl's Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.20	No	No
2470	Robstown, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday	8	6.00	No	No
2471	Nashua, N. H.	O'Donnell's Hall	2nd Sun.	8	4.56		
2473	Jasper, Ala.	City Hall	2-4 Tues.				
2475	Winnett, Mont.		Monday				
2477	Santa Maria, Cal.	Hart's Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00		
2484	Mannington, W. Va.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1st Thurs.	8	6.40	Yes	No
2486	Port Royal, S. C.	City Hall	1st Sat.	8	5.75	Yes	No
2487	Marshfield, Wis.	Owls' Hall	1-3 Tues.	10	6.50	No	No
2491	Winchester, Tenn.	M. W. A. Hall	1-3 Mon.	10	5.00	No	No
2493	Lawton, Mich.	G. A. R. Hall	1-3 Thurs.				
2495	Chehalis, Wash.	G. A. R. Hall					
2498	Central City, Ky.	Court House	Friday				
2499	Madison, Conn.	Hunter's Hall	1st Tues.				
2500	Akron, O.	5 E. Buchtel Ave.	2-4 Thurs.				
2501	Boston, Mass.	Paine Memorial Hall	1-3 Mon.				
2502	Boston, Mass.	164 Hanover St.	1-3 Mon.				
2503	Boston, Mass.	Dudley St. Opera House	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
2504	Buffalo, N. Y.	475 Franklin St.	1-3 Sat.	8	7.00	Yes	No
2505	Chicago, Ill.	180 W. Washington	1-3 Mon.	8	8.40	Yes	No
2506	Chicago, Ill.	6654 S. Halsted	2-4 Mon.				
2507	Evanston, Ill.	620 Davis St.	1-3 Fri.				
2508	Cleveland, O.	919 Huron Road	1-3 Mon.	8	8.80		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agr
2509	Cleveland, O.	7243 Kinsman Road	1-3 Mon.	8	8.80	Yes	N
2510	Cleveland, O.	Central Ave. and 14th St.	2-4 Wed.				
2511	Cleveland, O.	2858 W. 25th St.	2-4 Fri.	8	8.80	Yes	
2513	Detroit, Mich.	1032 1st St.	2-4 Fri.				
2515	Jersey City, N. J.	583 Summit Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	9.00		
2516	Los Angeles, Cal.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00		
2518	Harrison, N. J.	Labor Lyceum	Alt. Mon.				
2519	Newark, N. J.	8 Clark St.					
2522	New Rochelle, N. Y.	Hampden Hall	1st Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	N
2532	Berkley, Cal.	Masonic Temple	1-3 Fri.				
2533	Oakland, Cal.	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	
2535	Paterson, N. J.	Labor Institute	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Ye
2537	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	N
2539	Philadelphia, Pa.	6th Ave. and Butler St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	N
2541	Pittsburg, Pa.	McGeagh Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8	9.00	Yes	Ye
2543	Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	2-4 Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	Ye
2544	Providence, R. I.	89 Weybossett St.	2-4 Tues.	8	7.20		
2548	Rochester, N. Y.	457 E. Main St.	1-3 Sat.	8	6.80	Yes	N
2549	Sacramento, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	8.35	Yes	Ye
2550	St. Louis, Mo.	3024 Olive St.	Alt. Mon.	8	8.80		
2552	Salt Lake City, Utah	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	N
2553	San Diego, Cal.	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	N
2554	San Francisco, Cal.	Building Trades Temple	Alt. Fri.				
2555	San Francisco, Cal.	200 Guerrero St.	2-4 Tues.				
2558	San Francisco, Cal.	200 Guerrero St.	Alt. Mon.				
2559	Seattle, Wash.	Labor Hall	1-3 Fri.				
2560	Stamford, Conn.						
2561	New York, N. Y.	160 E. 65th St.	1-3 Fri	8	9.00	Yes	
2563	Washington, D. C.	616 G St., N. W.	1-3 Tues.				
2564	White Plains, N. Y.	Union Hall	1-3 Thurs.				
2565	Yonkers, N. Y.	Wiggins Hall	Alt. Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	N
2566	Bayonne, N. J.	76 Andrew St.	Alt. Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	
2602	Brantford, Ont., Can.	G. W. V. A. Hall	Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	Par
2603	Burlington, Ont., Can.						
2604	Calgary, Alta., Can.						
2605	Central Park, B. C., Can	2572 Monmouth Ave., Collingwood. B. C.	2nd Fri.	8	6.50	Yes	N
2607	Edmonton, Alta., Can.	Labor Hall	1-3 Wed.				
2610	Ft. Williams, Ont., Can.	Trades and Labor Hall	1-3 Mon.				
2611	Gulph, Ont., Can.						
2612	Hamilton, Ont., Can.						
2615	London, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	5.60		
2617	Montreal, Que., Can.	592 Union Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	5.20	Yes	N
2624	Niagara Falls, Ont., Can	Orange Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.40		
2628	Ottawa, Ont., Can.	115 Sparks St.	2-4 Tues.	8	5.60	Yes	Ye
2630	Preston, Ont., Can.	C. of F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	5.40	Yes	N
2632	St. Catherines, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.00	Yes	Ye
2639	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple		8	7.20	Yes	N
2641	Toronto, Ont., Can.	St. Julien Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.20		
2642	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	Alt. Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	N
2643	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Alhambra Hall	2-4 Mon.				
2644	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Player's Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	7.20	Yes	N
2651	Victoria, B. C., Can.	Trades Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	5.00 to 6.00	Yes	N
2654	Whitby, Ont., Can.	St. Andrew's Hall	Monday				
2655	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.				
2658	Saskatoon, Can.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.				
2659	Hamilton, Ont., Can.	Brown's Hall	Alt. Thurs.	8	6.00	Yes	N
2704	Lykens, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	5.20	No	N
2707	Gardner, Me.	Alert Hose Co.	1-3Thurs.	8	6.40		
2709	Rock Hill, S. C.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	9	5.40		
2710	Arlington, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	8.00		
2711	Nevada, Mo.	Union Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.40	No	N
2712	Denver, Colo.	1737 Champa St.	1st Fri.	8			
2713	Montgomery, W. Va.						
2714	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	M. W. A. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.00	No	N
2715	Meridan, Miss.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Fri.	9			
2717	Brooklyn, N. Y.	219 Seckman St.	Monday	8	9.00		
2718	Slick, Okla.	School House	Monday	8	8.00	No	N
2719	Dalton, Ga.	J. L. Wallace Shop	Wed.	9	2.70 to 5.40	Yes	N
2720	Marlow, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	7.00	No	N
2721	Somerset, Pa.						
2725	New York, N. Y.	112 E. 125th St.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	N
2729	Lufkin, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.				
2730	St. Thomas, Vir. Islands	A. F. of L. Hall	2nd Mon.	8	2.80	No	N
2731	Bonham, Tex.	Fraternal Broth. Hall	Wed.				
2732	New Buffalo, Mich.	Maccabee Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.83		
2733	Boynton, Fla.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	7.00	Yes	N
2734	Clarksville, Tenn.	Over Munn's Pool Room	Thursday				

The Carpenter



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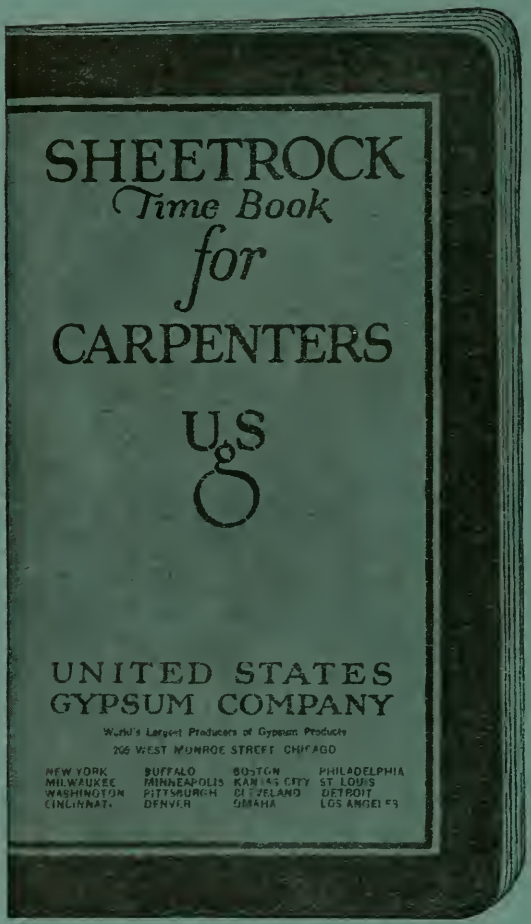

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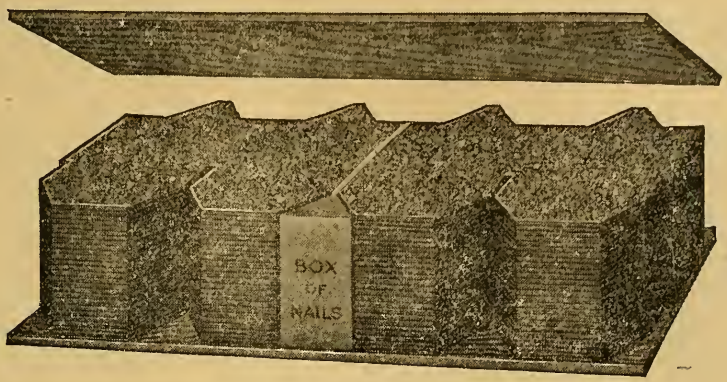

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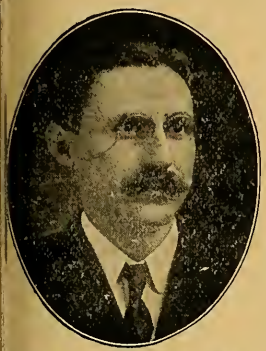

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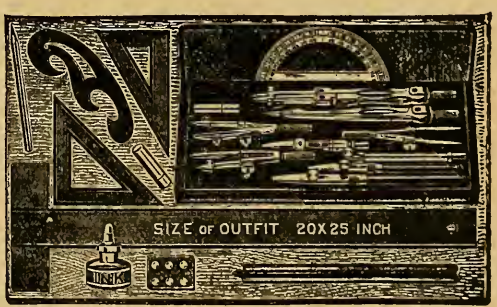

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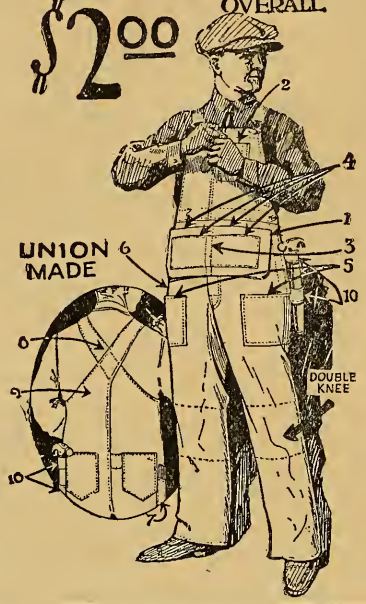

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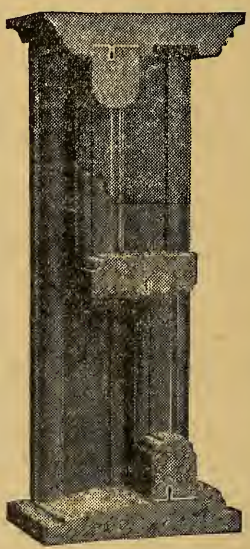

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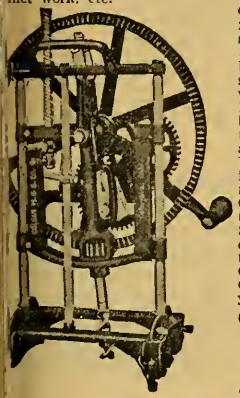

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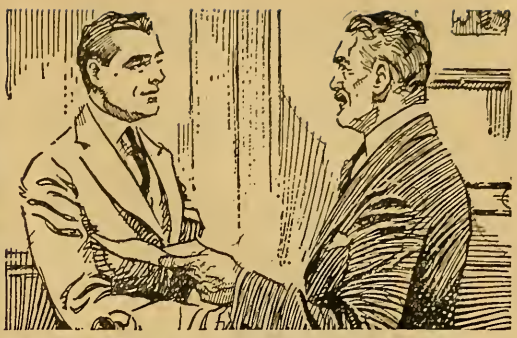

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But as Bob came in, his employer did a surprising thing. He got up quickly from his desk and grasped Bob warmly by the hand.

"I want to congratulate you, young man, on the marks you are making with the I. C. S. I am glad to see that you are training yourself not only for your present job but for the job ahead.

"We're cutting the pay-roll. Until I received this letter, I had you in mind as one of the men to be dropped. But not now. Keep on studying—keep your eyes open—and pretty soon there'll be a still better job for you around here. We're always looking for trained men."

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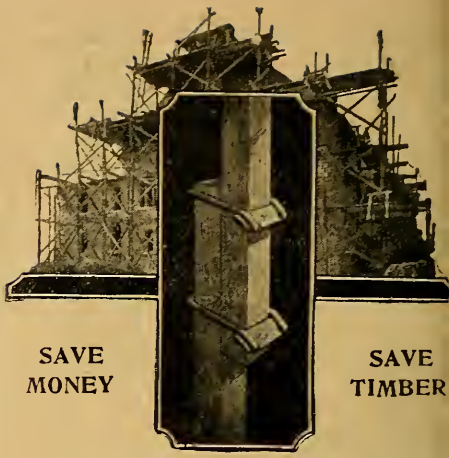

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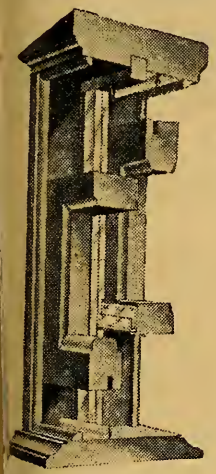

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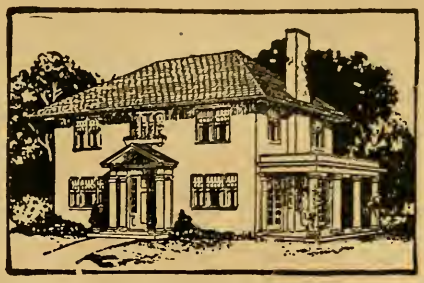

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at
Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Established in 1881 | Vol. XLII—No. 9 | INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1922 | One Dollar Per Year | Ten Cents a Copy

The Conqueror

It's easy to laugh when the skies are blue
And the sun is shining bright;
Yes, easy to laugh when your friends are true
And there's happiness in sight;
But when hope has fled and the skies are gray,
And the friends of the past have turned away,
Ah, then indeed it's a hero's feat
To conjure a smile in the face of defeat.

It's easy to laugh when the storm is o'er
And your ship is safe in port;
Yes, easy to laugh when you're on the shore
Secure from the tempest's sport;
But when wild waves wash o'er the storm-swept deck
And your gallant ship is a battered wreck,
Ah, that is the time when it's well worth while
To look in the face of defeat with a smile.

It's easy to laugh when the battle's fought
And you know that the victory's won;
Yes, easy to laugh when the prize you sought
Is yours when the race is run;
But here's to the man who can laugh when the blast
Of adversity blows; he will conquer at last,
For the hardest man in the world to beat
Is the man who can laugh in the face of defeat.

Emil Carl Aurin in Forbes.

HISTORY OF LABOR DAY

LABOR DAY, 1922, is the twentyeighth annual celebration of Labor Day as a legal national holiday.

The history of Labor Day is significant of the increasing strength and progress of Organized Labor.

Labor Day evolved from the aspiration of the labor movement; it was not handed down as a present. Its recognition as a legal holiday was won by labor; it was not given to labor.

The united voluntary efforts of the workers themselves established Labor Day as a national holiday long before any State Legislature or the National Legislature enacted the custom into statute law.

But the history of the statute law is in itself significant; it indicates the ever increasing influence of the economic organization of labor over the deliberations of law makers.

The Labor Day idea was organized by P. J. McGuire, founder of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and for many years First Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor.

At a meeting of the New York City Central Labor Union, held on May 8, 1882, McGuire urged the propriety of setting aside one day in the year as a general holiday for the laboring people. He suggested that it be called "Labor Day."

The idea was adopted by the Central Labor Unions, and it staged a Labor Day parade and festival on the first Monday in September, 1882.

The American Federation of Labor endorsed the national Labor Day holiday at its 1884 Convention, held at Chicago. The Convention unanimously adopted the following resolution, introduced by A. C. Cameron, delegate from the Chicago Trades and Labor Alliance:

"Resolved, That the first Monday in September of each year be set apart as a laborer's national holiday, and tha we recommend its observance by a wage workers, irrespective of sex, cal ing, or nationality."

Through the activity of the State Fe erations of Labor and the Central Lab Bodies the Labor Day demand sprea from city to city and state to state.

Many Municipal Councils and Stat Legislatures made it a legal holiday.

Oregon was the first state to acced to labor's demand that Labor Day b made a state holiday. The Oregon La bor Day law was signed by the Governo on February 21, 1887. The Legislatur of Colorado, Massachusetts, New Jerse and New York also made Labor Day state holiday in 1887. Connecticu Nebraska and Pennsylvania followed i 1889; Iowa and Ohio in 1890; Georgi Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Mon tana, New Hampshire, South Carolin Tennessee and Washington in 189 Alabama, Louisiana, Utah and Virgini in 1892 and California, Delawar Florida, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Texa and Wisconsin in 1893.

In the meantime American Federatio of Labor officials sought congressiona legislation to make Labor Day a lega national holiday, in conformity with th resolution of the 1884 Convention. Th bill became a law ten years later. I passed Congress on June 28, 1894.

On June 29, 1894, President Clevelan signed the Labor Day law in the pres ence of Amos J. Cummings, representa tive in Congress from New York City Mr. Cummings presented the pen an penholder used by President Clevelan to President Gompers.

In his annual report to the 1894 A. F of L. Convention President Gompers said

"National Labor Day—It affords m pleasure to be able to report that th demand made by the A. F. of L. fo making the first Monday in Septembe of each year a legal holiday passe Congress and was made a law on Jun 29, 1894."

OUR POSITION PROVEN

(By Geo. Lakey, Second General Vice-President.)

NOEL Sargent, writing for the open shop department of the National Association of Manufacturers, in the June, 1922, number of the "Constructor Special Building Issue," goes into an exhaustive digest of the open shop principle and quotes excerpts as far back as 1902, when President Roosevelt dealt with the strike of the anthracite miners and told "Divine Right Baer," where he "fit in" with that doctrine; then follows it up with carefully selected excerpts and tables in

an attempt to prove there is more prosperity in "open shop" towns, that rents are lower, that per capita building permits are greater, that bank deposits are larger and idleness less in fifteen cities selected, in what he calls "open shop" towns; he then sets out a list of fifteen cities where, what he terms closed shop, conditions prevail, and tries to prove that the opposite conditions prevail. Well, first we note he leaves New York City out because to include it would upset his figures. He tries to justify this exception by stating a law was passed exempting taxes on certain buildings and that this has brought about an extremely prosperous conditions in the State of New York, and of course he, in making an "open shop" argument, could not use a state as prosperous as New York because prosperity and "open shop" do not go hand in hand.

In his brief for the "open shop," he makes the claim that "closed shop conditions increase rents" and says:

"Less building in towns where construction is on a closed shop basis means, of course, the erection of fewer dwellings and higher rents," and also enumerates the percentage of increase in the cities wherein the increase has taken place, these he terms "closed shop cities." Among the "closed shop cities" mentioned he cites Indianapolis, Ind. Yet it is classed, by no less a personage than Andrew J. Allen, Secretary and chief propagandist of "The Associated Employers of Indianapolis, Inc., as an "open shop" city and why Mr. Sargent should differ with so learned a collaborator we are at a loss to understand. As to building construction in Indianapolis, we quote from such authority as Leonard P. Ayres, economist for the Cleveland Trust Company of Cleveland, O., who says in part:

"Building construction in Indianapolis is so far behind its normal rate that the city building industry would have to work at 25 per cent above normal for a period of nine years to make up the deficit."

We notice, that in choosing his figures he takes 1920-1921 when reaction was at its height. Take the same cities and average them for a period of say ten years, and his figures would be all wrong. Let us take his statement that rents are higher in closed shop towns. What makes rents. A profitable return on an investment and a demand to support it, for when the needs of any city in building become such that building as an investment is profitable then there is more building of the kind that pays best. This is a law of supply and demand and is not governed by contractors or unions, but by the insistent demand of the public.

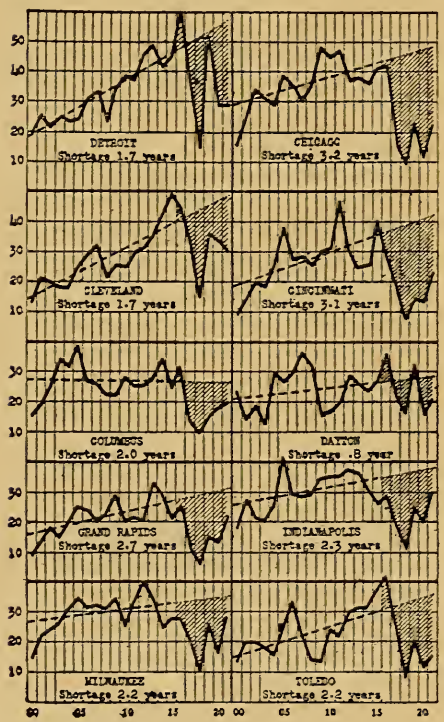
The best argument for men to organize is made in his table of wages, where he takes five basic building trades and the hod carriers and goes on to show that the average wage per hour in the "open shop" towns is 87c per hour, while the wages in the closed shop towns is $1.01 per hour. We have stated for years that it costs a man about 14c per hour to not belong to the union and now he comes along and proves it. We note that for his "open shop" argument he picks a group of cities of about half the size in population and importance as the group he calls the "closed shop" cities, and he carefully selects those affected by seasonal or single industrial conditions; for instance Akron, O., a rubber town, and when was it in worse industrial shape than in 1920-21? Detroit, an automobile town; Grand Rapids, a furniture town; Los Angeles, a tourist city; when were these cities ever in the condition industrially they were when he chose those figures. The places he chose to call "closed shop" cities, without exception, weathered the return to normalcy and are now further on the road to prosperity as far as building is concerned, than any of the so-called "open shop" towns as he chooses to call them.

We could point to other figures gotten out by Leonard P. Ayres, economist for the Cleveland Trust Company of Cleveland, O., showing the needs of the country and not in any hand picked group of cities and suggest that the best road to progress is to build what the country needs, that is constructive progress, and what the whole country is crying for. The employers have their associations, combinations, etc. We do not deny them that right. We will have our unions for our protection and we will not be denied that right. We have not the space to analyze Mr. Sargent's discussion in its entirety, but we are satisfied that the reader who is impressed with his article is one who is already biased or one who does not investigate as he should.

ENTERING A PROSPEROUS BUILDING ERA

(By Stanley Gibson.)

WE have in the past tried to point out to our members that we are only now entering a prosperous building era and to prove our contention we quote from statistics compiled by the Cleveland Trust Company, of Cleveland, O., supplemented by charts showing building shortage for ten East North Central cities. The charts show the building



Per capita value of building permits is shown by heavy black lines; general trend based on prewar records by straight dashed and dotted lines, and computed shortage by shaded portions.

depression for ten cities in the Middle West, revealing the number of years which each is behind, the normal rate of construction being decided upon a base of figures in each city covering a period of twenty-two years.

Leonard P. Ayres, the bank's economist, estimated the building construction of those years covered by the World War at the normal peace rate, and on this basis found the difference between the actual construction figures and that which would have taken place had there been no war. This difference is the estimated shortage.

The charts show the building depression for ten cities in the Middle West, revealing the number of years which each is behind, the normal rate of construction being decided upon a base of figures in each city covering a period of twenty-two years.

Almost every one of the cities shows a large accumulated shortage, which began to be evident about 1916 and has increased every year since then. The shortage for an entire group of fifty cities is so great that it would require the full-time efforts of the building industry for nearly two and one-half years to make it up. Stated in another way this means that the builders and contractors would have to work at 25 per cent above their normal rate for ten years to fill the existing deficit.

The greatest indicated shortage is that of Portland, Ore., amounting to 3.6 years. That of Indianapolis is 2.3 years. This city ranks twenty-fifth among the fifty cities in this respect, with twenty-four cities having greater relative shortages and twenty-five having smaller ones. The most serious building deficits are in the cities of the Western group, while the least shortage exists among the cities of the middle Atlantic section.

The average value of the new construction begun each year in these cities from 1900 to 1916 was about $31 for each person in the population, but there was a great difference between the cities. The highest average annual per capita expenditure was that of Los Angeles, where it was $64, and the lowest that of Lowell, Mass., where it was only $12. This wide range of expenditures for new building is partly due to the varying rates of growth of different cities and partly to the great differences in the quality of buildings that are erected in different sorts of cities.

In general the per capita expenditure for building is found to be increasing even after full allowance has been made for the changing cost of building and the growth of the cities. The report explains this as due to the rising standard of housing in American cities.

During the past quarter of a century a new type of dwelling house has come into existence in this country that is much finer than any that has heretofore been available for any except wealthy people. It has hardwood floors, steam heat, modern plumbing, electric lighting, improved windows and a completely finished basement. These improvements are now being incorporated even in houses occupied by people of the most incomes. Similar changes are taking place in business, industrial and public structures and these improvements in the general standards of American building largely account for the rising expenditure.

One interesting feature of the report is a chart showing the changes in the cost of building since 1840. This shows that the increase in the cost of building during the Civil War was relatively about the same as it was during and following the World War. After the Civil War building costs fell irregularly for about fifteen years: whether or not a similar protracted decline is to be expected this time is not yet prophesied by the report.

The fifty cities studied include in their populations about one-fourth of all the people in this country. The estimated shortage of building in them is so great that it would apparently require about 1,250,000 building operations to make it up. About 700,000 of these operations would consist of the erecting of new buildings, while the remaining ones would call for additions, alterations, etc. Of the 700,000 new buildings about 300,000 would be residences and a majority of the rest would be garages.

THE PLACE OF CO-OPERATION IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT

(By Albert F. Coyle.)

WHETHER in time of industrial peace or during occaisional conflict, the most valuable ally of Organized Labor is the co-operative movement. They are inseparably linked together, supported by the same people, and strive to attain the same aims, both in their material and spiritual goals. Materially they both seek a decent standard of living for the producing classes: co-operation by wages wisely and economically through supplying themselves with the necessities of life at cost; unionism by raising the workers' wages to the point where they will purchase a better living. Likewise both movements aim to establish industrial democracy: co-operation by enabling the workers to mobilize their funds and operate their own shops; Organized Labor by obtaining from private employers a voice in determining the conditions under which men will work and the use that is made of their labor. On the spiritual side co-operation and unionism alike are to realize a brotherhood of all producing classes, to the end that industry may be conducted for the welfare of all and not for the selfish enrichment of a few. In brief, these two movements voice the united protest of the workers both as producers and consumers. They constitute a revolt against low wages, high prices and human greed; against exploitation by those who control industry and the distribution of its production. The one supreme principle motivating both Organized Labor and co-operation is to create a just social order.

Co-operation and trade unionism were both born from the same great industrial cause—an economic system which kept men poor when fully employed and left them destitute when unemployed. Indeed, the first permanently successful co-operative society in England grew out of a weavers' strike at Rockdale in 1843. The workers had struck against a reduction in wages which would leave them only four to six shillings a week. They had lost because the employers were able to starve them out. Then twenty-eight of them, all poor men, were brought together with the idea that what would amount to an increase in wages could be accomplished by lessening the cost of living through a co-operative store. They saved their pennies and with a capital of less than $135 formed the Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers. From that small seed has grown the great British Co-Operative Movement of today, embracing four million heads of families in the United Kingdom, and supplying over half the people of the country with the necessities of life at cost of production, without profit or graft to private individuals.

Throughout Europe co-operation and the labor movement have gone hand in

hand. In Belgium the workers' co-operatives and the labor political party are united with the trade union organization. In Germany, Britain, Italy and other countries the union is so close that the same officials often serve both organizations in different capacities. The British Trades Union Congress has passed thirty resolutions since 1874 declaring in favor of mutual action between the co-operatives and Organized Labor. The annual Congresses of both organizations exchange fraternal delegates. Acting together, they have formed the United Council of Co-Operators and Trade Unionists, created by the same economic causes, striving to remove the same economic evils, and composed of the same great body of men.

HOW MUCH DOES A MINER EARN?

THE impression, so prevalent with the general public, that the coal miners are not merely making a "living wage," but even more than a "saving wage," is corrected by an article, dealing with this subject, and printed in the July issue of "Social Justice."

This article contains an interesting record of the bi-weekly earnings of a miner, engaged in the mining of bituminous coal in Southern Illinois. He is, moreover, Secretary of his Local. According to this schedule his gross earnings amounted to $1,344.32 in 1921. But from these gross receipts certain "occupational charges" must be deducted. Miners pay not alone for powder and fuse, and certain blacksmithing charges, but also towards the salary of the check-weighman, while providing their own tools. In consequence this particular miner's net income during the past year amounted to $1,204.03. And this is a very fair average of the possible earnings of any miner in that particular field.

"Social Justice" shows that, according to information concerning annual earnings, presented to the President's Bituminous Coal Commission in 1920 by the United Mine Workers of America, the average annual earnings of coal miners for the year 1918 amounted to $1,390, while in the previous year they had reached only $995. That there was no intention on the part of the union to understate the miners' earnings in order to make a case for the increase, is certain. According to figures derived from the data obtained by the United States Census in 1919, the average earnings of the miners in Illinois were but $1,110 in that year. Nor do these figures vary greatly from those found in the statistics of earnings of the men, offered by the operators, although the manner of their compilation permits of the suspicion that there was a tendency to prove it possible for the miners to earn more if they were willing to work more regularly. In fact, the chief difference in the testimony regarding earnings offered by operators and union officials to the President's Bituminous Coal Commission was that the operators stressed the effect of voluntary idleness of the miners, which they contended was the chief reason for the low wages.

The question remains, whether any of the yearly average earnings enumerated constitute a living wage or more than a living wage, one that might be trimmed down without injuring the physical and moral welfare of the miners and their families. For the present, the writer in "Social Justice" contents himself with a reference to the estimates of the cost of living, prepared for the United Mine Workers, and presented by them to the Bituminous Coal Commission. According to the conclusions reached by the statistician who prepared these figures, in January, 1920, $1,603 was required for a budget to provide a "minimum of subsistence" for a family of five. The cost of providing a "minimum of health and comfort" for families living in mining communities was estimated as requiring an annual income of $2,244. "To make possible such earnings, says "Social Justice," "it will be necessary to either increase wages or give more steady employment to the men engaged in coal mining." For one of the chief causes of low annual earnings of coal miners is intermittent employment. But it is doubtful whether this cause can be removed under the present economic system, based as it is on the erroneous principle of "laissez-faire."

CHILD LABOR

AT the Forty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor the subject of child labor was ably discussed. One of the chief speakers was Dr. Albert Freiberg. He said in part:

"When it comes to discussing the evils of child labor and the toil of children in gainful occupation from a scientific point of view, I really am somewhat at a loss—not because it would be difficult to bring before you a tremendous amount of evidence to this effect, that child labor does injure the organism of the child and that it injures it permanently, but because the thing is so self-evident that it really seems like a more or less foolish investigation. It is really as evident as most of the things we take for granted every day in our lives.

"The child's business in the world is to grow, to play and to learn. If a child does not do these things, then the child is not having a childhood, and if a child does not have a childhood it can't get to be the right kind of man, the kind of man which its natural endowments entitle it to, any more than you can have a large apple before you have a small apple, any more than you can have a small apple before you have the flower or the bud. The thing is just impossible, and any attempt to make scientific research on this subject, while perhaps laudable, is, after all, useless, some of it so much so that it seems almost foolish.

"We do not have to make scientific experiments as to the effect of gainful employment on children, because we can look about us in the world and find it. The facts have been set forth so often in the publication of the National Child Labor Committee that I hesitate to repeat any of them, but one or two of them are very striking. I call to your attention, for example, that in Baltimore fifteen hundred children were medically examined who were between fourteen and fifteen years of age and who had been working in twelve different industries in the city of Boltimore. One hundred of these children had diseases or defects which could, beyond a doubt be attributed to the labor in which they were engaged. That is, one child out of every fifteen. That seems to me rather a convincing fact.

"We know from the experiments, or rather from the investigations which have been made under the auspices of the Children's Bureau of the United States Government, that we can hand to you a great many other facts and observations just as telling and perhaps more telling than these. We know, for example, that the injuries received in industry are from two to three times as frequent among the child workers as among the adult workers, which shows that the child is not calculated or made to take his place in industry beside the adult. Figures of the Children's Bureau of our Government show that the general accident rate of children between fourteen and fifteen years of age is 48 per cent higher than it is at the age of sixteen. Just see what a difference there is in that short space of time, and for children who work among shafts and belts and gears the rate is 133 per cent higher; for children who work among gears alone it is three and one-third times higher. We have only to look about us away from the confines of industrial plants to see plenty of evidence that we must do something more for our children in this respect than we have been doing.

"A great deal has been accomplished by the United States in this fight against the premature employment of children—and I am not trying to minimize what has been done. Of course the subject of child labor is more actively before the minds of all of us today than it was a few months ago, because of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States which made void the law taxing the products of child labor, and there is more or less unhappiness about that decision and about the court, even though I am not disposed personally to question it. At the same time I do not say that this law would have provided efficiently for this evil at all. No, this law would not have brought the general situation, as far as standards are concerned in the United States, up to the standards of the most enlightened states in the Union as individual states.

"It is a mistake to regard this problem as a sectional problem. We hear some gentleman in a northern state saying this is a problem of the southern states, of the southern cotton mills. That is a mistake. Alabama has better laws today than the states of Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. As far as national legislation is concerned, the at-

titude of the nation toward this evil, we hope that something may still be accomplished, and I am able to say to you that on behalf of the National Child Labor Committee, that very able lawyers are now studying the problem of devising something that will stand any assault.

"In the State of Colorado, in the beet fields, 800 children below fourteen years of age are working from nine to eleven hours a day, and at least 200 of these children are less than ten years of age. Do you think any education is needed there? I am pretty sure you do.

"I am entitled to say, therefore, that with respect to legislation for children in this regard no state in the Union has done its full duty; and of course no Federal enactment, even those which were thrown out, has been up to the level of state legislation. One child in every eight in the United States of America is at work outside of legal protection. That is a striking figure, but it is true; we have the best authority for it, and every year one million children between the ages of ten and fourteen leave school to go to work.

"Our citizenship must be strong in body, it must be self-reliant, it must be honest, and above all things it must be intelligent, and if we allow the state of affairs to go on we cannot progress in the way we must do to keep our place among the nations of the world."

THE FRATERNAL CANCER

(By P. J. McGrath.)

HOWEVER strong the bond may be
Tho' woven by a master's hand,
And of the purest gold each strand,
If somewhere, hidden, there should be
Corroding stains of bigotry;
Like cancer eating at the heart
'Twill cause the strongest bond to part,
And all the good the master wrought
With hand and brain must come to naught."

I recently read the above lines and was especially struck with the way they fitted present day conditions in the labor world, for we not only have to fight the open shop advocates and those who are making every effort in the world to destroy all labor organizations, but, in addition, we have to fight the menace of race and religious prejudice which is again making itself felt in our ranks.

I recently saw a secret service report which showed the different methods used by our enemies to destroy local organizations, hoping, through the destruction of the Locals, to bring about the destruction of national organizations as well. The plan our enemies use is to play on whatever weakness the local leaders may happen to have. If a man happens to love money too well, they will endeavor to reach him with money. If he has a weakness for games of chance, they endeavor to get him tied up with gambling debts. If he has a weakness for the fair sex, they plan accordingly. In fact there is no scheme they will leave untried, and, after everything else has failed, they always have their one last and most powerful scheme in reserve, and that is to foment race and religious prejudice among members of labor organizations, and the pity of it is their last plan always has a certain measure of success, for it seems to be an inherent weakness of human nature to follow the plan of the residents of the Whitechapel district of London, England, of some years ago, who were always ready to "eave arf a brick" at any stranger who happened to come along.

There is no reason in the world why there should not be fraternal union with those of different races and religions, for, like Kipling's "July O'Grady and the Colonel's Lady," we are all alike under the skin.

There never was a time in the history of Organized Labor when our opponents were so determined in their efforts to destroy us, or so confident they could do so, and, unfortunately for us, there never was a time when conditions seemed to favor our opponents as they do today, with several million of men out of work.

From the above you can easily see that general conditions of today favor the enemies of Organized Labor much more than they do its friends, but with all of this against them, labor organizations can never be destroyed from the outside. The only way that a labor organization can ever be destroyed is through internal dissension, and nothing on earth will bring this about as quickly and surely as race and religious prejudice, and you can be sure that our friends, the enemy, are going to spring

his on us in the very near future. In 'act, there is every evidence at hand hat they have already started to spread heir poisonous propaganda.

Brothers, you have cause to look with uspicion on any member who at any ime brings up the question of race and eligion, and it should be the policy of ll to promptly sit down on any member vho disseminates poison of this kind.

If we hope to keep what has been gained through years of effort and sacri- ice, we will have to be a unit on all hings affecting our organization.

Enemies of Organized Labor have per- fected an organization of their own. In fact, their present fight on Organized Labor is the strongest that we have ever had to meet and unless we keep our forces intact, we are in danger of a "Labor Armageddon."

What difference does a man's race and religion make to you or me so long as he is a loyal member of the organization that protects our wages and working conditions? These questions are always thrown out as a smoke screen when our enemies have some scheme on foot to in- jure us. Do not fall for this, and in addi- tion it will be advisable to sit down hard on anyone raising these questions in your presence. If we expect to retain our present wages and working condi- tions, we will have to do that to keep our organization intact.

In closing, I am going to say that a man who will raise the question of race or religion is a menace to his organiza- tion at any time, and at this particular time is a traitor to the organization. "Cut it out."

In my opinion, the question of race and religion is most beautifully summed up in the following lines from a recent number of the Kiwanis Magazine:

At the muezzin's call for prayer
The kneeling faithful thronged the square;
And from Pushkarra's lofty height
A dark priest chanted Brahma's might.
Amid a monastery's weeds
An old Franciscan told his beads;
While to the synagog there came
A Jew to praise Jehovah's name.
The one great God looked down and smiled,
And counted each His loving child;
For Turk and Brahman, Monk and Jew
Had reached Him through the gods they knew.

—All for the Uplift of Labor.

A METAMORPHOSIS

(By Rowland Hill.)

"THE Leopard has changed his spots." A memory of yesteryear: The notices posted on the job; in the shop:

"Employes will congre- gate in streets during the noon hour to hear the Gospel of Patriotism."

Men were born anew in that day; be- fore us stood those we knew, those with whom we had done business, to whom we had pleaded for union conditions, men addressed us those days whose Judas hearts were temporarily encased in God like form and with a Mark Antony eloquence they drove into our understanding that "France was being pushed back, England was fighting with her back to the wall," Belgium already destroyed, an unrelenting U-Boat war- fare was havocing the coasts, the hope and prayer of a stricken world was, America, the Yankees. Men, they cried: "its up to you to drive the autocratic kaiser with his divine rights off the earth, enlist, buy bonds, and make the world safe for democracy," and then the message to a suffering world was flashed:

"The Yanks are coming;
The Yanks are coming;
And we won't come back
Till it's over, over there."

The glorious flower of the Yankee womb was emptied on the shores of France and England, then all-together; the brave of the Old World with the never licked of the new began to tickle Little Willie Kaiser right square in the "divine rights of kings" and Willie flew.

Autocracy looses its luster when polished with a bayonet.

The boys come home again, honored, acclaimed, but many had lost the jobs they were assured would await them; then to throw a scare into the American people the employers cried low produc- tion, on a profiteering basis they wanted high production and low wages. The bosses then concluded they would do a little autocrating on their own hook and after slipping down the alley to the

dungeon of commerce and drawing inspiration from a few "union" baiters they came out with the autocratic idea that: We are boss; We will control the job; The employer is supreme; We will set the hours and wages; We will do the dictating.

This is the system they would fasten on the American workman. These are the fellows that preached patriotism to us on the streets and stayed at home for profiteering purposes.

The Master Carpenter (God save the mark) has an offspring and named him "Open Shop" the poison we would prescribe for the younger is:

"UNIONISM"

"When the Devil got well
The Devil a Saint was he."

COMPARISONS AND DISCOVERIES

(By John Bowman.)

WHAT a flood of light the definition of those two words can throw into one's mind! I believe one's actual work often gives him the philosophy of assembling, discovering and comparing problems much greater than those involved in the actual work at hand. I have, in late years, come to the conclusion that a man laying brick is just as liable to solve some of them as a man preaching, teaching school, practicing law or anything. It is the thought that counts.

One time I was visiting a friend. He discovered he had a chimney needing repairs. There were brick and mortar on hand—everything, in fact, to do the work with, except the mason and his tools. In me he had the mason, but alas! I had no tools. Now every good bricklayer knows that he can do a reasonably good job of brickwork with nothing but a trowel, but without a trowel he is helpless. I said to my friend, "Have you a trowel?" He did not and after trying three or four of his neighbors, he protested, "Are we stuck simply for lack of that blame trowel?" "Yes," I answered, "we sure are." "Why," said he, "it's just as bad as being without money — that will block you in anything."

Now that got me to comparing money with the trowel. Lack of the trowel blocked the bricklaying; lack of money blocks everything; the trowel is indispensible for laying brick; money — everything in business; trowel just a tool to lay brick with; money just a tool to exchange the things we want with each other; trowel absolutely indispensible to the bricklayer and money indispensible to anyone doing business, even down to getting something to eat. If a trowel will spread mortar, clip a brick and strike a joint, it functions for laying brick; if money pays taxes, debts and makes exchanges, it functions for business. For lack of the trowel the chimney was not fixed, I was idle and my friend and I both disappointed. For the lack of money and will, land goes untilled, houses and roads unbuilt, shop fires out, exchange at a low ebb, six millions of people idle and unrest everywhere.

I have frequently hired tramp bricklayers, who would not or could not keep a trowel. They depended on borrowing, begging or stealing one as needed. If you gave them one, when they wanted to take to the road again, they would sell it, pawn it, give it or throw it away. A very great many people handle money like the tramp bricklayers do their trowels. When they do get it they are just too foolish, generous or careless to keep the tools they need. I know that to be the case, because I have done it myself.

That is one kind of people we have and there are many of them. There is another kind—covetous, greedy, unscruplous, wanting it all and trying to get it. Our great question is how to educate or control these two classes—the foolish and the greedy. Both are selfish, one wants to use money to gratify some desire for the present; the other for some future gratification. Both classes may be more or less justifiable and both generally have too strong desires taking advantage of all circumstances and conditions, even to causing loss to others, to acquire this power. So it is readily seen such tendencies and disposition would cause trouble between the two classes.

There is quite a large third class that wants to "live and let live." They are willing to sacrifice present desires for future protection and will not willingly cause others to sacrifice for them. What we need is to get as many as possible into the third class. That is the class that can be safely trusted with notes

nd if it were possible to give them only otes, it would do more towards good overnment than any one thing I now of.

Let us draw another comparison; upposing all masons came to a universal greement to contribute according to heir work and built themselves a "fac-ory" at Washington to make all their rowels, hire men and use men to run it, aying them good salaries, so they could et their trowels at first cost. The op-ratives of this factory turn the making f those trowels over to a number of ther factories and make an agreement ith them that they can charge double r tripple the price for the trowels that hey could be made for—that is about hat is being done to all of us with our urrency. It strikes me that every bank-ng institution that can't keep tax free nited States Bonds drawing 4 per cent interest at par does not deserve a charter from the Government. I see no good reason why the Government can't fur-nish credit checks to exchange for our labor and goods as easily as they can stamps for our letters. If a government for the people and by the people means anything at all it means an equal oppor-tunity to all and it means an equal part-nership in the management of public af-fairs; and no man, or set of men, has any more right, being able to buy a bond, to offer for it less than it was originally sold for than he has to buy in his own paper for le s than he himself sold it at. When any one of us wishes to exchange an interest bearing obliga-tion of our Government for one bearing no interest and our public servants do not find a means for us to do so, they are not discharging their duty—they are either crooked or incompetent.

TRAINING THE CHILD

(By W. L. Flowers.)

A COMPREHENSIVE sum-mary of the present de-plorable conditions moves me to venture the follow-ing:

In our untiring efforts n persuading our unorganized brother o become standard bearers of a worthy ause, I digress to ask, did it ever occur o our present 100 per cent true blue vorkers that a much more effective nethod in increasing our membership nd promoting the good will and friend-hip of the citizens at large, is, to raise hem.

I remain in the bounds of reason when assert that this present-day wave of pen shop is the lamentable product of ur careless and indifferent forefathers vhen they failed to instill in the minds nd hearts of their young and tender ffspring the moral virtues of unionism. Hence, "as ye sow, so shall ye reap."

Then if you train a child in the way e shall go, when he is old he will never lepart from it.

Though he be educated to become a awyer, and mounts the rostrums of ame, his early impressions of manhood, f justice and equal rights can never be lisunited from the deserving masses, nd can at all times be depended on for rand and noble deeds.

It is a pitiful sight to look in the face f a scab and note the visible marks of is irresponsible parents indelibly writ-ten, and is suggestive of a missing link.

It is well to remember that our future destiny largely rests in the hands of our little ones who are now ripe for a care-fully directed course of procedure, and that it is as difficult to train a man who has reached the age of maturity as it is to learn an old dog new tricks, thus a careful course of training is an indis-pensible asset.

While the man of neglected discipline may become unionized, he can never be depended upon only in the seige of a rich harvest.

Some of our churches long ago fore-saw the effectiveness in the training of a child, and to this end, have formu-lated private schools of discipline and careful training, the results of which are indisputable.

This leads me to ask, what are you, who are responsible to society, and to God for the stewardship of your off-spring doing to offset the disguised and poisonous educational matter that is day by day molding the minds of your child in ideas foreign and contrary to your own interests through this two-faced propaganda of deception?

If there ever was an age when pol-ished deception of parlor origin was a predominating factor it is now.

And if there ever was a time when virtuous truths and hidden facts should be brought to the surface to shine as a guiding star to a confused people it is now.

I Was Going To

Have you e'er met a friend in this workaday world,
Who will smile as he greets you and say:
"I was going to, but———" and the rest you can guess
Why he didn't come all of the way.

"I was going to write you, but something turned up,
To make me forget, and I failed,"
So your friend will inform you and feel quite secure
That excuses like this have prevailed.

But what was the something, and why did he fail?
Ah! That is for you to make out;
His intentions were good and that is enough,
Not for you to harbor a doubt.

I was going to call for a brief hour or two,
And so help to brighten your day;
But! Then the excuse that so readily comes,
For alone you have plodded your way.

I was going to pluck you a rose from the tree,
But it withered and fell e'er I knew;
An image, 'twould seem, of Life's promises fair,
That the shores of Time's ocean bestrew.

Such a one whose intentions are thus always good,
May suppose that the sting is removed,
From the wound that was caused by his failure to do
But alas! not a thing is improved.

Not a heart e'er beat lighter for words such as these,
Nor Sorrow's pangs felt the less keen,
But trust is oft shattered and friendship impaired,
By this phrase lightly spoken serene.

So if you have failed some kind act to do,
Let it pass, and by all means don't say:
"I was going to, but———" for it won't help a bit,
Disappointment, once aroused, to allay.

But do what you say you were going to do.
And your friends will with reason declare:
"He's as good as his word; you can trust him, be sure.
What he says he will do, he will dare."

—M. J. McEVOY.

Editorial

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INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1922

Good Union Men

The success of the labor movement from its inception to the present day is the result of the efforts of men and women who have been endowed with wisdom which has enabled them to see through the present, far into the future and to plan well and wisely for the betterment of future generations.

Not only did those noble pioneers in the labor movement plan wisely for the establishment of an organization which has done untold good in the upbuilding of humanity and the betterment of conditions under which men and women are forced to labor, but they went forward, strong in their belief of the ultimate success of those plans and with a determination which knew no failure, swept aside all opposition and by their sacrifices laid the foundation of the present organized labor movement.

Nor must it be imagined that the pathway of those noble men and women was one of roses as they battled for the success of right and justice over right and privilege.

Persecutions by unscrupulous interests, murders done by hired thugs and gunmen, trumped up charges whereby innocent men have been railroaded to the penal institutions of the country, have been the contributions of those who, in their inhuman desires to enslave the toiler, would destroy the movement which has been the medium whereby they were forced to grant to those who produce the wealth of the country, a living wage and better working conditions.

The ambitions of a working man to provide proper food for his family, to properly clothe them, to be able to permit them the enjoyment of the proper recreation which brings the light of a greater happiness and contentment to the eyes of the wife and mother and makes more rosy the cheeks of the little ones, means nothing to some whose only ambition is to add millions more to the millions which they already possess, when those ambitions interfere with the piling up of those millions, and every means that the cunning brain can invent has been employed in the effort to destroy Organized Labor.

The man who is content to join an organization, pay his dues when they are due, never attend a meeting and lend his assistance to those who are struggling for his benefit as well as their own, has no part in the success of the movement.

He may talk long and loud about his unionism and how long he has belonged to a labor organization, but no one ever heard of a member of this kind ever doing anything of any great benefit to the movement.

If you really have a desire to be a helping faction in the advancement of the labor movement and be a good, live, progressive union man you will always be found attending the meetings, taking

part in the proceedings, boosting measures that are for the good of the organization and looking for an opportunity to render some assistance to the cause. When you do this you can tell the world that you are a real union man and doing your full duty.

* * *

Open Shoppers Taken To Task

In an article appearing in "Organized Labor" of San Francisco, Cal., Chester Rowell, Chairman of the Railroad Commission of California, has taken the open shoppers to task and pays his respects to them in the following language:

"This open shop movement, just now, epidemic in certain reactionary circles all over the country, and spreading in California under the instigation of the Better American Federation, is an interesting example of the utter futility of putting your eyes in the back of your head and thinking you can see forward with them. Of course, it cannot succeed, and it would do more harm than good to its proponents if it did."

Even the "New York Times," chief organ of smug capitalism, says: "To restore the open shop, with nothing to take the place of the present union, is as impossible as to unscramble eggs and set them to hatch. Collective bargaining is an unescapable consequence of the size and complexity of modern industry. You can no more restore the individual bargain than you can restore hand tool individual production. And the workers are going to determine for themselves the form of their own organization and choose their own representatives. The employers cannot formulate it for them, nor impose it on them. They can merely form on their side also such organization as they may choose, to deal with such organization as the workers may choose to form or join. And this organization will then test itself by its adaptability to its purposes.

"So far, most employers' organizations have made the blunder of taking the I. W. W. instead of the unions as their model. That is, they have organized as 'one big union' of employers as a class, instead of organizing by trades and industries and federating these groups. Experience has long since shown that the 'one big union' is efficient for fighting and destruction, but misfit for bargaining and business.

"If the purpose is to destroy capitalism, the I. W. W. is the way. If t purpose is to do business with it, t trade unions are the way. So if t purpose is to destroy unionism, the ge eral Employers' Association is the wa If the purpose is to do business with the federated organization by industri is the way.

"The employers, like the employe have the right to choose either way. B if they choose an organization suitab only for fighting, and try to do busine with it, they must not be surprised the business effort fails and breaks i in a fight. Also, if they fight the union they must not be surprised if they rai up the I. W. W. in their place. It wou pay better to deal with them.."

* * *

Delivers Sermon Against Strikebreakir and Company Unions

According to labor, the national weel ly of the railroad unions, Rev. Thom J. Delanty, Pastor of St. Mary's Churc Bay City, Mich., in a sermon to his co gregation warned them not to be par ners in breaking the strike of the rai road men, and attacked the attemp made to break the labor unions and e tablish company unions.

"There are four sins," he said, "whic cry to Heaven for vengeance — wilf murder, the sins of Sodom, oppressic of the poor, and defrauding laborers their just wages. This is the teachin of the Catholic Church. Oppression the poor is linked together with th worst of crimes and cries to Heaven fo vengeance.

"Be not a partner," he continued "i any way in this oppression, for it seem indeed, that the day is at hand when living wage is denied at least to som This church is not against labor union In fact, it is about the only way work ing men have to protect their rights."

Telling the story of the King of Syra cuse who taught his son how to rule b clipping off the heads of the tallest stalk of wheat, he said: "So, no doubt, i would be with an 'individual shop union As soon as a brave and honest ma would ask for a living wage—that is more bread for his children—in his ow name and in the names of his fellow la borers, the tyrant of Syracuse or som other tyrant would be on hand to cli off his head by a discharge. Very wise ly, then, the members of labor union have elected men and pay their wage and expenses to look after their inter

ests, and when the workers have a complaint to make that their children are underfed on account of the breadwinner not receiving a living wage, or that working conditions are not satisfactory, then the representative of labor comes to examine the case."

* * *

What Is Fair For the Goose, Is Fair For the Gander

Employers may be enjoined from violating wage agreements with labor unions, according to a decision by Judge Fred L. Hay, Common Pleas Court of Cleveland, O. The decision is the first of its kind made by any important court in this country. Judge Hay stated that while no direct precedent existed in the law books, yet "one ought to be established without further delay."

This decision was rendered in a suit brought by Local 52, International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, to secure an injunction against eight Cleveland breweries which had reduced wages of firemen from 75c to 64c an hour in violation of a wage agreement with the union, made February 1, 1921, and automatically renewed February 1, 1922, for another year.

The employers denied the right of the union to sue on the ground that only 40 out of the 300 members of the union were in their employ. They also argue that since the wages of each worker were paid to him individually and for his own use, his fellow unionists had no interest in the amount due him, and that only the individual aggrieved could bring suit.

Hays' decision gives the same legal standing to a contract between empolyers and a union that contracts between employers and individual employes have long enjoyed.

The court further held that since employers had enforced contracts against unions in such notable cases as the Hitchman Coal & Coke Co., Duplex Printing Press Co., American Steel Foundries and Coronado Coal & Coke Co., the unions are entitled to similar legal protection in enforcing contracts against employers.

* * *

A Timely New Book

The Congress of the United States is considering the standardization of weights and measures on the basis of the world Metric System. A comprehensive survey of the entire subject is given in a volume, "World Metric Standardization," just received from the publishers, "World Metric Standardization Council," San Francisco, Cal. It is compiled by Aubrey Drury, Executive Secretary, in collaboration with other members of the Council. The testimony of the world has been sought out, and for the first time gathered together in this volume. This book is written from the standpoint of national and world affairs and is not technical nor scholastic. It contains 16 chapters and index, with many portraits of eminent men. Among the chapters are "Meter-Liter-Gram in World War and World Trade," "Carnegie Committee Metric Reports," "Organized Effort for Metric Standardization," "Who Urges Meter-Liter-Gram," "What Will Metric Standardization Cost," etc. This distinctive new book is the most complete we have ever read upon the Metric System, and as a work of reference, it is a volume that should be in every one's library.

* * *

Industrial Unionism Turned Down

The American Federation of Labor Convention rejected a resolution which would, if adopted, put the Federation on record as favoring an amalgamation movement tending toward industrial unionism.

The Organization Committee non-concurred in the resolution and held that the end sought can be reached through the present departments of the Federation. The report of the committee was adopted unanimously.

The rejected resolution follows:

Whereas, The employers throughout the nation have solidly united, being bound together by a solidarity of interest and organization which leaves no room for divided action or desertions, and moreover, they are supported by the Government, the courts and the press in any union-smashing undertaking they engage in;

Whereas, They are carrying on a vicious attack upon the labor movement, singling out various unions and forcing them to engage in a bitter struggle for self-preservation; and,

Whereas, These unions, because they are divided against themselves, along trade lines and are thus unable to make united resistance against the employers, constantly suffering defeat after defeat, with heavy losses in membership and serious lowering of the workers' stand-

ards of living and working conditions; and,

Whereas, The only solution for the situation, is the development of a united front by the workers through the amalgamation of the various trades unions so that there will remain only one union for each industry; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor take the necessary action toward bringing about the required solidarity within the ranks of Organized Labor, and that as a first step in this direction that the various International Unions be called into conference for the purpose of arranging to amalgamate all the unions in the respective industries into single organizations, each of which shall cover any industry.

* * *

Labor Needs More of Its Own Publications

Often we find that labor's critics and detractors furnish the most weighty evidence of the effectiveness of Organized Labor in its efforts to protect the interests of its members and especially so when they are giving utterance to opinions in private, or in such a way that it will not likely come to the notice of the members of Organized Labor. The same thing holds good in reference to their opinions on labor's publications.

A case of this kind occurred recently; a writer in the "Annalist," a financial magazine, credited the opposition of the railroad employes to the road's reduction of pay, conditions, etc., to the official publications of their organizations. This opinion was of course intended for the benefit of the financiers, he said:

"The several unions of the 2,000,000 railway workers publish newspapers resembling what are called 'house organs' or trade papers or bank circulars. They have only a limited circulation, but they make votes that are reliable on election day, which is more than can be said for more widely circulated journals appealing to more variegated tastes and not able to control the suffrages of their leaders. If any one wishes to know why railroad workers are so stubborn in their anti-railway views it is necessary to make some little journeys into some of the union publications."

Of course, this writer, catering to the views of the financiers, calls it "stubbornness in their anti-railway views," instead of saying more accurately, united in opposition to the railroads' present policy of unfairness towards their employes. It is well that they have these champions of their rights, few in number, though they are in comparison with the thousands of newspapers and magazines feeding anti-union propaganda to the public.

Labor needs more and still more of its own publications to defend its interests and inform its members of the problems confronting them as well as informing the public of the justness of their cause and their hopes and aspirations for the future. In addition to increasing and strengthening the classes of publications we now have, we believe the time is near when it will not only be found desirable, but possible, to start daily papers in many of our large cities, if these are started on an economic but efficient basis, and serve their readers with the unbiased news of the day in an effective reliable way, and with a broad constructive labor policy they should prove successful and fill a long felt want. In the meantime we should zealously support all of the publications we have at present.

* * *

The Psychology of Propaganda

"Propaganda" is a word often in our mouths and still oftener in print since the beginning of the war. It is used commonly with a bad implication, but of course a good cause may be advanced in this way as well as an evil one. Why propaganda succeeds and how it may be fought when it is objectionable are questions discussed by Prof. Edward K. Strong, Jr., in "The Scientific Monthly" (Utica, N. Y.). An interesting phenomenon of the last few years, Professor Strong thinks, has been the unanimity with which millions of men and women have conformed in their thinking and in their actions to what certain leaders wanted. Vast sums have been raised for all sorts of agencies. Citizens of the United States consented to universal conscription, cut down their daily use of sugar, closed their factories on certain days, and went without gasoline for their autos voluntarily and enthusiastically. To an extraordinary degree men and women in nearly all countries have co-operated in programs necessitating radical changes in their every-day life; and they have done so in response to suggestions presented in skilfully conducted propaganda.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

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FRANK DUFFY
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GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
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Second District, D. A. POST
416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3536 Wyoming St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 Merchants National Bank Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

We are continuously having numerous complaints that members are not receiving our official Journal, "The Carpenter," and upon investigation we find that in most cases it arises from the fact that the only address submitted to the General Office is "General Delivery," and when sent this way, and not called for, the Postmaster sends same back to this General Office at quite an expense.

We must therefore insist that the Financial Secretaries of each and every Local get the correct street address of every member of his Local in good standing who does not receive the Journal, and submit same to the General Office

Financial Secretaries will also take into consideration that it is necessary to call attention on those same blanks to the names of members who are suspended and granted clearance so that their names can be erased from the mailing list in the town or city in which their Local is located. If sufficient blanks are not furnished at any time, our attention should be called to same and they will be promptly forwarded.

We must also insist that the Financial Secretaries obtain the same information from all members newly initiated and admitted on clearance, together with those who have changed their address, and forward same to the General Office on the blanks furnished for that purpose each and every month.

We also desire to call attention to the fact that it is not necessary to furnish each and every month a complete roster of your membership, and their addresses, only changes in same being necessary.

By carrying out the foregoing instructions you will not only assist this General Office in facilitating the delivery of our official Journal, "The Carpenter," but you will do a favor to the membership at large.

NOTICE

In compliance with Section 13, Paragraph E, of our General Constitution, the statistics which should be published in the August issue of "The Carpenter" has not been received at this office from our Recording Secretaries, but just as soon as we receive the necessary data a supplement will be issued and forwarded to all our Local Unions.

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

New Locals Chartered

Staugern Falls, Ont., Can. (Carpenters and Millwrights.)

Delano, Cal.	Stanford, Conn.
Watts, Cal.	Oklahoma City, Okla.
Barnesboro, Pa.	Slaton City, Tex.
Westwood, N. J.	Rusk, Tex.

Total, 9 Local Unions.

McKeesport Boom in Building Sets Record for City

McKeesport, Pa., is experiencing a building boom that probably never has been exceeded in the city's history. During the first six months of 1922, 309 building permits were issued through the office of the city engineer, the estimated value of the work, mostly residences, being $1,041,428. The permits included remodeling several downtown structures.

A Product That Appeals To the Housewife

A product that is finding ready sale with the housewife has just been put on the market by the American Floor Surfacing Machine Company, Toledo, O., whose floor scraping machines have been found so successful by floor surfacing and general contractors. This is the "American High Speed" Floor Waxing and Polishing Machine which was designed especially for waxing, polishing and scrubbing in private homes. Larger machines are also manufactured for use in hospitals and large public buildings.

The "American High Speed" Machine is power driven, with a 1-5 horse power electric motor that is full ball bearing throughout and weighs thirty-five pounds. This machine works as easily as a vacuum cleaner and in much the same fashion. It is easily rolled from room to room by means of the rubber tired truck wheels which are raised or lowered by a slight movement of the foot. The machine is solidly built to give good, efficient service and yet does not tire the operator. Scratching of woodwork and furniture is prevented by a rubber bumper guard. It is a simple operation, also, to change the polishing brush to a scrubbing brush.

Such a machine would be an excellent one for the general contractor or carpenter to own, for it would be of great service in preparing a house or building for occupancy. Several enterprising contractors in recent months have bought "American High Speed" Waxing and Polishing Machines and are renting them out to housekeepers who need such a machine but do not care to purchase one.

The Altered World

By John L. Stoddard.

The old, old days, the old, old ways!
I see them, phantom-like and sweet,
Beyond the dark, absymal gulf
That now hath opened at my feet

Those dear old days, those sweet old ways!
Few now can read of them unmoved;
But what must they not mean to those
Who in them have both lived and loved!

Familiar, happy, peaceful scene,
Which seem, alas, so long ago,
Ye are as absent from this age
As last year's melted drifts of snow.

Today's raw, garish light reveals,
Instead of order, lawless strife—
A sickening insecurity
Of home, of property, of life.

In place of rulers who at least
Were honest, well-disposed and just,
Coarse, greedy hordes, made money mad,
Now trample values into dust.

Unlearned, untrained, unfit to rule,
Their clever chiefs their coffers fill,
While specious promises and lies
Induce their dupes to do their will.

"Why work?" they ask. "Your hour has come!
What men have earned and now possess
Is yours by right; seize, loot, enjoy
Till" . . . earth becomes a wilderness.

For in their wreck-strwen wastes
Of squandered fortune, ruined lands,
Where famished fools perceive at last
That wealth comes not to idle hands.

A mad, mad world! Ideals gone,
God scoffed at, morals disavowed,
Art beggered, mental work ill paid,
And jeered at by the vulgar crowd!

Dear old-time days, sweet old-time ways!
I let this vile new world rush by;
Amid your pleasures I have lived,
Amid your memories will I die.

There's always a reason for the morning after the night before.

Why is it that so many trade unionists lose their nerve, so loudly extolled in the meeting room, when they fail to demand the Union Label when making purchases?

Correspondence

Ladies' Auxiliary Union No. 78

itor, "The Carpenter":

I was greatly interested in the communication published from the Tulare, lifornia Auxiliary and I take this opportunity of bringing before the other uxiliaries the activities of the Port nester Auxiliary and sincerely hope it ll encourage other Auxiliaries to greatthings.

At the time we were chartered we had membership of 10 and can now boast a total of 24, and increasing rapidly. ir meetings are held twice a month, expt in the very warm weather, when ey are held but once a month. They e well attended at all times for the ason it has been our aim to make them teresting. Following the meeting we ually serve refreshments and our husnds and friends participate in a soal evening.

A whist party was held at the last ssion, the prizes were provided for by ie members of L. U. No. 78, such as it glass for the women, silk scarfs and lts and other appropriate prizes for the en. Many of the women donated eces of art work, which were chanced f at these affairs from which a conderable sum was realized.

I would not want to create the impression that all our energies are exended on social affairs, for this is not ie purpose for which we organized. Our rst aim is to improve the true union pirit and to patronize our friends, and ducate the husbands of the wage earnrs to demand Union Labeled goods.

In conclusion I want to advise our eaders that the rapid progress made by nis young Auxiliary is due, to a great xtent, to the loyal support received at ll times from the members of Carpenrs' L. U. No. 77, who are always interested in our reports of progress and s a reward for their efforts, we are now ontemplating a picnic in the near uture.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

MRS. ALICE LOBGER, Secy.
Ladies' Auxiliary Union No. 78.

Look For the Label

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We are continually in receipt of requests for information from our host of friends wishing to be set right as to Union Labeled cigarettes and tobacco.

In reply to the many questions, will say that "Dill's Best," and all the Dill's goods, "Central Union," "Epicure," and all of the United States' goods, "Edgeworth," and all the Larus & Brothers' goods, including "Relu" and "Jumbo" cigarettes, do not bear the Label, and therefore not Union Made goods.

We do not regard any tobacco or cigarettes Union Made unless they bear the Label on the package. Many of our friends ask us certain brands that they have been told are Union Made. When you want to be certain that a brand is Union Made, see that the Label is on the package the dealer hands you in exchange for your good money. When the Label is in evidence, you know you are right, and can so convince your challenger by showing him the actual Label and the word of the dealer, who wishes to sell what he has in stock, as a rule, has little interest in what is Union Made and what is not. To be sure you are right, look for the Label and see that it is on what you buy.

There is a world of satisfaction in knowing that you are right.

Fraternally yours,
TOBACCO WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION.
W. R. Walden, Pres.
E. Lewis Evans, Sec.-Treas.

Indorsing the Label of the Upholsterers' International Union

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, held in Cincinnati, O., June 8-9, 1922, adopted the following resolution, which is communicated to the affiliated International Unions, Central Labor Bodies and Union Label Sections in accordance with the instructions contained therein:

Whereas, The materials used by some employers in the making of upholstered

furniture, couches, mattresses and cushions, are not always new or sterilized, and,

Whereas, Some of the hair, cotton or felt used in the upholstery shops comes out of discarded mattresses, some of which have been used in sick rooms and hospitals, and,

Whereas, The Union Label is a symbol of sanitary conditions and living wages. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor go on record as indorsing the Label of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America, and strongly urge the purchasing public to see that the Label is attached to upholstered furniture, couches, mattresses and cushions when making such purchase.

With best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JOHN J. MANNING.

Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department.

A Progressive Thinker

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Toilers rights, equal the public's; big business is thoroughly organized, capitol is putting millions of dollars in the elections. Wall Street is running the political end of politics.

Our policies are framed by big business and then voted on by the toilers. "Strikes in which public peace has been threatened, usually have been strikes in which the employers have created the breach of peace by the use of thugs, armed guards and detectives."

Labor has no desire to cause inconvenience to the public of which it is a part. The right to strike must be and will be maintained not only as a measure of self defense and self advancement, but as a measure necessary to public progress. "The strike has won its right to a post of honor among the institutions of free civilization and the temporary inconvenience it has caused is but small price to pay for the permanent benefits it has brought."

A. G. BLODGETT.

1238 S. 13th St. Omaha, Neb.

Prison Contract Brooms

Editor, "The Carpenter.":

During the past year vacuum cleaners and other sweeping utensils have replaced the broom to a surprising extent.

Prison broom contractors have increased and while the convicts enrich these unfair contractors the free worker in the broom industry has worked but half time; as a consequence our members are all in a bad financial condition and consequently our organization has suffered and as an organization we are in bad condition.

If we could stimulate the demand for the label it would be of immense benefit to our members and also increase the numbers in our organization.

Two thousand dozen brooms are manufactured by convict labor every day. The firms having contracts work their plants every day and as sale has been slow on brooms the prison contractor has cut prices to below what free labor can manufacture for.

If you will aid us by giving this letter space in your Journal I am sure it will be of great assistance to us and assure you that it will be very highly appreciated.

Thanking you for any aid that you may give, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

WILL R. BOYER,

Sec.-Treas., International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union.

Information Wanted

Wm. A. Skiles, who is shown in the accompanying cut, formerly a member of Local 541. Washington, Pa., was last

heard from in March of the present year. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts kindly address Mrs. W. A. Skiles, 344 W. Chestnut St., Washington, Pa.

* * *

Jean Pierre Ruppert, formerly a member of Local 2155 of Brooklyn, N. Y., he is 47 years old, 6 ft. high, weighs about 270 pounds, and has a large wart

on face. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts kindly communicate with Mrs. J. P. Ruppert, Foxlair Camp, North Creek, N. Y.

* * *

Michael Golden, 48 years, 5 ft. 8 in., weighs 150 pounds, medium build, black hair, blue eyes, fair complexion. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts kindly notify Mrs. Katherine Golden, 1247 Ridge Ave., Evanston, Ill.

A Crazy Recitation

It was midnight on the ocean.
Not a street car was in sight;
The sun was shining brightly,
And it rained all day that night.
It was evening and the rising sun
Was setting in the west;
The fishes in the pine trees
Were cuddled in their nest.

'Twas a summer day in winter,
The snow was raining fast,
A barefoot girl with shoes on
Was sitting on the grass.
The rain was pouring downward,
The moon was shining bright,
And everything that you could see
Was hidden out of sight.

While the organ peeled potatoes,
Lard was rendered by the choir;
While the sexton rang the dish rag,
Some one set the church on fire.
"Holy smoke!" the parson shouted,
And the poor guy lost his hair;
Now his head is just like Heaven,
For there is no parting there.

—Ex.

New Type of Copper Shingle To Be Distributed By the Glidden Co.

The Glidden Company has just closed a contract with the Anaconda Copper Mining Company through one of its subsidiaries, whereby The Glidden Company and its affiliated companies will have the selling rights on Anaconda roofings throughout the United States.

The building trade will be particularly interested in The Anaconda Copper Mining Company's recently invented copper shingle that can be supplied in such colors as autumn red, russet brown, emerald green, peacock blue, verdi green, blue green and olive green without the necessity of painting.

Anaconda also has invented and patented a ductile zinc shingle made along the same general line for use on less expensive building operations.

These Anaconda products will soon be availabel through all the distributing units of The Glidden Company and its associated companies throughout the country.

The Glidden Company has arranged through the Anaconda Products Company for the exclusive manufacturing rights to Anaconda Lead in Oil. This also is a new product made by the electrolytic process and is experiencing a large demand.

Facts

(By Godfrey.)

We are rapidly getting back to "normalcy," low wages and high prices.

Congress will soon pass a protective tariff, "whadda ya mean" protect?

There is no profiteering, the poor retailers have to pay 10c a pound for beef and they only get 35c a pound for it.

All honor to West Virginia, millions for persecution, but not one cent for tribute, to her creditors.

The W. Md. Ry. should double track, one for general business, the other to haul "scabs" on.

It takes fifty white collar men and four dirt rustlers to build a mile of hard road, some of the white collar men have to be imported from China.

The farm bloc aims to raise the price of hides and reduce the price of gasoline.

Two Congressmen from each state would be too many.

Get Busy

Have you brought a new member into the union during the past sixty days, or, have you encouraged some fellow who has been falling behind in his dues to pay up his indebtedness to his Local Union? How long ago is it since you solicited and was successful in getting a new member into the union? If you have not done this, if you have just plugged aloong, paying your dues and growling when on the outside, you are not the right kind of a union man. Leaving all the work to the officers is not fair. Remember, the union is yours as much as it is the officers'. Remember, if the union goes out of business you will be the one to suffer. The employers have some trouble in reducing the wages of their employes when organized. They are not always successful in doing so. But amongst unorganized men and women, they are not even consulted about a reduction and reductions are put into effect every ninety days without the least consideration as to the needs of the workers.—Teamsters' Journal.

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A Few of the Subjects Covered

Carpentry (including everything from the raw timber and tools to the trimming and turning over to the owner)—Stair Building—Steel Square—Plastering and Painting—Mechanical Drawing—Blue Print Reading—Architectural Drawing—Sheet Metal Work—Building Superintendence—Underwriters' Requirements—Heating and Ventilating—Steam and Hot Water Fitting—Sanitary Appliances—Water Supply—Drainage and Venting—Domestic Hot Water Supply—Hardware—Estimating—Contracts and Specifications—Legal Relations—Building Code—General Index and Review Questions and Index to each volume.

AMERICAN Technical Society

Dept. G-366 Chicago

Please send me the five volume Cyclopedia of Carpentry & Contracting by express collect. I will send you $2.80 in 7 days and $3.00 each month until $19.80 is paid or I will send the books back at your expense and will owe you nothing.

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Please fill out all of these lines.

Casual Comment

Organization is the keynote of the hour. Organize continually and always keep in mind the 500,000 we are after.

* * *

No one pays much attention now days to the 5 to 4 vagaries of the Supreme Court, except in the amazement they create. But a recent ruling that baseball is not an article of commerce is amusing.

* * *

The amusing part comes when it is remembered the same Supreme Court has held that energy expended by a member of the Musicians' Union is an article of commerce and subject to the regulations of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

* * *

This was done when the Court threw out the Clayton Law, declaring the labor of a human being was not an article of commerce. Some consistency!

* * *

The whole history of the present depression furnishes further evidence that our country is much more successful in planning "one-smile-a-day" campaigns and in sounding the note of business optimism than in attending to the problem of unemployment.

* * *

It's rather queer that the United States Supreme Court can deny the rights of 34 states to regulate railroad rates, but upholds states' rights when it comes to exploiting child labor. The lives of children don't amount to much, but the profits of railroads do.

* * *

A mine operator near Madera, Penn., has notified his striking miners that he does not hold them responsible for the strike and in return for their loyalty in the past and in an effort to help them over their unemployment, the rents of their homes will be reduced 50 per cent and every employe will be allotted a garden plot. Will wonders never cease?

* * *

If a labor union can be sued, as was decided by the United States Supreme Court in the Coronado case, then it can also sue. If a labor union can sue, then there is no good reason why it should not utilize the law and the courts for the protection of itself, its members and their welfare against oppression, damage or outrage. It's a poor rule that don't work both ways.

* * *

The crying need of the American labor movement at this time is a news gathering agency, which will accurately, and as completely as possible, cover the labor field and leave editorializing to the editors or to the writers of special articles who make no pretense of being other than partisians.

* * *

Secretary Hoover claims the Government has no power to keep coal prices down. Of course, it hasn't. All the Government can keep down is wages. For further information consult the awards of the Railway Labor Board.

* * *

As near as we understand it, the Supreme Court believes Congres has the power to protect war babies like the dye interests, but protecting children of the working class is another matter.

* * *

The difference between rumor and fact is that the Government hears that coal prices are being increased and those who pay the bills are sure of it.

* * *

Congress has failed to meet the responsibility placed upon it by the great war. It has proved its inefficiency in a great crisis. It has proved that only those who are well-to-do or control great interests can induce Congress to listen. 'Tis sad but true.

* * *

The Ship Subsidy Bill will turn over to big business three and a half billions of dollars worth of property for a consideration of two hundred million and the purchasers will be given 15 years in which to pay. Ford's offer for Muscle Shoals means that the Government will get back every cent it has put into the project. Ship subsidy great all right; Ford's offer is all wrong?

* * *

To secure "can't strike" laws, the political and editorial parrots of privilege talk of the public's welfare. This, of course, is incorrect. Privilege, true to its history, is only interested in its own

welfare. It exploits the public and has robbed the people of every natural resource.

* * *

The Studebaker Corporation, an automobile manufacturing concern, it is reported, cleared $4,069,072 profit in the first three months of this year. The company is operating under reduced wages.

* * *

The actions of some judges leads one to believe that the only thing they see wrong with the theory of the "Divine Right of Kings" is that the word "judge" should be substituted for "king."

* * *

Whenever a considerable group of wage earners voluntarily suspend work to enforce better living conditions stern demand is made that "industry function."

* * *

But no demand has been made upon the profiteers who, under the name of the so-called open shop are seeking to destroy Organized Labor and pauperize the wage earners.

* * *

Recognition is due Mexico and American labor's demand is both timely and just.

* * *

Two years ago Governor Allen aspired to the presidency of the United States and today he is being discouraged in even getting the nomination for representative to the Legislature from his home County. How the mighty hath fallen!

* * *

As compared with the general downward trend of wages, the price of life's necessities, by some peculiar influence, seems to be able to set at defiance all the laws of God and man.

* * *

Did you ever notice that every time the workers get a little more pay, there is somebody always ready to take it away from them, so that in the end the advance in wages was of no benefit? This "somebody" is the middleman, and to eliminate him it is necessary to cooperate.

* * *

Since the United States Railroad Labor Board reduced wages because of the lower cost of living, it is comforting to read the announcement that the American Woolen Company has advanced the price of clothing material from 10c to 30c a yard.

* * *

The Supreme Court of North Carolina, one of the states where little children are denied education and herded in cotton mills to sweat out profit for millionaires, has decided that "public schools are not a public necessity."

* * *

Did you ever go fishing? You have to humor your fish. First one kind of bait, then another. Lots of long waiting, times when they won't do anything but nibble. Often you have to give them plenty of line. The same tactics and patience are needed when you are fishing for new members.

* * *

The American Federation of Labor demonstrated that it doesn't intend to play the part of a sheep and stupidly wait to be slaughtered, when it decided to establish a legal department in Washington and employ the best legal talent possible.

* * *

No advance has ever been made by the workers at any time in the history of the world that the unorganized have been responsible for! They are the inarticulate mass that must be dragged up whenever an advance is made.

* * *

The estate left by William Rockefeller is estimated at $20,000,000. A wage earner making, say, $50 a week and by beating his landlord and the grocer and wearing rummage sale clothes and by putting half of his wages away he would have the same amount in 154,000 years. That is the way all the great financiers say they get rich—start today.

* * *

It makes one gasp for breath when one reads the latest financial reports in the columns of the press, that a billion dollar steel trust is to take over fourteen of the biggest independent steel corporations in this country. Oh, well, these financial giants can't take their gold with them when they die, and if they did it would only melt.

* * *

Some writers in holding a brief for the "open shop" prove statistically that the "closed shop" is the better. We refer specifically to the article under the caption "Our Position Proven," which appears in this issue.

Our Last General Convention

recommended that we

Advertise Our Label More Extensively

In pursuance with instructions of the Twentieth General Convention, that intensive advertising of the Union Label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be inaugurated, and the appreciation of the fact that continuous and cumulative publicity is the best asset, we have concluded that no better medium could be employed than HIGH GRADE

PLAYING CARDS

(Illustration below)

We want to get the advertising of our Label in hundreds of thousands of homes, as well as clubs, etc.

It is an indisputable fact that a dependable grade of playing cards with "ad" on back, carries the message of PUBLICITY — not for a day—but IMPRESSIVELY and for indefinite period.

With our four hundred thousand members to use and distribute the advertisement that these cards carry, wonderful results will be achieved.

You won't have to apologize for the quality of the Brotherhood playing cards.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
SEE THAT THIS LABEL APPEARS
UNION MADE
ON ALL WOOD PRODUCTS
ON ALL WOOD PRODUCTS
UNION MADE
SEE THAT THIS LABEL APPEARS
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

The cards will be furnished in either (or both) **regular** and **pinochle** decks.

Local Unions are urged to carry a supply of cards on hand to meet demands at all times.

We hope our entire membership will interest themselves in seeing that their friends use Brotherhood cards.

There is but a small percentage of people who don't use playing cards for innocent amusement, hence the opportunity is big for advertising our Label through this medium.

The Price Is Forty-five Cents Per Deck

(Regular and Pinochle)

and please bear in mind that we are furnishing a grade of cards fully commensurate with the price. The General Office sells the cards at less than cost.

Send orders, accompanied by remittance, to

FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Trade Notes

Carpenters Meet October 13th

The First Annual Convention of the Illinois State Carpenters' Council will convene at Rockford, on Friday, October 13, 1922. The meeting will last three days and over a hundred delegates are expected to attend.

W. K. Brown of Peoria is Chairman and will preside over the meeting. Louis Bullinger of Bloomington is Secretary-Treasurer. Forty-two Locals are affiliated at this time comprising a membership of 8,000 journeymen.

Reports from Locals indicate that work is fair and at one point, Springfield, there is an actual shortage of carpenters.

* * *

Spring Valley, New York, District Council advises that the strike of L. U. No. 389 of Tuxedo and L. U. No. 1162 of Suffern, has been won and all the contractors, except one, has signed an agreement. The Tuxedo Local won their demand for an increase in wages of from $6 to $8 a day and the Suffern Local held the $8 which the contractors wanted reduced to $6. The Builders' Association in that district has been forced out of existence and the contractors have signed up individually.

* * *

Large contractors in Springfield, Mass., have granted the demand of organized carpenters that wages be increased from 85c to $1 an hour.

Foreign Labor Notes

British employers agreed to suspend their lockout of union machinists. Nearly 500,000 men are affected.

* * *

It is estimated that 3,500,000 working days were lost in Great Britain in March owing to labor disputes involving 280,000 workers, the principal disputes being in the engineering and shipbuilding industries.

* * *

The Holland States General has passed a new law modifying the Labor Act, increasing the time of labor 1½ hours daily, or to 48 hours weekly.

By a vote of 99,000 to 46,000, representatives of 47 British engineering unions whose 600,000 workers have been locked out since May 1, decided to accept the employers' terms.

* * *

In Belgium women have been employed in the railway, postal and telegraph service since 1882.

* * *

Women physicians in Japan, although rare, have been remarkably successful in their practice.

* * *

The weaving of cotton, one of the chief industries of Corea, is mostly carried on by the country women at home.

* * *

There is hardly any kind of manual labor that Finnish women will not turn their hands to. It is a common sight in that country to see them working as stone masons and carpenters.

* * *

The Polish Diet has enacted a law requiring an annual vacation of two weeks with pay for all industrial workers.

* * *

The threatened lockout of operatives in the British cotton spinning trade to the number of 140,000 has been averted. The dispute was over the action of the workers at Royton and Middleton in the Oldham district, who were on strike against a new wage cut, the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation deciding to lock out the other workers unless the strikers returned. The men have returned to work.

Today

Yesterday's gone—it was only a dream;
Of the past there is naught but remembrance.
Tomorrow's a vision thrown on Hope's screen.
A will-o'-the-wisp, a mere semblance.

This moment my past and my future I form;
I may make them whatever I choose
By the deeds and the acts that I now perform.
By the words and the thoughts that I use.

So I fear not the future nor mourn o'er the past
For I do all I'm able today.
Living each present moment as though 'twere my last;
Perhaps it is! Who knows? Who shall say?

—Exchange.

Watch Your Step

Every minute twenty-one persons meet with accidents.

Every minute five of these injured persons die.

Twenty-one in a minute, sixty minutes in an hour, twenty-four hours in a day, three hundred sixty-five days in a year.

We are not going to figure that out for you. It will be very much more impressive if you do it for yourselves. And the result will amaze you.

Safety first! Be careful!

Ingersoll On Labor Problem

Capital has always claimed, and claims the right to combine. Manufacturers meet and determine prices, even in spite of the great law of supply and demand. Have the laborers the same right to consult and combine? The rich meet in the bank, the clubhouse or parlor. Workingmen, when they combine gather in the street. All the organized forces of society are against them. Capital has the Army and Navy, the legislative, judicial and executive departments. When the rich combine it is for the purpose of exchanging ideas. When the poor combine it is a conspiracy. If they act in concert, if they really do something, it is a mob. If they defend themselves, it is treason. How is it that the rich control the Departments of the Government? In this country the political power is equally divided among men. There are certainly more poor than there are rich. Why should the rich control? Why should not the laborers combine for the purpose of controlling the executive, legislative and judicial departments. Will they ever find out how powerful they are?

In every country there is a satisfied class —too satisfied to care. The satisfied class asks no questions and answers none. They believe the world is as it should be. All reformers are simply disturbers of peace. When they talk low they should not be listened to; when they talk loud they should be suppressed.

The truth is today what it always will be—those who feel are the ones who think. A cry comes from the oppressed, from the hungry, from the down-trodden, from the unfortunates, from the men who despair and from the women who weep. There are times when mendicants become a flag under which the noblest and bravest battle for right.

It is impossible for a man with a good heart to be satisfied with the world as it now is. No one can truly enjoy what he earns—what he knows to be his own—knowing that millions of his fellow men are in misery and want. When we think of the famished we feel that it is almost heartless to eat. To meet the ragged and the shivering makes one almost ashamed to be well dressed and warm—one feels their bodies.—Robert G. Ingersoll.

Jere L. Sullivan Says:

"Whenever you become tired of listening to members boast about the number of new members they have induced to become members of your Local Union you may be in a fair way to becoming inoculated with the organizing bug.

"A sure method of preventing boasting in your presence, is to be able to match the record made by the other fellow. The first and necessary step is to obtain from the Secretary the required application forms, the next move is to locate your prospect and begin peeling off convincing language—the kind that sells the goods."

"Safety Last"

Lies slumbering here one William Lake; heard the bell, but had no brake.

At fifty miles drove Olie Pidd; he thought he would not skid, but he did.

At ninety miles drove Eddie Shawn, the motor stopped but "Ed" kept on.

Here he sleeps, one Johnnie Fonker; he rounded a turn without a honker.

Down in the creek sleeps Jerry Bass: the bridge was narrow, he tried to pass.

Beneath this stone sleeps William Raines; ice on the hill, he had no chains.

Here lies the body of William Jay; who died maintaining his right of way.

Here rests the remains of Percival Saap; he drove his machine with a girl in his lap.

Money spent by trade unionists for non-union goods or for non-union labor of any kind gives aid and comfort to the "open shoppers."

* * *

Benjamin Franklin said: "Gain may be temporary and uncertain, but expense is constant and certain." Buy Thrift Stamps and W. S. S.

Craft Problems

SEVEN PROBLEMS FOR PRACTICE IN FRAMING ROOFS OF EQUAL PITCH

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek.)
(School of Science and Technology, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

(Reprint From "A Practical Course in Roof Framing;
T. J. Drake & Co., Publishers, Chicago, Ill.)

(Continued From August Issue.)

Specifications

PROBLEM No. 4

Hip and valley rafters, ¾ in. by 1¼ in.

Common and jack rafters, ⅜ in. by ⅞ in.

Ridge, ⅜ in. by 1⅛ in.

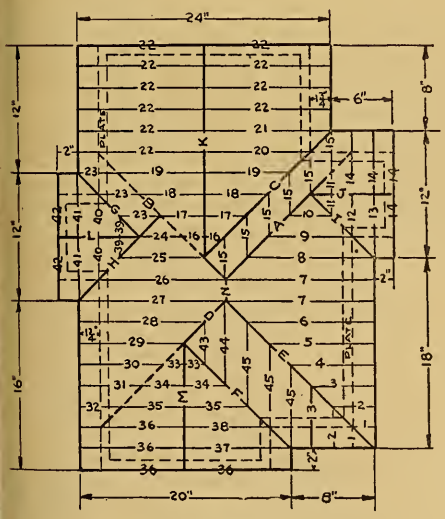


FIG. XIV

Projection, 1¾ in.

Facia, ⅝ in.

Plancher level to plate level, 1⅝ in.

Pitch, 11 in. rise in 1 ft. (11-24 pitch).

Dimensions (see plan, Fig. 14).

Rafters spaced 2 in. on centers

In framing the main rafters run hips A and B and D from ridge N to the plate, giving support for valleys C, F, H and I. Run valley H from facia line to hip B. Hip rafter B should be backed the entire length on one side and the backing stopped at the intersection of valley H on the other side, beginning from ridge N. A should be backed the entire length on one side and on the other side the backing should begin at ridge N and stop at the intersection of valley I. Hip D should be backed the entire length on one side and on the other side the backing should begin at ridge N and stop at the intersection of valley F.

To Assemble the Roof.—Assemble the rafters as shown in the elevations. Figs. 15 and 16. Set up ridge N first, supported by hips A, B, D and E. Then valley C and ridge K, supported by a pair of No. 22 commonrafters. Then valley H and G, and ridge L, supported by a pair of No. 42 common rafters. Then valley I and ridge J, supported by a pair of No. 14 common rafters, and lastly valley F and ridge M, supported by a pair of No. 36 common rafters.

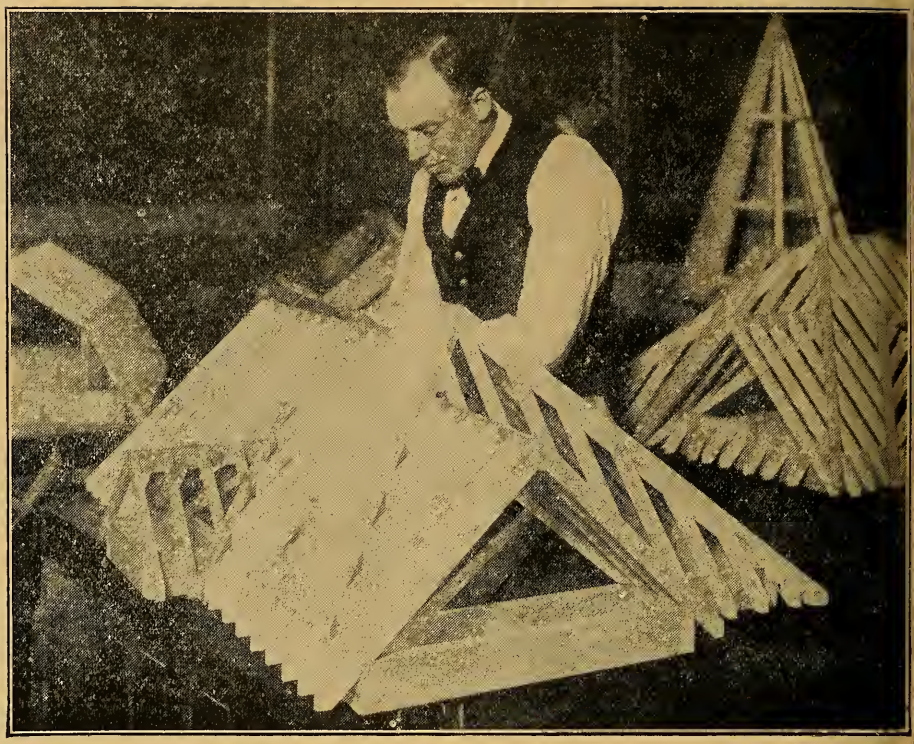


Fig. 15

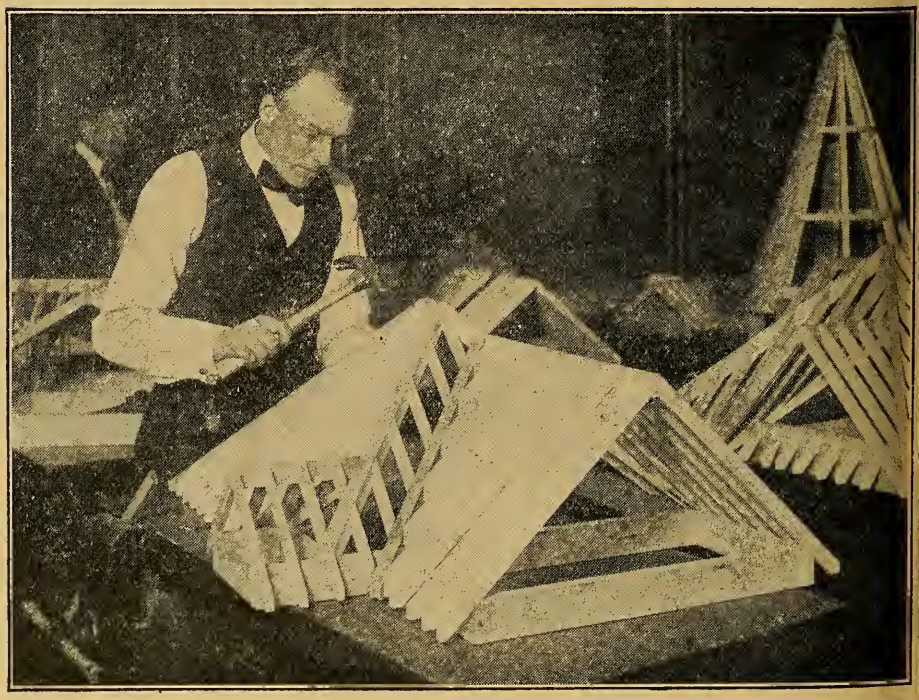


Fig. 16

RUNS AND LENGTHS OF RAFTERS USED IN FRAMING
PROBLEM NO. 4—11-24 PITCH

No. of Rafters	Quantity of Rafters	Runs	Lengths	Kind of Rafters
1	1 pair	2' 0"	2' 8½"	Jack rafters
2	1 "	4' 0"	5' 5⅛"	" "
3	1 "	6' 0"	8' 1⅝"	" "
4	1	8' 0"	10' 10¼"	" "
5	1	10' 0"	13' 6¾"	" "
6	1	12' 0"	16' 3⅝"	" "
7	2	14' 0"	18' 11⅞"	" "
8	1	12' 0"	16' 3⅝"	" "
9	1	8' 0"	10' 10¼"	Cripple rafters
10	1	4' 0"	5' 5⅛"	" "
11	1 pair	2' 0"	2' 8½"	Jack rafters
12	1	4' 0"	5' 5⅛"	" "
13	1	6' 0"	8' 1⅝"	" "
14	4	6' 0"	8' 1⅝"	Common rafters
15	6	4' 0"	5' 5⅛"	Cripple rafters
16	1 pair	2' 0"	2' 8½"	Jack rafters
17	1 "	4' 0"	5' 5⅛"	" "
18	1 "	6' 0"	8' 1⅝"	" "
19	1 "	8' 0"	10' 10¼"	" "
20	1	10' 0"	13' 6¾"	" "
21	1	12' 0"	16' 3⅝"	" "
22	10	12' 0"	16' 3⅝"	Common rafters
23	3	4' 0"	5' 5⅛"	Cripple rafters
24	1	4' 0"	5' 5⅛"	" "
25	1	8' 0"	10' 10¼"	" "
26	1	12' 0"	16' 3⅝"	" "
27	1	14' 0"	18' 11⅞"	Jack rafters
28	1	12' 0"	16' 3⅝"	" "
29	1	10' 0"	13' 6¾"	" "
30	1	8' 0"	19' 10¼"	" "
31	1	6' 0"	8' 1⅝"	" "
32	1	4' 0"	5' 5⅛"	" "
33	1 pair	2' 0"	2' 8½"	" "
34	1 "	4' 0"	5' 5⅛"	" "
35	1 "	6' 0"	8' 1⅝"	" "
36	4	10' 0"	13' 6¾"	Common rafters
37	1	10' 0"	13' 6¾"	Jack rafters
38	1	8' 0"	10' 10¼"	" "
39	1 pair	2' 0"	2' 8½"	" "
40	1 "	4' 0"	5' 5⅛"	" "
41	1 pair	6' 0"	8' 1⅝"	Jack rafters
42	2	6' 0"	8' 1⅝"	Common rafters
43	1	4' 0"	5' 5⅛"	Jack rafters
44	1	6' 0"	8' 1⅝"	" "
45	3	6' 0"	8' 1⅝"	Cripple rafters
A	1	16' 11⅝"	20' 2¾"	Part hip and part val.
B	1	16' 11⅝"	20' 2¾"	Part hip and part val.
C	1	16' 11⅝"	20' 2¼"	Hip rafters
D	1	16' 11⅝"	20' 2¾"	Part hip and part val.
E	1	19' 9⅝"	23' 7⅛"	Hip rafters
F	1	14' 1¾"	16' 10¼"	Valley rafters
G	1	8' 5⅞"	10' 1⅜"	" "
H	1	11' 3¾"	13' 5 "	Part hip and part val.
I	1	8' 5⅞"	10' 1⅜"	Valley rafters
J	1	8' 0"	8' 0"	Ridge
K	1	20' 0"	20' 0"	"
L	1	8' 0"	8' 0"	"
M	1	12' 0"	12' 0"	"
N	1	2' 0"	2' 0"	"

Figures used on the steel square.—Common, jack and cripple rafters, 11 in. on tongue, 12 in. on blade. Mark on tongue for plumb cuts and on blade for level cuts. Top cut for jack and cripple rafters, 12 in. on tongue, 16¼ in. on blade. Mark on blade for top cut. Hip and valley rafters, 11 in. on tongue, 17 in. on blade. Mark

on tongue for plumb cuts and on blade for level cuts. Top cut for hip and valley rafters, 8½ in. on tongue and 10⅛ in. on blade. Mark on blade for top cut.

Specifications

PROBLEM No. 5

Plate, ⅞ in. by 2 in.

Hip and valley rafters, ¾ in. by 1¼ in.

Common and jack rafters, ⅜ in. by ⅞ in.

Ridge, ⅜ in. by 1⅛ in.

Projection, 2 in.

Facia, ⅝ in.

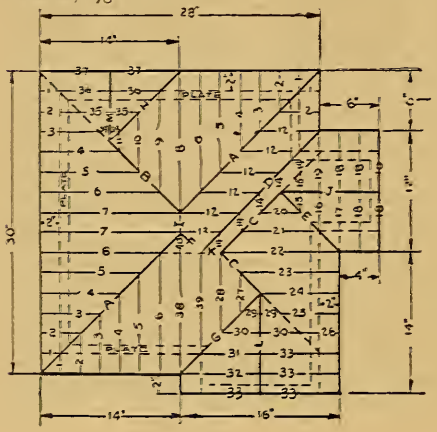


FIG XVII

Plancher level to plate level, 1¾ in.
Pitch 10 in. rise in 1 ft. (5-12 pitch)
Dimensions (see plan, Fig. 17).

Rafters spaced 2 in. on centers.

In framing the main rafters run hip B from the facia line to ridge I, giving support for valley H. Run hips C from ridge K to the wall line, giving support for valleys E and G. Run ridge K from the intersection of hips C to hip A, giving support for valley D and hip F. Hip B should be backed the entire length on one side and from ridge I to the intersection of valley H on the other side. One hip rafter marked C should be backed the entire length on one side and from ridge K to the intersection of valley E on the other side. The other hip marked C should be backed the entire length on one side and from ridge K to the intersection of valley G on the other side. Valley D should be backed the entire length on one side only.

To Assemble the Roof.—Assemble the rafters as shown in the elevations, Figs. 18 and 19. Set up ridge H first, supported by hips A and B. Then ridge K, supported by hips C. Then valley D and hip F. Then valley E and ridge J, supported by a pair of No. 18 common rafters. Then valley G and ridge L, supported by a pair of No. 23 common rafters, and lastly valley H and ridge M, supported by a pair of No. 37 common rafters.

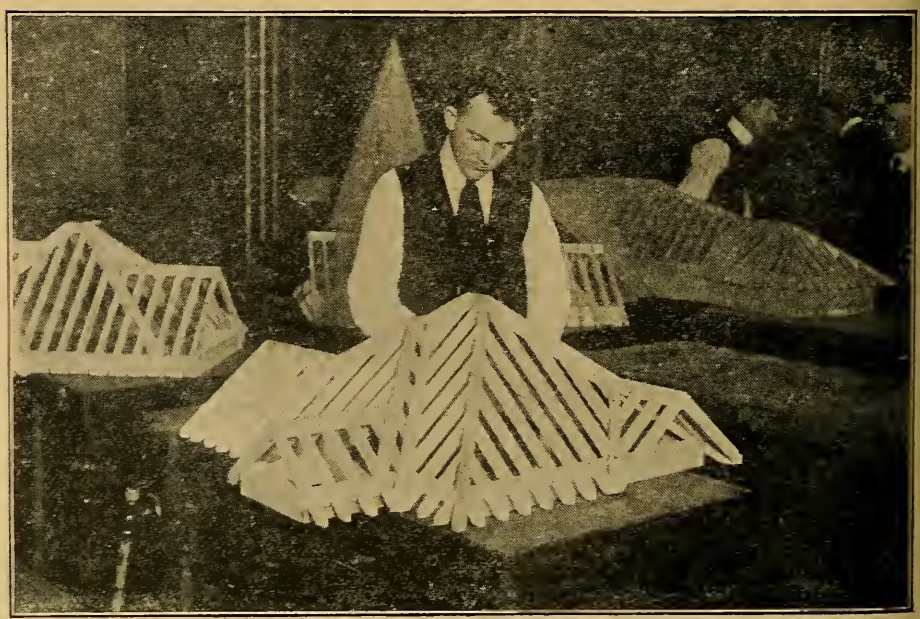
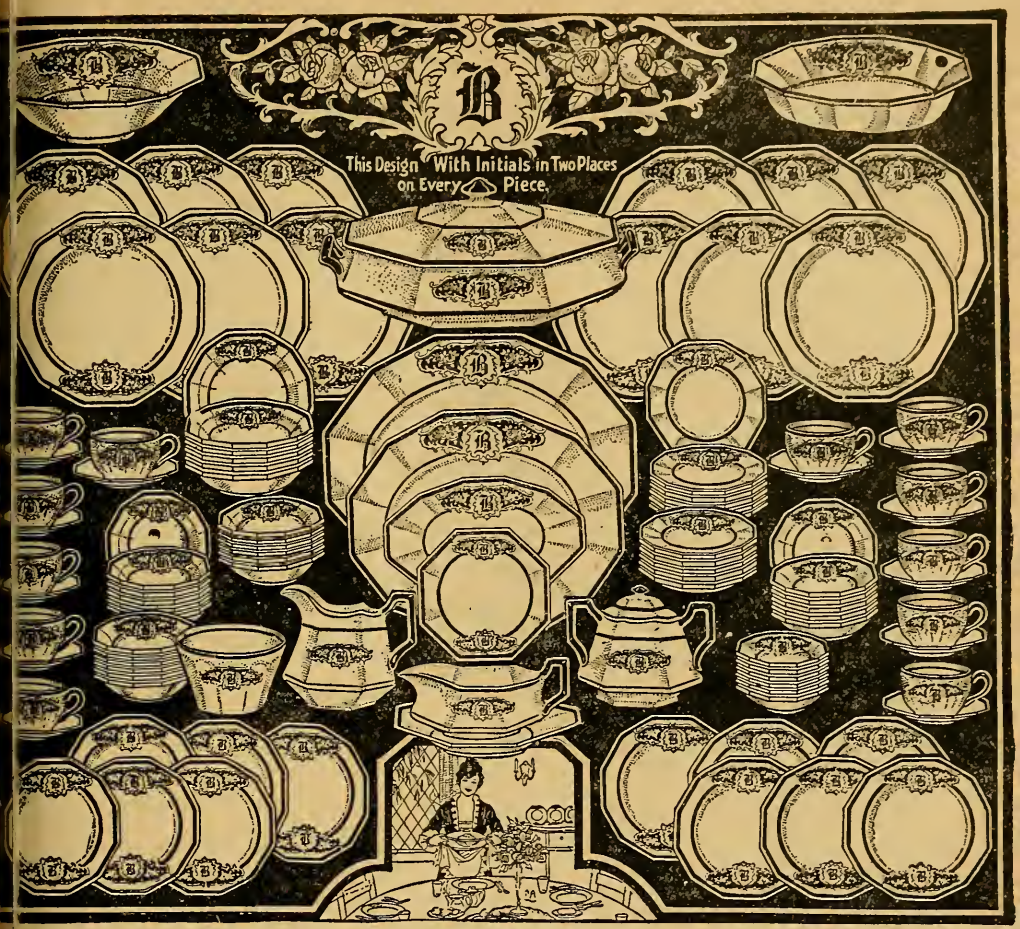


Fig. 18



perb 110-piece Set, with initplaces in wreath with 6-color ons on every piece and gold handles, consists of:
r Plates, 9 inches
fast Plates, 7 inches
12 Soup Plates, 7¾ inches
12 Cereal Dishes, 6 inches
12 Fruit Dishes, 6¼ inches
12 Individual Bread and Butter Plates, 6¼ inches
1 Platter, 13½ inches
1 Platter, 11¾ inches
1 Celery Dish, 8¾ inches
1 Sauce Boat Tray, 7¾ inches
1 Butter Plate, 6 inches
1 Vegetable Dish, 10½ inches, with lid (2 pieces)
1 Deep Bowl, 8¾ inches
1 Oval Baker, 9 inches
1 Small Deep Bowl, 5 inches
1 Gravy Boat, 7¼ inches
1 Creamer
1 Sugar Bowl with cover (2 pieces)

rs

Brings 110-Piece Gold Decorated Martha Washington Dinner Set

368-Page Book FREE

Send only $1 and we ship the full set—110 pieces. Use it 30 days. Then if not satisfied, return them and we refund your $1 and pay transportation charges both ways. If you keep them, take nearly a year to pay on easy terms.

Your Initial in 2 Places on Every Piece; 5-Color Floral Decorations and Gold

Wonderful artistic effect is given by the wreath and rich design surrounding the initial. Your initial appears in 2 places on every piece.

All Handles Covered with Gold

Every handle is covered with polished gold. Shipping weight about 90 lbs.

portant!
an guarantees that piece in this set is ely first quality—onds. This is a d or "open" patplacement pieces had of one for three Each piece wrapped e paper. Excellent to prevent breakShipped without

o. 324DDMA13. Bargain price, $32.85. Pay $1 now, $3 monthly.

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"Let Hartman Feather YOUR Nest"

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DEPT. 4686 CHICAGO, ILL.

I enclose $1.00. Send 110-piece Golden Martha Washington Dinner Set No. 324DDMA13. I am to have 30 days' free trial. If not satisfied, will ship it back and you will refund my $1.00 and pay transportation charges both ways. If I keep it, I will pay $3.00 per month until full price, $32.85, is paid. Title remains with you until final payment is made.

Name.....

Street Address.....

R. F. D.....Box No.....

Town.....State.....

State Your Occupation.....Color.....

Give Initial Wanted (Any One Letter).....

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

RUNS AND LENGTHS OF RAFTERS USED IN FRAMING

PROBLEM NO. 5—5-12 PITCH

No. of Rafters	Quantity of Rafters	Runs	Lengths	Kind of Rafters
1	2½ pair	2' 0"	2' 7¼"	Jack rafters
2	2½ "	6' 0"	7' 9¾"	" "
3	2 "	6' 0"	7' 9¾"	" "
4	2 "	8' 0"	10' 3"	" "
5	2 "	10' 0"	13' 0¼"	" "
6	2 "	12' 0"	13' 7½"	" "
7	2	14' 0"	18' 2⅝"	" "
8	1	14' 0"	18' 2⅝"	Cripple rafters
9	1	10' 0"	13' 0¼"	" "
10	1	6' 0"	7' 9¾"	" "
11	1	2' 0"	2' 7¼"	" "
12	5	6' 0"	7' 9¾"	" "
13	1	4' 0"	5' 2½"	" "
14	5	2' 0"	2' 7¼"	" "
15	1 pair	2' 0"	2' 7¼"	Jack rafters
16	1	4' 0"	5' 2½"	" "
17	1	6' 0"	7' 9¾"	" "
18	5	6' 0"	7' 9¾"	Common rafters
19	1	5' 0"	7' 9¾"	Jack rafters
20	1	4' 0"	5' 2¼"	Cripple rafters
21	1	8' 0"	10' 5"	" "
22	1	12' 0"	15' 7½"	Jack rafters
23	1	10' 0"	13' 0¼"	" "
24	1	8' 0"	10' 5"	" "
25	1	6' 0"	7' 9¾"	" "
26	1	4' 0"	5' 2¼"	" "
27	1	4' 0"	5' 2¾"	Cripple rafters
28	1	6' 0"	7' 9¾"	" "
29	1 pair	2' 0"	2' 7¼"	Jack rafters
30	1 "	4' 0"	5' 2½"	" "
31	1	6' 0"	7' 9¾"	" "
32	1	8' 0"	10' 5"	" "
33	5	8' 0"	10' 5"	Common rafters
34	1 pair	1' 0"	1' 3⅜"	Jack rafters
35	1 "	3' 0"	3' 10⅞"	" "
36	1 pair	5' 0"	6' 6⅛"	Jack rafters
37	1 "	7' 0"	9' 1⅜"	" "
38	1	12' 0"	15' 7½"	" "
39	1	10' 0"	13' 0¼"	" "
40	1	2' 0"	2' 7½"	" "
A	1 pair	19' 9⅝"	22' 11¾"	Hip rafters
B	1	19' 9⅝"	22' 11¾"	Part hip and part val.
C	1 pair	14' 1¾"	16' 5"	Part hip and part val.
D	1	16' 11⅝"	19' 8⅜"	Valley rafters
E	1	8' 5⅜"	9' 10¼"	" "
F	1	2' 10"	3' 3⅜"	Hip rafters
G	1	11' 5¾"	13' 1⅝"	Valley rafters
H	1	9' 10¾"	11' 5⅞"	" "
I	1	2' 0"	2' 0"	Ridge
J	1	10' 0"	10' 0"	"
K	1	6' 0"	6' 0"	"
L	1	10' 0"	10' 0"	"
M	1	7' 0"	7' 0"	"

Figures used on the steel square.—Common, jack and cripple rafters, 10 in. on tongue, 12 in. on blade. Mark on tongue for all plumb cuts and on blade for all level cuts. Top cut for jack and cripple rafters, 12 in. on tongue, 15⅜ in. on blade. Mark on blade for top cut. Hip and valley rafters, 10 in. on tongue, 17 in. on blade. Mark on tongue for all plumb cuts and on blade for all level cuts. Top cut for hip and valley rafters, 8½ in. on tongue, 9⅞ in. on blade. Mark on blade for top cut.

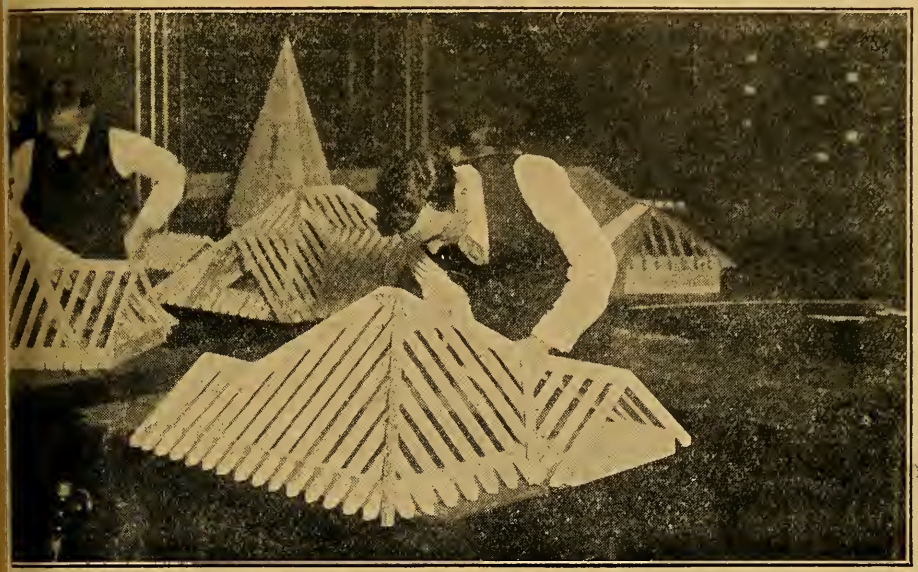

Fig. 19

Specifications

PROBLEM No. 6

Plate, ⅞ in. by 2½ in.

Hip and valley rafters, ¾ in. by 1¼ i.

Common and jack rafters, ⅜ in. by ⅛ in.

Ridge, ⅜ in. by 1⅛ in.

Projection, (main roof), 2 in., (dor- ıer, 1 in.

Facia, (main roof), ⅝ in., (dormer), ½ in.

Plancher level to plate level, (main)of), 2 in., (dormer), 1 in.

Pitch, 12 in. rise in 1 ft. (½ pitch).

Dimensions, (see plan, Fig. 20).

Rafters spaced 2 in. on centers.

In framing the main rafters run hip B ·om ridge L to the facia line, giving ıpport for valleys C and E. Run valley from hip B to the facia line, giving ıpport for valley D. Run valley F ·om ridge L to the wall line, giving sup- ort for valley G and ridge O. Run ridge from the wall line to valley F, giving ıpport to valley J, hip K and valley H. un valley H from the wall line to ridge , giving support for dormer valley I and dge P. Hip B should be backed the ıtire length on one side and from ridge to the intersection of valley C on the her side. Hip F should be backed the ıtire length on one side and from ridge to the intersection of valley G on the other side. A section through the dormer is shown in Fig. 21, which shows a method for determining the height of the dormer plate above the main plate of the building.

The dormer is formed by the intersection of valleys M and I and the jack rafters and ridge Q are shown in their respective locations corresponding to the plan of the roof, Fig. 20. The outside

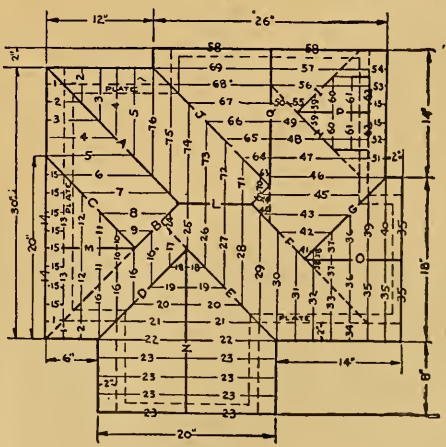

FIG. XX

walls of the dormer are built up on the top of jack rafters 53, which makes the run of dormer common rafters No. 62, 3 3-16 in., plus the projection 1 in., or

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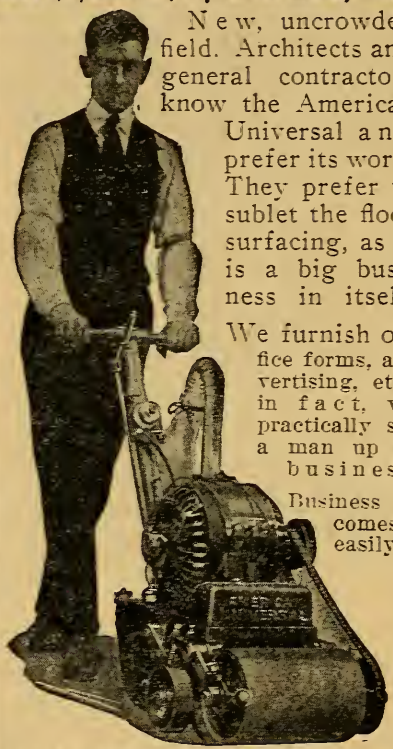

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a total run of 4 3-16 in. Draw a profile of dormer common rafter No. 62, as shown in Fig. 21 and determine the plate level and birdsmouth in accordance with the requirements of the specifications.

Draw the center line of ridge P from the intersection of valleys H and I and mark off the run of the ridge 8 in., and produce the wall line, common rafter No. 62 being also in line with the wall line. Through the point of intersection of the wall lines as at S, Fig. 21, draw in the top edge of common rafter No. 53 and develop the plate level and birdsmouth of the main rafters in accordance with the requirements of the specifications, measure from wall line B, 2 in width of the projection, and produce facia line A. Measure down on facia line A from the top edge of the rafter $\frac{5}{8}$ in., and produce plancher level F. Measure up from plancher F, measuring on a plumb line 2 in., locating plate level G. The distance from plate level G to the top of the dormer plate, or 4 15-16 in., gives the height of the dormer plate above the main plate of the building. If the stud-

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ing is placed on the top edge of com-
ion rafter No. 53, the height of the
late above the top edge of the rafter is
¼ in.

To Assemble the Roof.—Assemble the
ıfters as shown in the elevations, Figs.
2 and 23. Set up ridge L first, sup-
orted by hips A, B and F. Then valley
and ridge O, supported by a pair of
o. 35 common rafters. Then ridge Q,

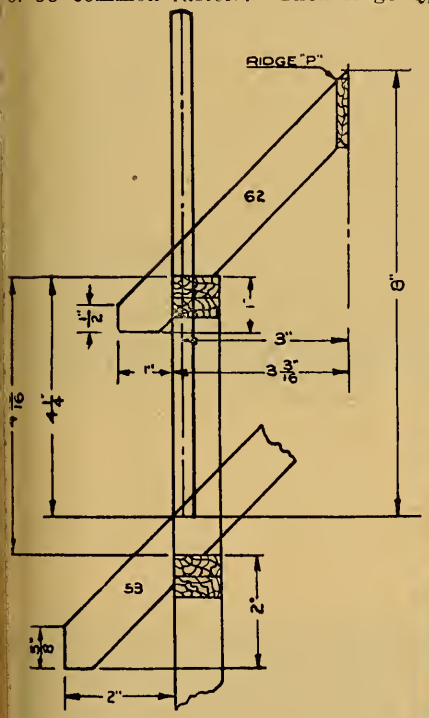

FIG. XXI.

pported by a pair of No. 55 common
fters. Then valley J and hip K. Then
lleys H and I. Build up the dormer
ate and then ridge P, supported by a
ir of dormer common rafters No. 62.

Then set up valleys E and D and ridge N, supported by a pair of common rafters No. 23, and lastly set up valley C and ridge M, supported by a pair of common rafters No. 14.

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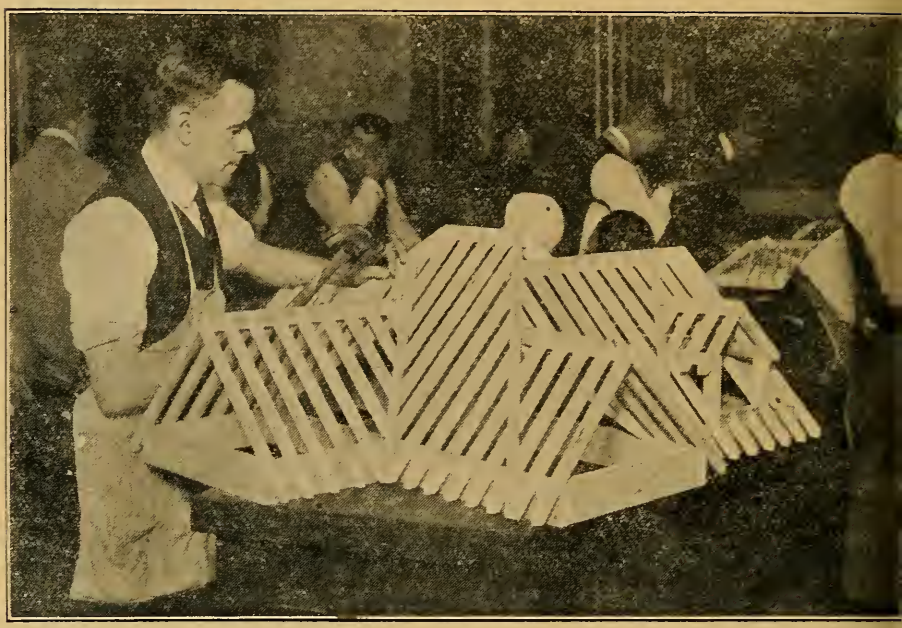

Fig. 22

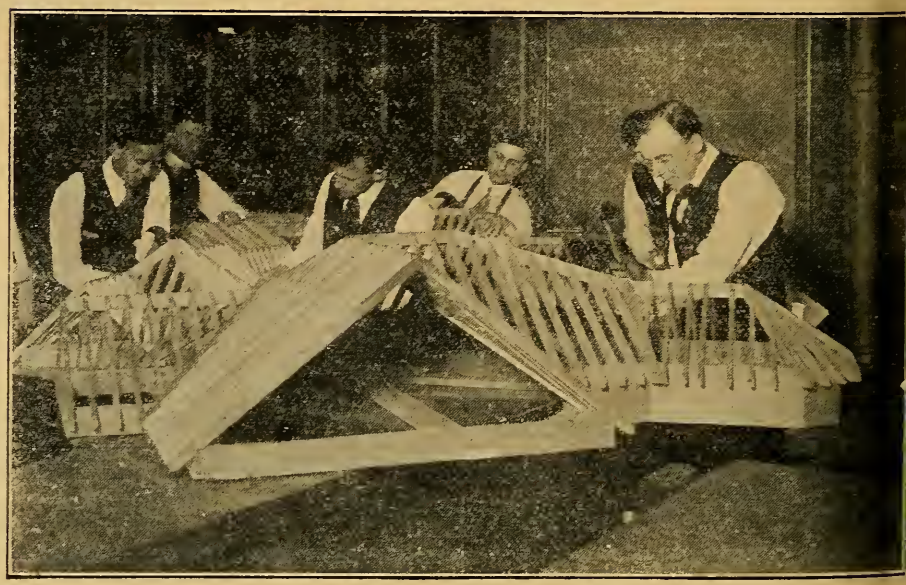

Fig. 23

RUNS AND LENGTHS OF RAFTERS USED IN FRAMING
PROBLEM NO. 6—½ PITCH

No. of Rafters	Quantity of Rafters	Runs	Lengths	Kind of Rafters
1	2 pair	2' 0"	2' 10"	Jack rafters
2	1½ "	4' 0"	6' 7⅞"	" "
3	1 "	6' 0"	6' 5⅞"	" "
4	1 "	8' 0"	11' 3¾"	" "
5	1 "	10' 0"	14' 1¾"	Cripple rafters
6	1	10' 0"	14' 1¾"	" "
7	1	10' 0"	14' 1¾"	" "
8	1	8' 0"	11' 3¾"	" "
9	1	4' 0"	5' 7⅞"	" "
10	1 pair	2' 0"	2' 10"	Jack rafters
11	1 "	4' 0"	5' 7⅞"	" "
12	1 "	6' 0"	8' 5⅞"	" "
13	1 "	8' 0"	11' 5¾"	" "
14	1 "	10' 0"	14' 1¾"	" "
15	10	2' 0"	2' 10"	" "
16	1	6' 0"	8' 5⅞"	Cripple rafters
17	1	4' 0"	5' 7⅞"	" "
18	1 pair	2' 0"	2' 10"	Jack rafters
19	1 "	4' 0"	5' 7⅞"	" "
20	1 "	6' 0"	8' 5⅞"	" "
21	1 "	8' 0"	11' 3¾"	" "
22	1 "	10' 0"	14' 1¾"	" "
23	8	10' 0"	14' 1¾"	Common rafters
24	1	2' 0"	2' 10"	Cripple rafters
25	1	5' 0"	7' 0⅞"	Jack rafters
26	1	7' 0"	9' 10¾"	" "
27	1	9' 0"	12' 8¾"	" "
28	1	11' 0"	15' 6⅝"	" "
29	1	12' 0"	16' 11⅝"	" "
30	1	12' 0"	16' 11⅝"	" "
31	1	10' 0"	14' 1¾"	" "
32	1	8' 0"	11' 3¾"	" "
33	1	6' 0"	8' 5⅞"	" "
34	1	4' 0"	5' 7⅞"	" "
35	3	9' 0"	12' 8¾"	Common rafters
36	1 pair	5' 0"	7' 0⅞"	Jack rafters
37	1 "	3' 0"	4' 2⅞"	" "
38	1 "	1' 0"	1' 5"	" "
39	1	7' 0"	9' 10¾"	" "
40	1	9' 0"	12' 8¾"	" "
41	1	2' 0"	2' 10"	Cripple rafters
42	1	6' 0"	8' 5⅞"	" "
43	1	9' 0"	12' 8¾"	Jack rafters
44	1 pair	1' 0"	1' 5"	Cripple rafters
45	1	11' 0"	15' 6⅝"	Jack rafters
46	1	13' 0"	18' 4⅝"	" "
47	1	8' 0"	11' 3¾"	" "
48	1	6' 0"	8' 5⅞"	" "
49	1	4' 0"	5' 7⅞"	" "
50	1	2' 0"	2' 10"	" "
51	1	5' 0"	7' 0⅞"	" "
52	1	7' 0"	9' 10¾"	" "
53	1	7' 0"	9' 10¾"	" "
54	1	5' 0"	7' 0⅞"	" "
55	1	2' 0"	2' 10"	Cripple rafters
56	1	6' 0"	8' 5⅞"	Jack rafters
57	1	8' 0"	11' 3¾"	" "
58	2	13' 0"	18' 4⅝"	Common rafters
59	1 pair	2' 0"	2' 10"	Jack rafters dormer
60	1 "	4' 0"	5' 7⅞"	Jack rafters dormer
61	2	4' 2¾"	5' 11"	Common raf. dormer
62	2	4' 2¾"	5' 11"	Common raf. dormer
63	1	1' 0"	1' 5"	Jack rafters
64	1	3' 0"	4' 2⅞"	" "

No. of Rafters	Quantity of Rafters	Runs	Lengths	Kind of Rafters
65	1	5' 0"	7' 0⅞"	" "
66	1	7' 0"	9' 10¾"	" "
67	1	11' 0"	12' 8¾"	" "
68	1	11' 0"	16' 6⅝"	" "
69	1	13' 0"	18' 4⅝"	" "
70	1	2' 0"	2' 10"	Cripple rafters
71	1	5' 0"	7' 0⅞"	Jack rafters
72	1	7' 0"	9' 10¾"	Jack rafters
73	1	9' 0"	12' 8¾"	" "
74	1	11' 0"	15' 6⅝"	" "
75	1	12' 0"	16' 11⅝"	" "
76	1	12' 0"	16' 11⅝"	" "
A	1	21' 2½"	25' 11¾"	Hip rafters
B	1	21' 2½"	25' 11¾"	Part hip and part val
C	1	14' 1¾"	17' 5¾"	Valley rafters
D	1	14' 1½"	17' 5¾"	" "
E	1	18' 4⅝"	22' 6¼"	" "
F	1	18' 4⅝"	22' 6¼"	Part hip and part val
G	1	12' 8¾"	15' 7"	Valley rafters
H	1	14' 1¾"	17' 3¾"	" "
I	1	9' 10¾"	12' 1½"	" "
J	1	18' 4⅝"	22' 6¼"	" "
K	1	2' 10"	3' 5⅝"	Hip rafters
L	1	8' 0"	8' 0"	Ridge
M	1	10' 0"	10' 0"	"
N	1	18' 0"	18' 0"	"
O	1	11' 0"	11' 0"	"
P	1	8' 0"	8' 0"	Ridge dormer
Q	1	10' 0"	19' 0"	Ridge

Figures used on the steel square.—Common, jack and cripple rafters, 12 in. on tongue, 12 in. on blade. Mark on tongue for plumb cuts and on blade for level cuts. Top cut for jack and cripple rafters, 12 in. on tongue, 17 in. on blade. Mark on blade for top cut. Hip and valley rafters, 12 in. on tongue, 17 in. on blade. Mark on tongue for plumb cuts and on blade for leve lcuts. Top cut for hip and valley rafters, 2½ in. on tongue, 10⅜ in. on blade. Mark on blade for top cut.

Specifications

PROBLEM No. 7

Plate, main roof, ⅞ in. by 2 in.

Plate A around to B, ⅞ in by 5 in.

Hip and valley rafters, ¾ in. by 1¼ in.

Common and jack rafters, ⅜ in. by ⅞ in.

Ridge, ⅜ in. by 1⅛ in.

Projection, 2½ in.

Facia, ½ in.

Plancher level to plate level, 1¾ in.

Pitch, 9 in. rise in 1 ft., (⅜ pitch).

Dimensions, (see plan, Fig. 24).

Rafters spaced 2 in. on centers.

In framing the main rafters run hip A from ridge N, forming a butt joint against valley C to the plate, giving support for valley B and ridge L. Run valley K from valley H to the wall line, giving support for valley J, hip I and ridge Q. Hips A and G and valleys B, C, H and K, all cross the plate at an angle of 45 degrees and are laid out in the usual way for hip and valley rafters of equal pitch roofs. Valleys D and J and hips E, F, and I are laid out differently because they do not cross the plate at an

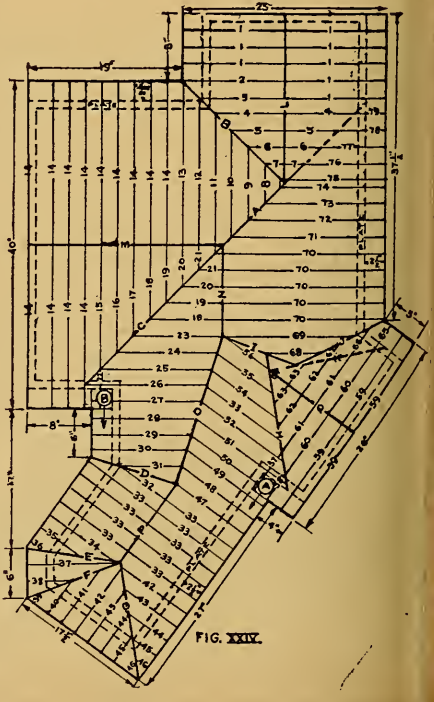

FIG. XXIV.

angle of 45 degrees and the same figures on the square will not apply. In each case it is necessary to determine the rise in inches per foot run before the length can be determined.

To lay out valley D, first determine the exact location of the valley on the plan by drawing light construction lines at right angles from the intersection of the two facia lines A, Fig. 25, as at J and K. With A as a center and any convenient radius are the construction lines as at L and M. With L and M as centers and a convenient radius bisect the angle as at N. From A at the intersection of the two facia lines draw in the center line of valley D through arc , until it intersects ridge P. Measure the run on the plan, A to R, Fig. 25, or in. Before setting the fence and square the rise in inches per foot or run must be determined.

Height of ridge P will give the total height of valley D.

Run of common rafter No. 33 is 10½ feet.

Rise 9 in. in 1 ft. equals $\frac{9}{94\frac{1}{2}}$, total height of valley D.

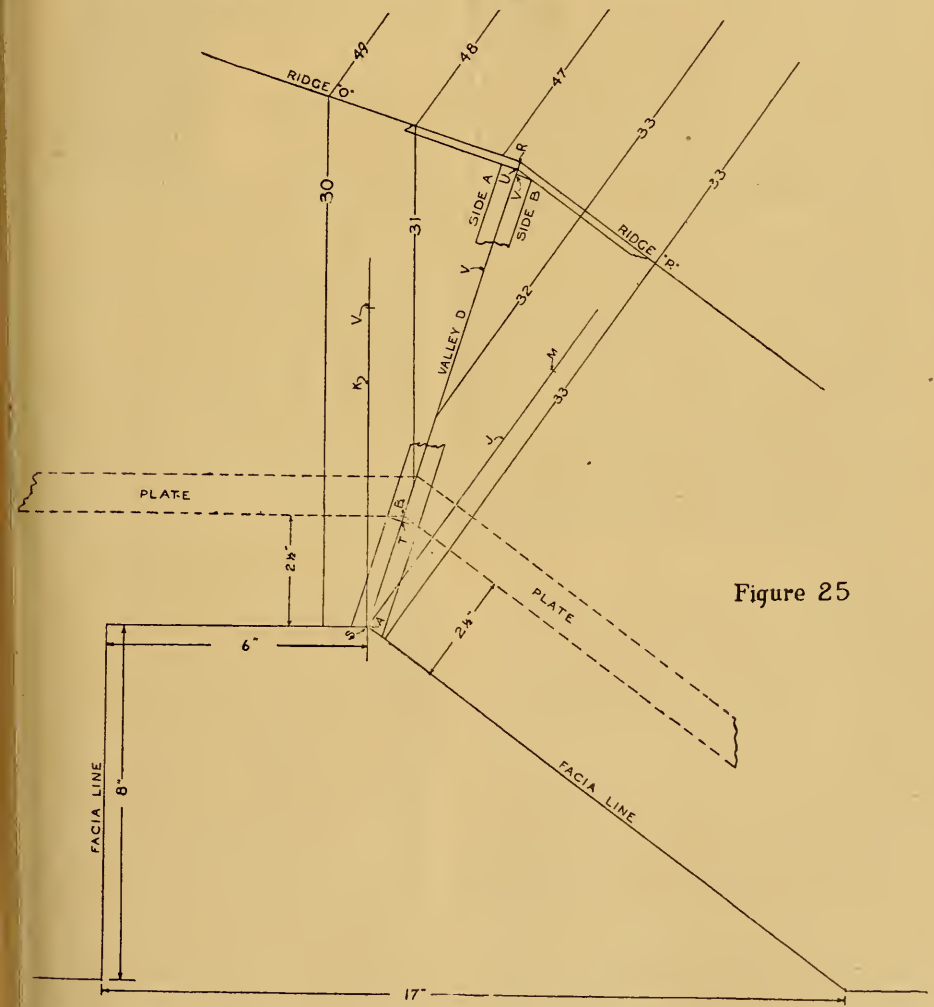

Figure 25

Rise in inches / Run in feet equals rise in inches per foot, or 8 7-12 in. That is, the rise in inches divided by the run in feet will give the rise in inches per foot run.

$94\frac{1}{2}$ divided by 11 equals $\frac{189}{2} \times \frac{1}{11}$

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equals 8 7-12 in., rise in inches per foot.

Set the fence and square at 8 7-12 in. rise on the tongue and 12in. run on the blade. Mark on the tongue for all plumb cuts and on the blade for all level cuts. Press the fence firmly against the top edge of the stock to be used and produce the facia or first plumb line to the extreme left, A, Fig. 26. Slide the fence to the right and measure on a level line from facia line A, the run of the valley 11 in. and produce plumb line R, the extreme length of valley D to the center

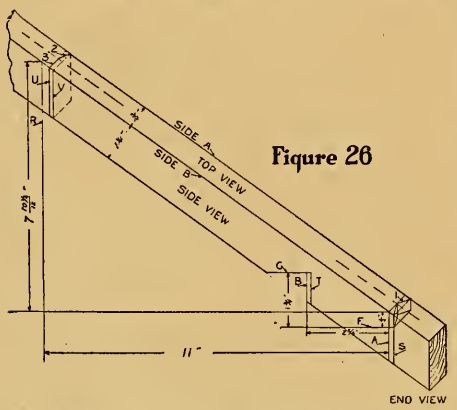


Figure 26

of ridge P. From this length deduct one-half the thickness of the ridge measured on the line of valley D, or one-half the diagonal thickness of ridge O, as at R-U, Fig. 25, and produce plumb line U, Fig. 26. Square this line across the top edge of the rafter and locate the center. To lay out the top cut so that the valley will fit into the intersection of ridges N and O, lay in a section of the valley full size, as shown in Fig. 25. At the point where the outside edge of th rafter intersects ridge O, square a lin across at right angles to the center lin until it intersects the center line at V Fig. 25.

Measure forward on a level line fro plumb line U, Fig. 26, the distance U-V Fig. 25, and produce plumb line V, Fi 26. Connect plumb line V with th center line on the top edge as at 2, to view, Fig. 26. Side B is a square cu on plumb line U, as at 3. To complet the lower end of the rafter, measure i on a level line from facia line A, th diagonal distance of the projection, A-B Fig. 25, 2⅝ in., and produce wall lin B. To eliminate notching into the crotc formed by the intersection of the tw walls, move wall line B out, the distanc B-T., Fig. 25, and produce plumb line T Fig. 26. Measure down on facia line A ½ in., the width of facia, and produc plancher level F. Measure up fro plancher level F, 1¼ in., locating plat level G. To make the return on th facia line, square facia line A across th top edge of the rafter, and locate th center point.

Measure forward on a level line fro facia line A on either side of the rafte the distance A-S, Fig. 25, and produc plumb line S, Fig. 26. Connect plum line S with the center point on the faci line as shown at 1, top view, Fig. 26 Cut on plumb line S and top cut 1 fo the facia, on lines T and G for the birds mouth and on plumb line V and top cu 2 and plumb line U and top cut 3 for th fit against the ridge.

To Lay Out Hip E.—It will be neces

sary to determine how hips E, F, and G, and ridge P are to be framed into each other. One method is shown in Fig. 27. Next determine the rise in inches per foot of run. Measure the run on the plan A-X, Fig. 29, or 11 11-12 in. The height of ridge P will give the total height of hip E. Run of common rafter No. 33 is 10½ in.

Rise 9 in. in 1 ft.

Total height of hip E 94½ in.

$$\frac{\text{Rise in inches}}{\text{Run in feet per foot, or 7 11-12 in.}} \text{ equals rise in inches}$$

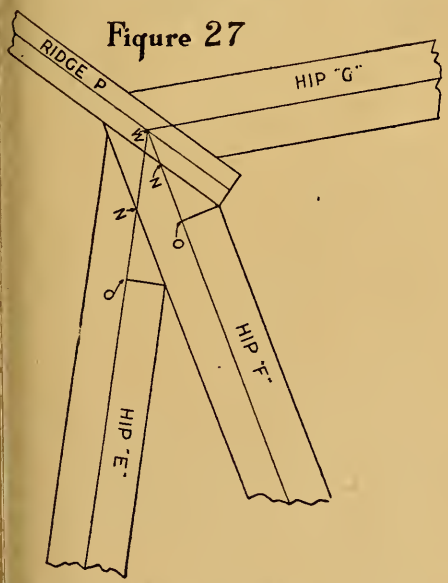
$$94\tfrac{1}{2} \text{ divided by } 11 \text{ — } \frac{11}{12} \text{ equals } \frac{189}{2}$$

$$\frac{189}{2} \text{ divided by } \frac{143}{12} \text{ equals } \frac{189}{2} \times \frac{12}{143} \text{ equals}$$

7 11-12, rise in inches.

Set the fence and square at 7 11-12 in. rise on the tongue and 12 in. run on the blade. Mark on the tongue for all plumb cuts and on the blade for all level cuts. Press the fence firmly against the top edge of the stock to be used and

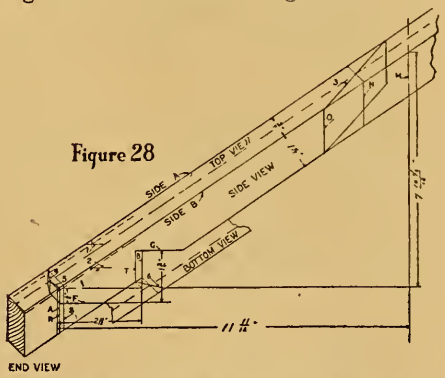
Figure 27



produce the facia or first plumb line to the extreme left, A, Fig. 28. Slide the fence to the right and measure on a level line from facia line A, the run of hip E, 11 11-12 in., and produce plumb line M, the extreme length to the center line of ridge P. From this length deduct the distance M-N, Fig. 27, and produce plumb line N, Fig. 28. Square this line across the top edge of the rafter and locate the center point. To lay out the top cut so that the hip will fit against the side of hip F, lay in a section of the hip, full size as shown in Fig. 27. At the point where the outside edge of hip E intersects the outside edge of hip F, square a line across at right angles to the center line until it intersects the center line, as at O, Fig. 27.

Measure forward on a level line from M-N, Fig. 27, and produce plumb line O, Fig. 28. Connect plumb line O through the center line on the top edge, as at 3, top view, Fig. 28. To complete the lower end of the rafter, measure in on a level line from facia line A, the diagonal distance of the projection, A-B, Fig. 29, 2 10-12 in., and produce wall line B, Fig. 28. To make a fit against the side

Figure 28



of the plate at the proper angle, lay in a section of the hip as shown in Fig. 29. At the point where the outside edge of the hip intersects the wall line, square a line across at right angles to the center line until it intersects the center line, as at T, Fig. 29. Measure forward on the side of the hip from wall line B, the distance T-B, Fig. 29, and produce plumb line T, Fig. 28. Square plumb line B across the bottom edge of the rafter and connect plumb line T through this center point, as shown at 6, bottom view.

Measure down on facia line A, ½ in., the width of the facia, and produce plancher level F. Measure up from plancher level F, 1¾ in., locating plate level G. To make the turn on the facia line, lay in a section of the hip full size, as shown in Fig. 29. Where the outside edges of the hip intersects either facia line, draw lines across at right angles to the center line until they intersect the center line, as at R and S. On side of the rafter measure back the distance

A-S, Fig. 29, and produce plumb line S, Fig. 28. On side B measure back the distance A-R, Fig. 29, and produce plumb line R, Fig. 28. Connect these two plumb lines with the center point on the facia line on the top edge of the hip, as shown at 4 and 5, top view, Fig.

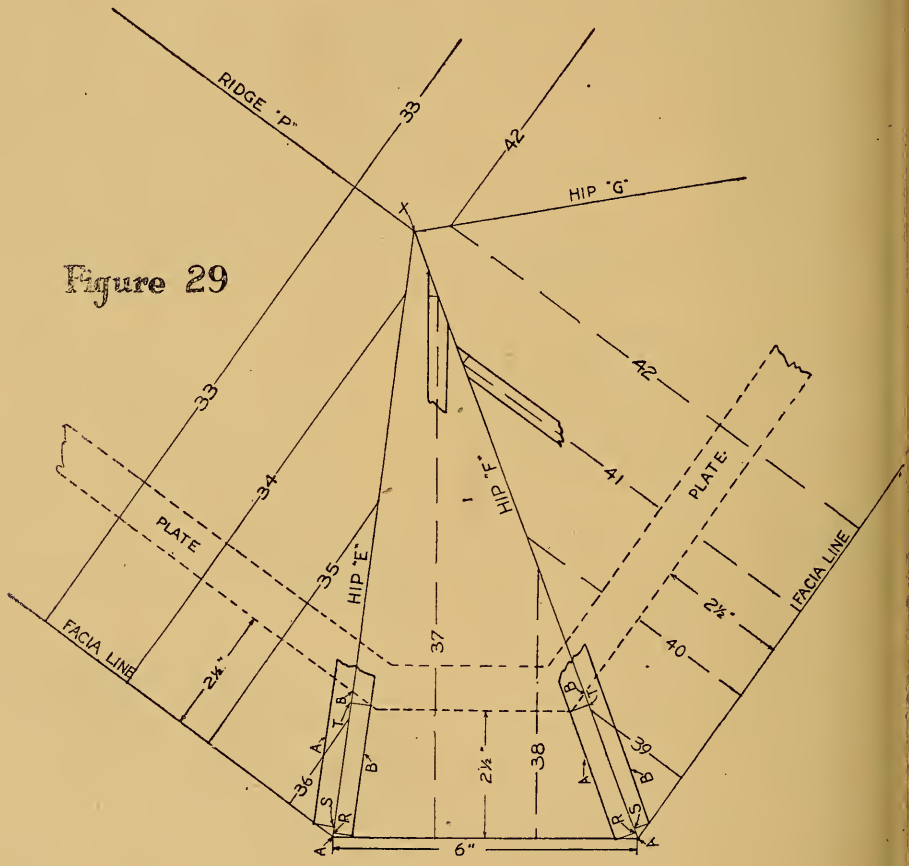


Figure 29

28. Cut on plumb line R and bevel 5 and plumb line S and bevel 4 for the facia, on lines T and G and bevel 6 for the birdsmouth and on plumb line O and top cut 3 for the fit against the side of hip F.

To Back Hip E.—Produce a level line on either side of the hip. On side A from the top edge on this level line, point off the distance A-S, Fig. 29, as shown at 1, Fig. 28. On side B from the top edge on this level line, point off the distance A-R, Fig. 29, as shown at 2, Fig. 28. Gauge a line through point 1 and 2 on either side of the rafter and also through the center on the top edge. Remove the corner between these lines, a shown in the end view, Fig. 28.

the side of ridge P, as shown in Fig. 2 Measure the run on the plan from fac line A to X, Fig. 29, or 12 8-12 in. Ne determine the rise in inches per foot run. The total height of the rafter the same as hip E, or 94½ in.

Rise in inches

To Lay Out Hip F.—Hip F fits agains

$$\frac{\text{Run in feet}}{\text{equals rise in inche}}$$

per foot, or 7 5-12 in.

$$94\tfrac{1}{2} \text{ divided by } \frac{8}{12} \text{ equals } \frac{189}{2} \text{ divide}$$

$$\text{by } \frac{152}{2} \text{ equals } \frac{189}{12} \times \frac{12}{2} \text{ equals } 7\ 5\text{-}12 \text{ in.}$$

rise in inches per foot.

(To Be Continued.)

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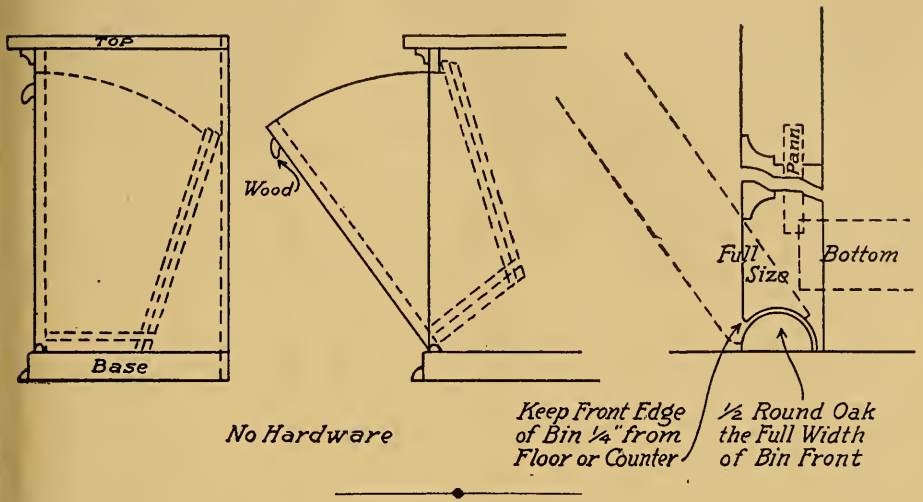

Review of Arthur's "New Building Estimators' Handbook"

In the New Building Estimators' Handbook, Published by the U. P. C. Book Co., Inc., we find that the author has made a genuine contribution to the building trade by supplying a compact and authoritative guide, presented in a way that makes it usable and invaluable to every carpenter and builder.

There is, perhaps, no writer better qualified as an authority on this subject than Mr. Arthur, since his experience has covered a great number of years in building estimating, a large share of which has been for the leading railroads of this country. Yet, in compiling this book, he has drawn upon not only his own experience, but in addition, that of the leading industrial concerns in America allied with the building trade.

In a very concise and understandable way, the author has taken this data and presented it in the form of a ready reference guide which will hardly be allowed to accumulate dust on a builder's desk.

The figures and other data in this book apply to all kinds of ordinary buildings, but in actual quoting of records, greater emphasis has been placed upon residences, stores and flats, office buildings, warehouses, manufacturing buildings, railroad shops of all kinds, and schools. Unquestionably, the most valuable feature of the book is the complete set of tables, which cover all phases of estimating in the entire structural field. In the computation of many estimates, for example, flexibility is gained by using a flat rate unit per hour, based on $1 per hour for tradesmen and 60c per hour for laborers. Thus, by using this basis, the carpenter or builder may readily adapt the tables to any local rate.

Considerable emphasis is given all through the book to the time required to install materials, and this is so arranged that any rate of wages can be applied.

In every sense, the new Building Estimators' Handbook is an understandable, complete and up-to-date guide that may truthfully be regarded as a worthwhile contribution to the field of carpentry and building.

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When I was learning my trade
My old Daddy often said,
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Unless you hit it on the head;
You can't scare it in,
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Many a time I've missed a nail
And whacked a tender thumb.

Then as I saw it slowly turning
Black and blue and red
I thought of my old Daddy,
And the way he always said,
"The nail won't go in, my boy,
Unless you hit it on the head;
You can't scare it in,
You have got to hit it plumb."
Now I think of dear old Daddy
Every time I whack my thumb.

—Howard L. Shortsleeve.

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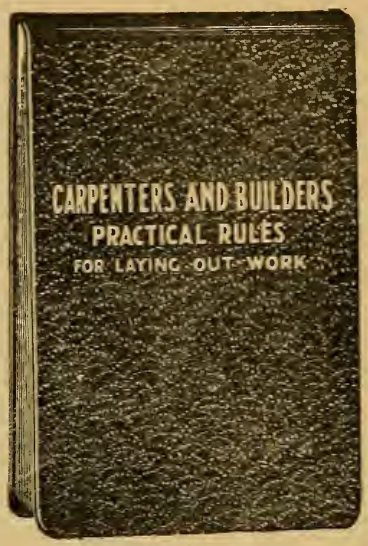

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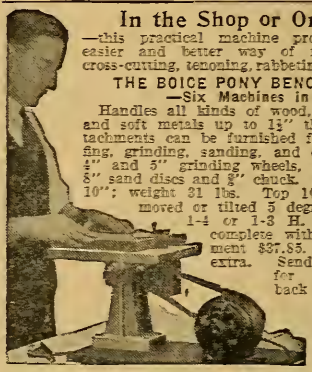

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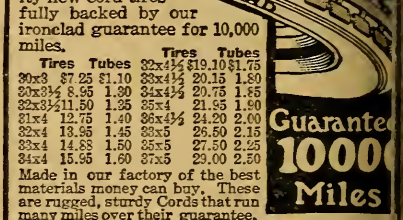

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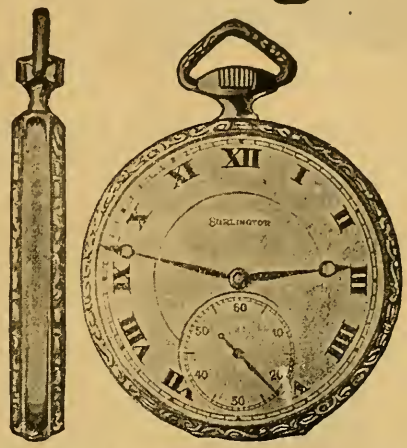

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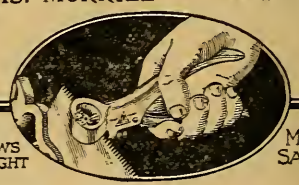

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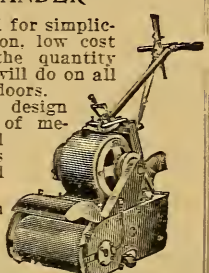

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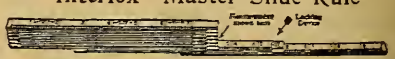

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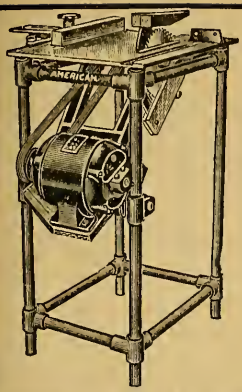

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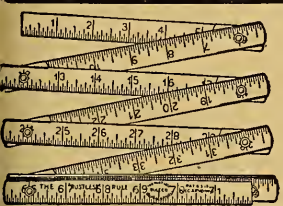

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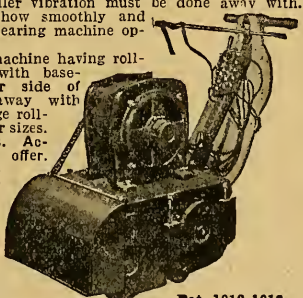

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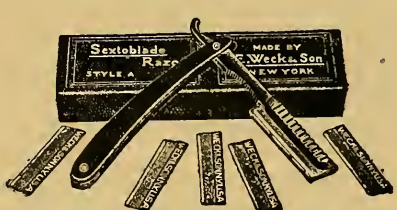

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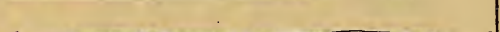

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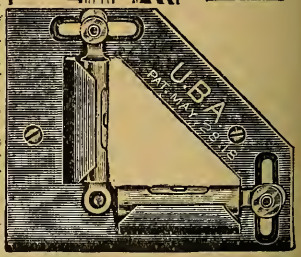

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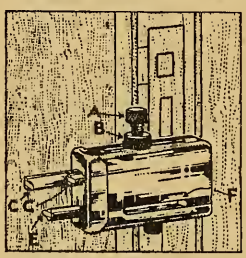

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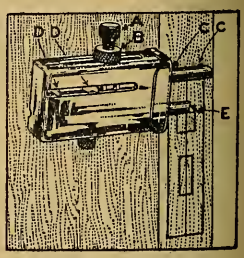

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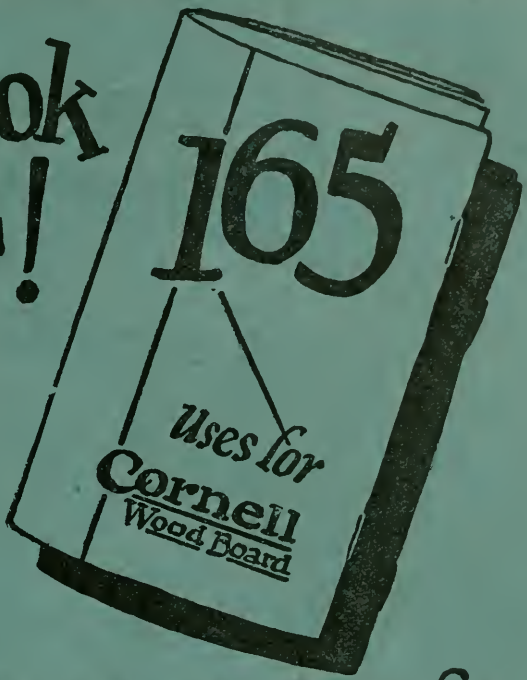

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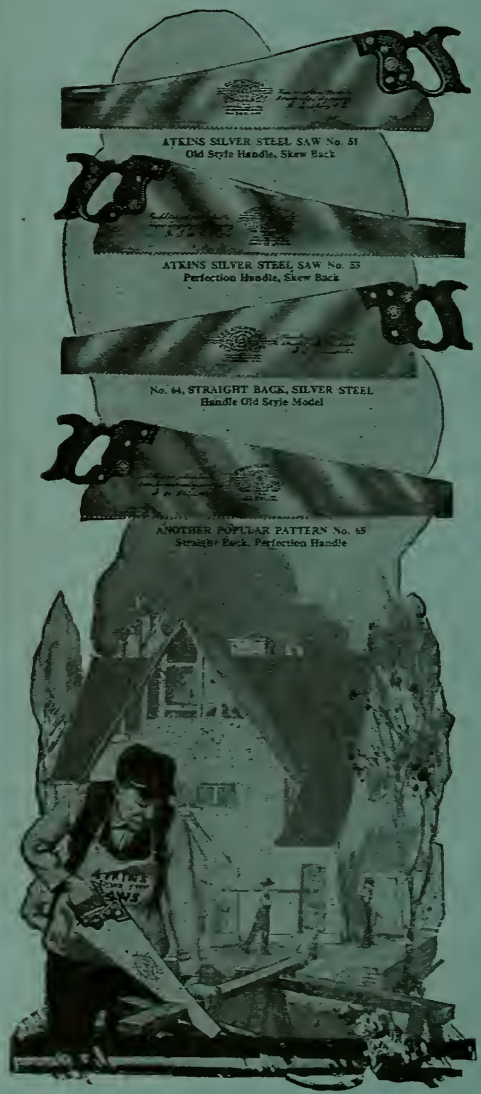
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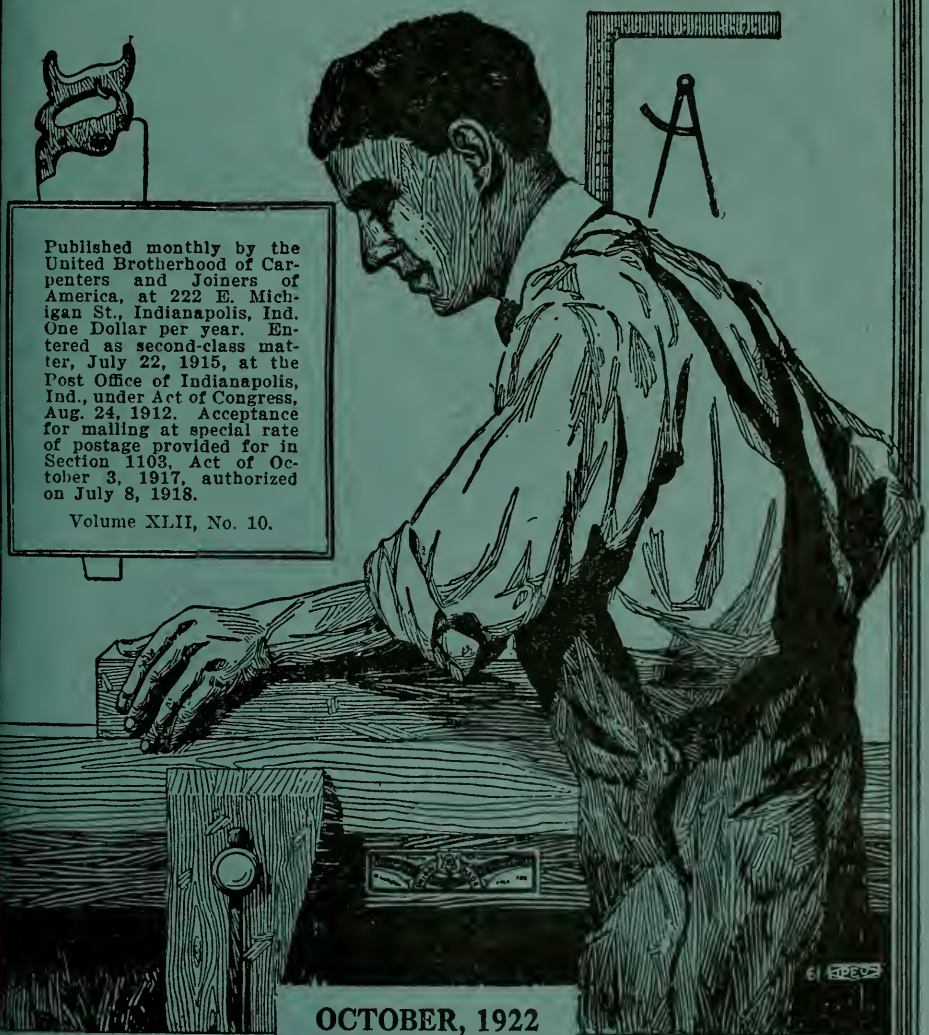

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Volume XLII, No. 10.

OCTOBER, 1922

U.S. SHEETROCK U.S.

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION

Follow Carefully

PREPARATION OF FRAME WORK

CEILING AND JOISTS—Sufficient joists should be used for stiff ing wherever possible. Place all studs and joists 16 inches on centers. ings by placing a stud on one corner of the room and then space studs 12 to 48 inches, depending on the width of Sheetrock to be used. The studs should be spaced exactly 24 or 48 inches center to center, so that Sheetrock will meet at the center of the studs. To restrict all nailing where Sheetrock will cover the entire face of studs. Be sure that studs stand straight and true. Now set intermediate studs on 16-inch centers

FIGURE A. TYPICAL FRAMING CONSTRUCTION
1 Headers 2 Plate, sole, or sill 3 Studding 4 Joists 5 Ledger in background

ALIGNMENT OF SUPPORTS—The face of studding must be in line and even with the face of the plate. Shim out any that are out of align ment. In the case of a stud that is bowed, straighten by making a saw cut, pushing stud into line, and nailing a splice to the side (See 4, Fig. A)

CORNERS—Double studs should be provided at corners of rooms.

EXTERNAL ANGLES—Double studs should be provided at all external angles.

PARTITIONS—On intermediate partitions, stand 2x4's most be sized so that the walls will line up properly on both sides. To save sawing and fitting, Sheetrock should be applied to all leveling walls and ceilings before erecting non-bearing partitions. When, however, partitions are erected before Sheetrock is on the ceiling, a backing plate should be placed along the top edge of the partitions, to which to nail the Sheetrock

HEADERS—A solid nailing base must be provided for all four edges of Sheetrock. Headers should be inserted wherever wall heights and ceiling heights exceed the length of the boards.

All headers should be laid flatwise with the 6-inch side outward. In no case should headers be less than 2x3 inches.

WALL AND CEILING INTERSECTIONS—Headers should be inserted between the studding at intersections of walls and ceiling when a gypsum plank has not been provided at that point. Headers should be placed between joists at intersections of walls and ceiling

BACKING FOR BASEBOARD—Headers should be placed at the top of baseboard

PICTURE MOULD, PLATE RAIL, CHAIR RAIL—Headers are not required back of picture mould, plate or chair rails unless a joint is formed by the intersection of two boards

FIXTURES—Provide headers for all kinds of fixtures which are to be attached to walls or ceilings.

OUTLETS—Place outlets for heating apparatus, gas piping, switch boxes, electric wiring and other fixtures for 3/8 inch finish only.

CONCEALED WORK—Do not allow concealed work to project beyond face of studs, joists or furring strips.

HANDLING SHEETROCK

SIZES—Plan the work before ordering Sheetrock. Measure all rooms. When possible order Sheetrock in lengths that will reach from floor to ceiling. Standard lengths are 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 feet; widths 32 and 48 inches.

DELIVERY—Sheetrock should not be delivered on the job until all doors and windows are in place

CARRYING—Sheetrock should be carried on a vertical position on the side edge

PILING—The boards should be piled in a dry place, flat on the floor, with edges even, and the trade-mark up, except the bottom board, which should be reversed. Adequate space for movement of workmen should be left on all sides.

WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES

All window and door frames should be set for 3/8 inch grounds, sufficient space being allowed for window weight pockets (Fig C)

STOCK FRAMES—When frames have been secured for heavier than 3-8 inch grounds, either rip them down or insert a strip of wood the necessary thickness and about 1 1-2 inches wide under the outer edge of the casing

FIG. C FRAME MADE FOR 3/8 IN. SHEETROCK GROUNDS

A back bead around the other casing or a quarter round or cove moulding at juncture of the casing and Sheetrock (Fig D), will complete the trim

FIG. D WOOD STOP APPLIED WHEN STOCK FRAME USED

PREPARATION OF MASONRY WALLS

BRICK, HOLLOW TILE AND CEMENT BLOCKS should be furred with 1x2 furring strips, spaced 16 inches on centers, anchoring them in the usual manner, either plugging the walls or inserting bats in mortar joints at 16-inch intervals. Then nail Sheetrock directly to the furring strips. Provide furring strips for headers as specified under "Headers."

CHIMNEYS—Use 1x4's for furring around chimneys.

FIG. E DETAIL OF CORNER MOULD

OVER OLD PLASTER-WALLS

UNEVEN SURFACES—All uneven plastered surfaces should be shimmed out level and straight.

CASINGS AND TRIM—When casings and trim are less than 1-2 inch thick, remove them before applying Sheetrock, and re-trim.

Carefully locate old studs or supports by sounding and nail Sheetrock to them with six-penny common nails. Furring is not necessary on walls except where studs are irregularly spaced or plastered surfaces are in poor condition.

OVER OLD PLASTER-CEILINGS

FURRING—Furring ceilings should be furred with 1x2 inch strips, placed across joists, spaced 16 inches apart and nailed to each joist with two eight-penny common nails.

UNEVEN SURFACES—Any uneven places should be shimmed out, so that the furring strips will be level and straight. Nail Sheetrock to the furring strips.

SAWING

Use a good sharp hand saw, and use it only on Sheetrock until the job is finished. Sheetrock will cut more the saw. To saw, place the Sheetrock panels on a bench, trade mark side downward. Support board close to sawing edge, or saw between two planks so that each sawing edge will have a firm support

NAILING

KIND OF NAILS—When nailing direct to supports three-penny flat head or three-penny fine countersunk head nails, cement coated, should be used. Nails should not be less than 1 1-8 in. in length. (For actual size see Figure) Six-penny cement coated box nails should be used for attaching Sheetrock to old plastered walls which have not been furred.

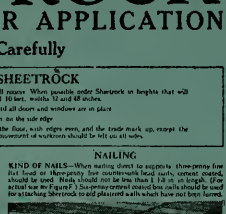

FIG. E SAWING SHEETROCK AND APPLYING CEILING BOARD
Ceilings are always applied before walls. If trimmers does not allow to set end of Sheetrock, use a "T" (in bottom) board to place while nailing

QUANTITY OF NAILS—One pound of three-penny fine flathead nails will be sufficient for 300 square feet of Sheetrock. One pound of three-penny fine countersunk-head nails will be required to apply about 150 square feet of Sheetrock. On old plastered walls, not furred, about one pound of 8" galvanized common nails will suffice for forty feet of Sheetrock

DRIVING NAILS—Use a ball faced hammer. Drive the nails straight into Sheetrock, heads slightly below the surface but do not use a nail set. *Drive all Sheetrock edges firmly and evenly against supports.*

NAIL ALL EDGES—All edges of Sheetrock must be nailed

METHOD OF NAILING—First drive a few nails at the edge of Sheetrock where it joints the board last applied, nail the first intermediate stud or joist, nail the second intermediate stud or joist, then nail the edges, finally nail the ends. If the board is slightly bowed, set several nails along the supports, push the board tightly against the supports and drive the nails home. This will prevent loosening of nails which have been driven already.

SPACING NAILS—On intermediate supports, nails should be spaced an inch apart on ceilings and nine inches apart on walls. On all sides and ends of boards, nails should be spaced three inches apart and about 3-8 inch from the edge on both walls and ceilings

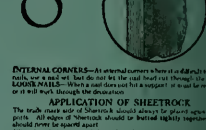

FIG. C APPLYING SHEETROCK ON WALLS
1. Fry for fitting Sheetrock's flush with ceiling. 2. Nails ceiling joists are broken for one panel. 3. Header back of electrical fixture.

ERECT CEILING FIRST

Sheetrock should be so applied to ceilings before walls.

Apply sheets parallel with the joists.

A "T" made of 2x3's, about one inch longer than the height of the ceiling, should be provided. (See A, Fig. F.)

Saw horses should be of the proper height to allow 2 to 3 inches of head room.

A cleat about three feet in length should be tacked along the top of the studs, placing the top of the cleat about 1-2 inch from the ceiling (See 3, Fig. E.). With the trade-mark side of the board up and, place one end of the board upon the cleat, then raise the other end into position by means of the "T," which should be about one-third the distance from the end of the board.

It is important that the first board be fitted square with the adjacent ends. Avoid the ends of any boards that have been made imperfect by handling. Do not butt end ends of boards too tightly. Simply make a snug fit, if necessary leaving 1-8 inch space at the wall junction

STAGGER JOINTS—When cross joints are necessary on the ceiling they should be broken, except when the joists are to be panelled. (See 2 Fig. G.)

APPLICATION ON WALLS

Apply Sheetrock full length up and down on all walls. Make sure that the first board is square with the adjacent wall

Use a pry as illustrated in A, Fig G, to lift the board up flush with the ceiling board

Leave until last the spaces above doors and above and below windows, cutting these spaces with cut pieces of Sheetrock

BREAK JOINTS ON PARTITIONS—On opposite sides of partitions, perpendicular joints must not come on the same stud

ANGLES—Boards should be fitted to all external and internal angles. On external angles, the exposed edge of Sheetrock should be a bevel edge, as illustrated in Figure B. Proper construction of internal angles is also illustrated in Figure B

See other side for directions for decorating

APPLICATION OF SHEETROCK

The trade mark side of Sheetrock should always be placed against supports. All edges of Sheetrock should be butted tightly together, but should never be sprung apart

Where boards do not fit tightly, waste with a pair of dividers and saw off. Beveled edges should be placed against beveled edges, square edges against squared edges. Never butt a beveled edge against a squared edge. A good practice to snap a chalk mark on a guide for joints. Lines can be

INTERNAL CORNERS—At internal corners a bevel or a dado cut to allow nails, saw at mid-wall, but do not let the cut bevel run through the paper

LOOSE NAILS—When a nail does not hit a support it must be removed or it will work through the decoration

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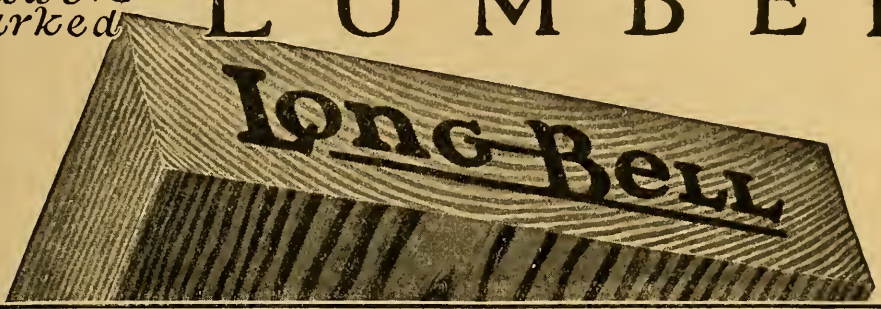

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Trade-marks are guides to good merchandise. You have proved it for yourself in buying the food you eat and the clothing you wear.

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R. A. LONG BUILDING Lumbermen since 1875 KANSAS CITY, MO.

Southern Pine Lumber and Timbers; Creosoted Lumber, Timbers, Posts, Poles, Ties, Piling and Wood Blocks, California White Pine Lumber, Sash and Doors, Standardized Woodwork; Southern Hardwoods; Oak Flooring.

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Each bundle of Essco Heart Flooring is identified with the heart-shaped symbol as indicated in this Illustration. The label is pasted on the under side of the flooring. Architects, Contractors, Builders and Home Owners can accept it as the mark on flooring of the very highest quality.

ESSCO Heart Flooring

"From the HEART of the PINE"

1. Essco Heart Edge-grain Flooring is made only of the heart-wood of the pine; therefore, it is remarkably durable.
2. It comes through our mills under the personal direction of the mill manager himself.
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Ask your dealer to show you the new Millers Falls Ratchet Screw Driver No. 63. You will like the way it looks and the way it works. You will recognize instantly that here is a tool that will do everything you expect of a screw driver.

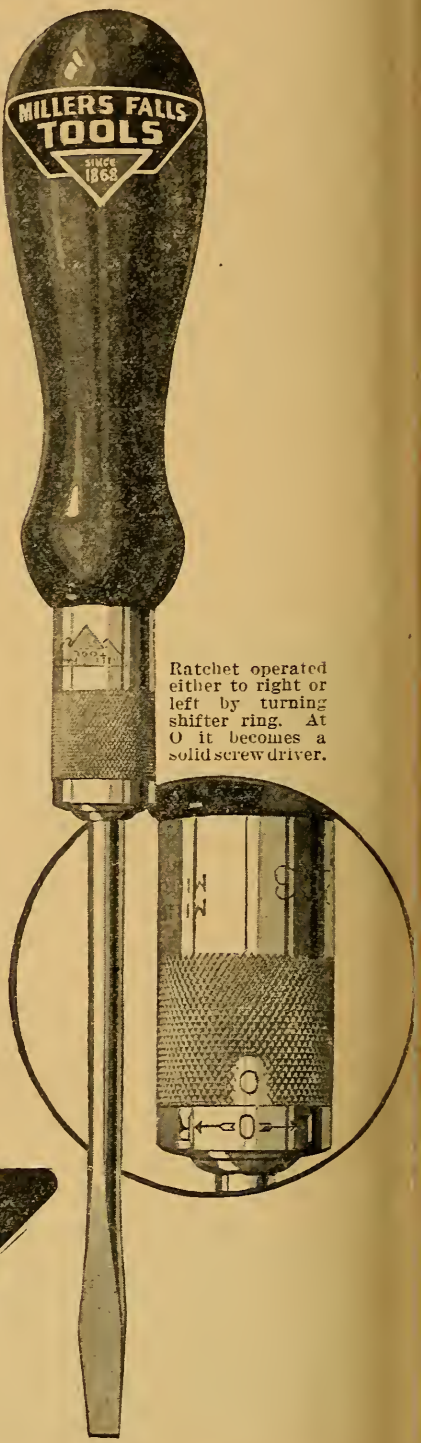
The ratchet, which is the principal working part of the tool, is of simple construction, and for this reason unusually strong. It operates smoothly, noiselessly and without friction. Almost impossible for it to get out of order.

Ratchet pawls are tool steel. Ratchet springs—spring steel. Ratchet frame—cold rolled steel. Blade—highest quality screw driver steel, hardened and tempered.

Handle—hardwood, highly polished. Shaped to conform to hand. Thumb rest at lower end.

Exposed metal parts polished and nickel plated.

Lengths: 3 in., 4 in., 5 in.



Ratchet operated either to right or left by turning shifter ring. At O it becomes a solid screw driver.

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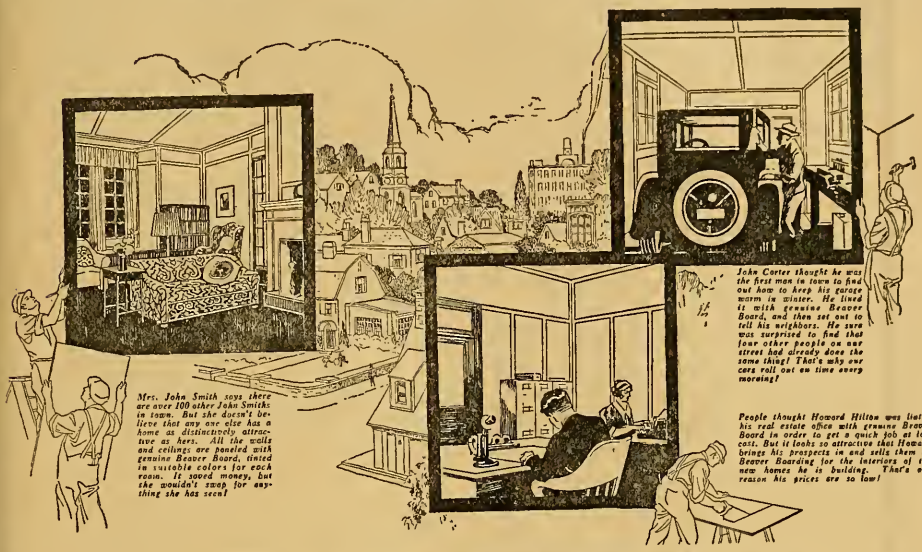
Our street has discovered many different uses for Beaver Board



Mrs. John Smith says there are over 100 other John Smiths in town. But she doesn't believe that any one else has a home as distinctively attractive as hers. All the walls and ceilings are paneled with genuine Beaver Board, tinted in suitable colors for each room. It saved money, but she wouldn't swap for anything she has seen!

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Ask any good carpenter or lumber dealer to estimate on the cost of *genuine* Beaver Boarding for your needs. You will be amazed at the low cost and ease with which it can be done. Or, if you prefer, write to our Builders' Service Department in Buffalo, telling us what you want and giving dimensions of rooms and location of doors, windows, etc. We will gladly prepare all specifications at no cost to you whatever

Don't put it off until cold weather comes. Decide to-day Look over the uses suggested below. How many fit your needs?

WARNING!

Be sure you buy *genuine* Beaver Board. All wallboard is not Beaver Board. *Genuine* Beaver Board is made only by The Beaver Products Company, Inc., of Buffalo, New York. Identify it by the Beaver trade-mark on the back of each panel. We stress this point because the success of *genuine* Beaver Board has been such that imitations have entered the field. Use *genuine* Beaver Board and you can rest assured of an economical, permanent, fully satisfactory job.

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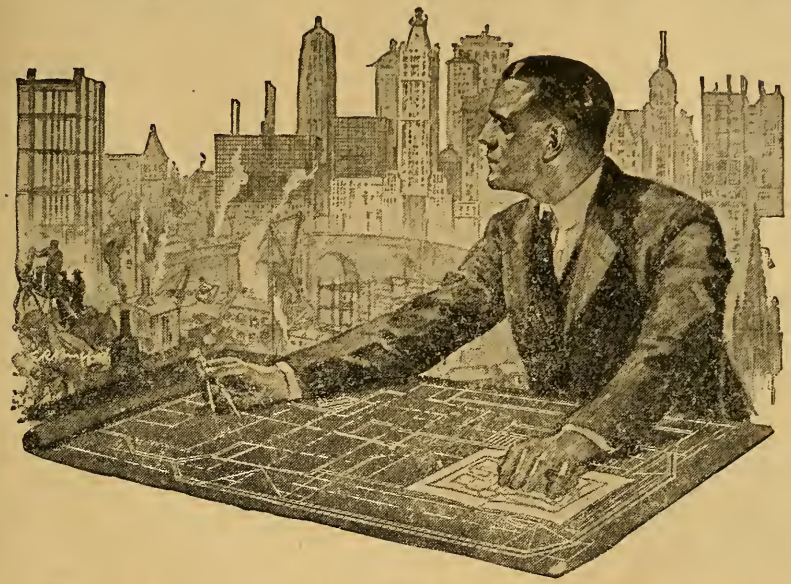

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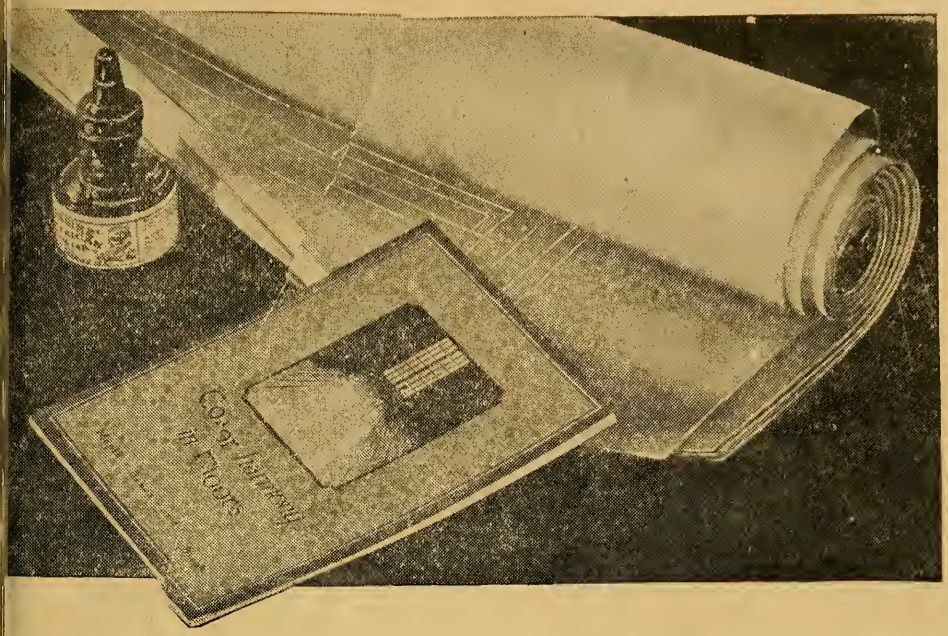

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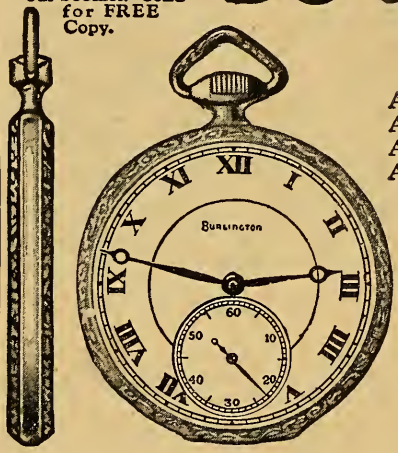

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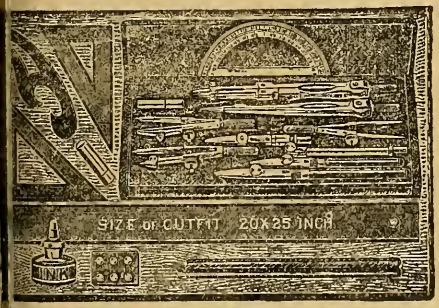

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You can do the same. It will not interfere with your work. And will fill in nicely between longer jobs to get the laying of such floors for yourself.

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Better balance, larger striking face, shorter neck—these are just a few of the distinctive features of Plumb hammers—features that make old-timers like James R. Piercey, Conway, Ark., say:

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At your hardware dealer's—$1.50 (except in Far West and in Canada). Like Plumb hatchets, axes and files, "They're worth more."

The Plumb Patent Take-up Wedge retightens the handle with a turn of the screw.

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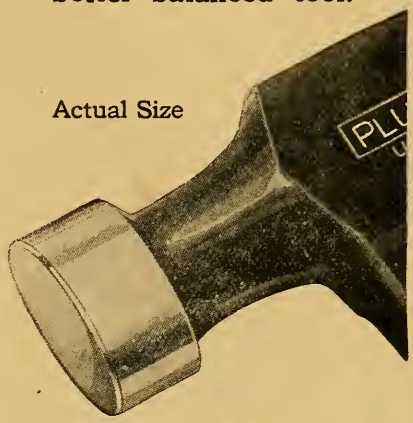
DOUBLE LIFE
Hammers Hatchets Files Sledges Axes

"The shorter neck of the Plumb nail hammer gives better control of the face — makes a better balanced tool."

Actual Size



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Get Rafter Lengths and Cuts Quickly and Accurately

There's no need to do time-wasting figuring for the lengths and cuts of common, hip, valley, jack or cripple rafters if you use

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The necessary tables are given on the squares. They are complete, correct and final. All you do is measure and read. There is no multiplying or dividing—and the result you get is absolutely accurate. Sargent Framing Squares are made of time-tried tool steel. They come in five finishes. Send for the Steel Square Booklet, which gives full particulars.

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Sargent Framing Squares have tables which afford quick reckonings on the lengths and cuts of all rafters.

Slips into the pocket

Handle is magazine for drill points

Weighs only 1¼ pounds

For rapid boring in hard wood or light metal

"YANKEE" Ratchet Hand Drill No. 1530

When you have many small holes to drill it pays to carry this powerful and efficient drill—pays in time saved, in labor saved, in accuracy.

Only 10½ inches long. Weighs only 1¼ pounds. Yet it has every ratchet adjustment of the big "Yankee" Drills. A finger-touch on ratchet shifter gives you (1) Plain drill, (2) Left-hand Ratchet, (3) Right-hand Ratchet, (4) DOUBLE RATCHET, (5) Gears locked (for changing drills). 3-jaw chuck holds drills up to 3-16 in.

In a cramped place where you cannot give crank a full turn, shift to Double Ratchet and move crank back and forth. Every move, no matter how slight, advances the drill in the work. No drill but a "Yankee" can do this.

Tool Book Free

Illustrates and describes all the ingenious "Yankee" Tools for saving time and labor. Write for your copy today.

"YANKEE" Plain Screw-drivers never work loose in handles

A "Yankee" device joins handles and blades like one piece. Even if you clamp a "Yankee" Plain Screw-driver in a vise, set a wrench on handle and pull with all your might, blade won't turn in handle. Specially tempered steel blades.

No. 90 Standard style. 15 sizes, 1½ in. to 30 in.

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Make Better Mechanics

When You Buy a Saw.

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He does this because he knows that--

1) Disston Saws have successfully met the greatest test for any product—hard service over a period of years. Disston Saws have been growing in popularity for 82 years.

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Carpenters find that they can keep their saws in the best condition by using Disston Saw Files, the Triumph Saw-Set, and the Disston D-3 Saw-Filing Guide.

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Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Established in 1881 | Vol. XLII—No. 10 | INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1922 | One Dollar Per Year | Ten Cents a Copy

A Prayer

With all my getting, Lord, to you
I pray, grant Understanding too,
That always I may see The Light,
Nor deviate from paths of right;
That in the hurrying rush for fame
I may have pluck to play the game,
To cleanly live, nor crawl, nor shirk,
And know the joy of honest work.

Oh, may this blessing come to me
To be the man I wish to be!
To help whenever help I can
Some lesser lucky fellow-man;
Nor ask reward, but this alone,
That You have seen, that You have known;
That favored in the world of men
I stand not outcast in Your ken.

Lord God of Workers, hear my prayer—
To play the game and play it fair;
To conquer, win; but if to lose
Not to revile nor to abuse,
But, understanding—start again.
Grant me this strength, O Lord.—Amen.

—By Edmund Leamy.

THE AMERICAN LEGION

COMMANDER MacNider of the American Legion addressed the Forty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Cincinnati, O., in june, 1922. He said in part:

"I want you to know that we appreciate how you and your International Officers have stood behind us in our efforts to see that the returned service men are properly taken care of by our Government. Our respective Legislative Committees have worked in accord on these measures in which we were mutually interested.

"At our request your representatives came to us in conference early this year in Indianapolis, when we had two great questions to discuss. On one of them we were already agreed; on the other, when we investigated and heard your viewpoint, we understood. It was right, it was American, we guided ourselves accordingly.

"All this, gentlemen, augurs well for our future relations. Thousands and thousands of your members are American Legion men.

"This Legion of ours forms the common ground for our whole generation. We were all thrown into this great maelstrom of war together, to work, to fight, and to ponder over it all. We got to understand the other fellow, to understand his viewpoint, we could listen to him and talk to him and we could understand because we talked the same language.

"One of our National Vice-Commanders is George Berry, the President of one of your International Unions; another is a lawyer out on the Pacific Coast, another is an enlisted man in the United States, another a doctor up in Vermont, another a hotel man in New England, and I am a small-town country banker from out in Iowa. That gives you an idea of this Legion. Night before last I went to a Legion banquet. The other speakers were Hogan, Cohen and Father Hoffman, and the Post Commander who introduced us, his name was Clancy—and in addition to his other duties I found out during the evening that he was President of a Local Union. No generation of America, gentlemen, has ever had such an opportunity for understanding as we have before us. We must make this common understanding a great national asset.

"You all know of the tremendous influence of the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Confederate Veterans, yet ten years after the Civil War the Grand Army of the Republic only had 20,000 members, and here we are in the Legion with the whole United States, only three years after our world war with over a million in membership. We cannot help through the coming years but wield a tremendous influence upon our national existence, and it must be our duty to see that this Legion of ours stays fair, tolerant, clean, straight and American—and that is our ambition.

"The American Federation of Labor and the American Legion both have as common enemies those who seek to tear down the lawful integrity of our nation. There is a way provided by the Constitution of the United States to make such changes as we think are necessary—the ballot.

"Don't misunderstand me, gentlemen, the American Legion has not, never has been, and I hope never will be in politics, but we are going to do this: to see that this country stays as we worked and fought that it should stay—American. That is the big, basic purpose of this Legion of ours.

"No real American denies the right of labor to organize for the betterment and protection of its members. That is exactly why the American Legion was organized—for the returned service men—that, and for continued service to their country in peace as well as in war, and the first thing on our program is to see that these men who came back here blind, maimed, broken in health and body, and who have got tolive through the war forever in the hospitals and homes, get a square deal from the country they fought for.

"You have stood with us on that, and we appreciate it, and I want you to know that every bit of legislation now in effect for the disabled man who not only written and pushed, but put through Congress by the American Legion and the American Legion alone. If we had not organized ourselves with a membership that gave us power and prestige, that made them listen to us, we would still have the same disgraceful condition we had two years ago. You know

of our battle for compensation for those men who served with the colors; you indorsed our stand in that battle and we appreciate it.

"I am not going into the varied work that all our eleven thousand posts are trying to do. We believe our international organization of veterans will do more than all the international conferences for agreements to prevent war, but I do want you to have faith in these men that make up the American Legion. Those of us who had the privilege of serving overseas—and when I say that I bear no slight to the men who did not get over, for with us it is the spirit that put the man into his country's service that counts, and not the circumstances that followed his enlistment—but those of us who had the opportunity of seeing this average American boy of yours under battle pressure came home with a finer appreciation and a deeper feeling of what it meant to be an American citizen. Your neighbor's boy, those apprentices of yours, the men who work for you, the men you pass every day on the street without giving a second thought to them—they turned out under battle pressure and adversity to be as splendid heroes as the world has ever known. I could give you thousands of examples of their exploits, battle torn and shocked, with their faculties almost beyond use, and yet they would come staggering up trying to bring food and munitions to their buddies — men who would run out almost into the face of certain death, into machine gun fire to rescue men they never saw before in their lives, men wounded who would give their gas masks to men more seriously wounded than they, who would lie down and choke to death, trying to do their part.

"And that, in the great majority, is the type that makes up the American Legion, and you can have faith in him. The individual membership perhaps of any one of us in any of our organizations may not seem to amount to much, but when it is multiplied many more times by all our membership it becomes a tremendous force in America.

"We have an old story in the Legion of the little Second Lieutenant who was suddenly given command of a big, tough, hard-boiled looking company, and he stepped out scared to death and got ready to give a big command, and some buck in the rear rank piped up and said: 'And a little child shall lead them.' And he said: 'The man that said that will step forward two paces to the front.' And the whole company stepped two paces to the front. And he tried it again and the same thing happened, and finally he wilted down and said: 'Company dismissed.' But fifteen minutes later there was posted on the bulletin board this notice: 'This company will report under heavy marching orders at 3:00 P. M.,' and underneath that it said: 'And a little child shall lead them;" and underneath that it said: 'On a damned big horse.'

"That is what we are on, gentlemen, an awful big horse; our Legion is a big horse and we have got to keep it big and strong and fine and fair and tolerant, that it may carry all the servicemen's problems, the problems of the disabled man through the coming year and make each one of our posts an asset for good in your community. The Legion knows no set, no creed, no class, no distinction of any kind, except between constructive and destructive Americans.

"You can't beat an organization with a spirit like that. It is all for one, one for all, and all for the best in our country."

THE FUTURE OF ORGANIZED LABOR

(By J. B. Culemans.)

TO be quite plain at the very outset, it seems evident that Organized Labor in its present form is but a transient stage in the economic development of society. It is fated to give place to a newer industrial organization that will not only be different, but will offer a more efficient remedy for social ills and mete out fuller justice to the worker by giving him his rightful share in the wealth he helps to create.

Organized Labor has rendered inestimable service to the workers of the world. Until it came in the field, they were wage slaves indeed, absolutely dependent upon the greed and caprice of the employer. They had no redress for their grievances, no recourse in their troubles and risks to life and limb entailed by the hazards of their occupation and the introduction of new machinery. Organization made the workers consci-

ous of their place and their power in society. It brought about the installation of safety devices in shops and mines and on railroads. It contended, truly, that the laborer should not be thrown upon public charity when in distress, and through legislation it secured compensation for injury, disability and accidental death. In some countries old-age pensions have been secured through its instrumentality. It has made a start on minimum-wage legislation. It has made the worker more independent of power, and through collective bargaining secured for him the higher wages and the greater degree of material comfort that were due him in all justice. These and other benefits have secured for Organized Labor a high place in the estimation and the affection of its members, and of all who have the welfare of the toiling masses at heart.

Yet, withal, this is a one-sided view of the labor problem. The fact remains that the majority of the workers, even of the skilled workers, are not organized. Those, together with the vast number of unskilled laborers, are as powerless as ever. They are at the mercy of employers and of fluctuating economic conditions.

The real future of organized labor lies in a broadening of views, in a strong persistent widespread movement of education among all laborers, whether unionized or not. Just now when the capitalist fight for an open shop is on in good earnest all over the country with the view of rendering organized labor impotent, capitalist writers seize with avidity upon the few examples of business concerns that have reorganized on a profit-sharing basis. Their policy is extolled, not because it meets with the approval of capitalism; for most capitalists are absolutely unwilling to reorganize their business on this plane. And they know besides that labor is not prepared to take its share in the management of large concerns. But profit sharing ventures are lauded merely because to the capitalist they mean a breaking away from union labor as it now exists. If the profit sharing plan makes serious headway, capitalism may endeavor with all its might to throttle the movement. It may even succeed for a time at least in doing so.

It is well-nigh unthinkable that the most progressive and far-seeing among labor leaders should not broaden the scope of their activities and give the rank and file of labor the larger educational opportunities of which they have been deprived thus far. Let it be stated again that the labor problem is not a problem of wages only. As the years go on, it may become less and less a problem of wages. It will become more and more a problem of preventing strikes, of lessening unemployment, of regulating and stabilizing supply and demand. And these problems will take on much more of an international aspect. The worker is a power because of his numbers. He is very inefficient power because he lacks a thorough grip on the fundamental questions that effect him, because of his unfamiliarity with the multifarious aspects of modern business conducted on an enormous scale. What the toilers stand in need of most today, is education. Oreganized labor has the means and the opportunity to prepare for the future. Will it be far-sighted enough to get out of the old rut and pioneer the way. Or will it close its eyes to changing conditions and become fossilized?

BLESSED BE DISCONTENT

(By A. J. Mendenhall.)

WE have heard much and talked much during the last few years of the "unrest" that is in the world. Nearly all we have heard and nearly all of our talk has been of efforts, both theoretical, to discover some of the causes and perchance to find a cure or at least a temporary palliative.

Especially has attention been given to the "unrest" manifest in the world of industry—not, we regret to say, because in that field there is more of human consideration and brotherly love, but because the prevalence of industrial unrest interferes with "business."

"Unrest" has usually been regarded as a disease of the social mind and body, caused by manevolent germs which must be stamped out in order that society may function normally and healthfully. So that various serums, mostly quack, have been injected into the social organism in attempts to kill the germs of discontent without at the same time destroying the

healthy tissues which compose the body politic. Even some minor and occasionally major surgical operations have been tried, these ordinarily leaving the patient in worse condition than before and possibly bereft of certain useful or necessary internal organs. Like the surgeon who fails to keej his own hands and his instruments clean, the economic doctors have often inoculated the patient with germs more dangerous to the general health than the original disease.

It seems strange that so few students of social economy have come to realize that the "unrest" which disturbs the world today is perfectly normal, that it is a symptom of health and political growth.

Discontent, disatisfaction with things as they are, is the magic which, if allowed to work out under proper conditions, changes them for the better. It is the potent exciting agent in man which spurs onward human development and advancement.

Had man been content with the ox-cart, he never would have invented the railway and the automobile. Had he been content with the spade and the flail, modern farm machinery would never have been contrived. Had he been content with horse power, with tallow candles, there would be no steam engine, no electric light. Had man been content with his condition and his surroundings in the stone age, when with rude weapons and tools of flint he fought for a barbarous existence, we today would be living in the stone age. We may imagine the alarm with which some prehistoric tribal chief regarded the "unrest" among his people as the primal motive force underlying discontent urged them onward and upward on the long tedious path of human evolution. He probably handled the situation just as some employers do today—went out and gathered together a gang of strike-breakers and put them on the job of restoring "normalcy."

Suppressed, this awakened energy of discontent sometimes finds expression in violent or abnormal outbreaks, as lawlessness or riot. In industry its suppression makes the conditions for lockouts or strikes. Thwarted or hindered by men too short-sighted to see its age-old purpose, it is driven along lines of unhealthy growth that react upon society in the conditions of poverty and crime which curse civilization.

In this twentieth century the insistent urge of discontent is shown in a world-wide "unrest," political, industrial, social. The whole fabric of humanity seems to be permeated with discontent with things as they are. Few know just what it is they are seeking. All feel that something better must come. Something better not only in material things, but in the basis of relationship between men themselves. The spirit of democracy, of human brotherhood, is seething beneath the surface, trying to find amid the chaos of man's general ignorance practical means to bring him to realization of one of the most fundamental laws of life.

Nowhere is this urge of discontent more prevalent than in the realm of industry, and, in spite of the reactionary influence of men who from inertia or for selfish personal reasons are satisfied with things as they are, nowhere is there such promising opportunity to satisfy and use the forces that underly "unrest" in a more constructive development.

Discontent plus intelligence forces men to think, and intelligent men who think are impelled to act for the betterment of conditions. Therefore, blessed be discontent.

CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Address of Fraternal Delegate E. Robinson From Canada To the Forty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor At Cincinnati, O., June, 1922.

THERE are many ways in which the amalgamation of the working class can be achieved. It would ill become me to try to go through all of that, but here are three things I want to speak very briefly upon. First of all, I think the time has come when the working class should take a greater control of the productive and distributing agencies of our country. Too long these things have been in the hands of the capitalist class, and whilst we have been working for wages, whilst we have been using our organizations to improve our conditions, we have not given enough thought to the purchasing power of those wages.

And whilst we may have raised our wages, so far as dollars and cents are concerned, the very fact that the producing and distributing agencies of the needs of life have been in the hands of the capitalist class has nullified to a very large extent the wages we have been receiving. In Great Britain they have taken up the Rochdale co-operative system. I am not saying that it is the best system for this country, but it is based upon a principle, the principle that there shall be a combination of the working class in controlling the producing and distributing of their food and other goods. And I want to say, too, that whether America takes hold of the Rochdale plan or not, the time is now when we must realize to the utmost the necessity of taking under our wing the producing and distributing agencies and getting those things for the benefit of the working class.

I remember listening to a very eloquent address given by the delegate from the British Trades Union Congress to our Congress in Canada last September, referring to the remarkable things that had been done in connection with the British miners' strike. He said the miners lost a great deal by that strike, but that if it had not been for the Co-operative Society of Great Britain those miners would have been driven back to their work weeks and weeks before they were, because you know and I know that starvation is the greatest strike-breaker we have, and they would have been driven back under the bosses' terms; but when everything else failed the Co-operative Society came to their aid by giving them food and goods and money that enabled the spirit of the miners to be revived, and the fight was carried on to the very last moment. I know the seed has been sown in America, and I want to impress upon you the necessity of expanding the agencies already started.

I plead for a greater expression of real internationalism. I am not going to say we have not a real internationalism, for we are here in the name of the International Labor Movement.

I believe that the greater expression of internationalism will make for a better understanding of the international views on various subjects. We misconceive things because we do not know. If we could see from the angle of the other fellow we would see things in a different light many times. That takes place in our negotiations between capital and labor. How much more so, then, in our relations with the workers of other countries. We look at Britain and say that such things ought to be, or that such things ought not to be, and we do not know, because we never see them in the light, the British see them. If we can get a closer affiliation so far as our international relations go these misunderstandings on these great subjects will disappear.

The day in which we live has been determined by the yesterdays that are past, but the tomorrows we will have to live through will be largely determined by what we do today. May I plead, then, for a greater coming together of men of all colors, of all races, of all nationalities upon the great principle of internationalism.

HOW TO INSPIRE LABOR

(By Herbert E. Atkins.)

WE all know how essential it is that the labor element in a shop or factory be tuned to a high degree of efficiency in order that a business may be conducted to the satisfaction of customers and owners—the satisfaction of owners not only being the result of profit making and business development, but also an outgrowth of the contentment resulting from a really friendly, one might almost say chummy, relationship with the employes.

The day is past when the average employer can secure results, and at the same time enjoy life, by holding a club over the heads of the workers, thus through fear attempting to force them to the limit of their possibilities.

It is now recogniezd that mutual confidence and esteem is the only way in which the best can be obtained. This is a very self-evident fact, and yet is often overlooked by both employer and workman.

I have often noticed an antagonism between labor and capital which in

nany cases has been entirely due to misunderstanding. This antagonism, equally evident on both sides, can in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred be absolutely eliminated by an adoption of he right kind of relationship between he parties.

"Oh, yes," says an employer, "I have ried out a scheme of soft-soaping my nen in order to get a maximum of effort rom them, and it proved a failure." The nly reply to such a statement is that he as given the reason for non-success. He oddled his men for a definite purpose, part from good-fellowship, and the nen, recognizing his only object, did not espond.

On the other hand, I have known em-loyers to go to the opposite extreme, nd when the employes have suggested conference to talk matters over have emarked to this effect. "I will see them n hell first." The bitterness and an-mosity which caused this remark is not maginary, but has actually come within ny experience. It can readily be seen, owever, that such an attitude cannot, ven if the employe is compelled to work or an employer of that stamp, be pro-uctive of earnest and enthusiastic ffort.

Is it not a fact that, when a firm is mall and there is close contact between he firm members and employes, a max-mum of effort is often put forth?

Unfortunately, it often happens that s the business develops in size, the firm nembers begin to imagine that they ave more important matters to take up heir time than maintaining friendly re-ations with their employes. What is he result? The men lose contact, and nstead of remaining a good fellow, to e assisted as much as possible, the em-loyer becomes something apart and be-ond them. The human relationship be-omes extinct and is substituted by a nechanical and an uninteresting con-ition. The employes become goods and hattels and the employer a part of a ystem of things in which the employes ave no interest apart from the weekly alary standpoint.

There are three essential conditions hich should be maintained, no matter ow large a firm may become:

First. The employer should cultivate he friendliness of his staff and consider heir attitude in regard to him, as an ndividual, of as much importance as the ultivation of a proper relationship with business prospects. Considerable time is spent in association with others, through the mediums of clubs and other-wise, for the purpose of influencing business, but very little time, if any, is considered necessary to cultivate the right kind of co-operative spirit in the production end of the business.

Second. Care should be exercised in the selection of a superintendent or fore-man who will represent the firm and in whom absolute confidence is placed by employer and employed. He should not be expected to agree with both parties in all matters, but, generally speaking, he should be governed by acceptable principles. If he is a man of initiative, ability and a leader of men, he will make a good connecting link even if his views are not quite in accord with the employ-er and employed in every detail. Very few men think and act alike in detail, but if the superintendent has initiative and ability, he will not be a mere figure-head. He will always be using his ability and experience in planning how best he can increase the good-will be-tween both parties.

Third. The employer should meet his workers in a social way at least once a month and matters in dispute be dis-cussed, new ideas considered and the jolly good-fellow spirit strengthened.

The failure which often comes as the result of an effort to be sociable and friendly is almost inevitably the outcome of an attempt to substitute that kind of relationship for good wages and working conditions. The attempt has been based on hypocrisy and therefore doomed. My knowledge of human nature and twen-ty-seven years' experience as employer and employed has convinced me that the average man will respond to an hon-est desire for his good-will.

This getting together of employer and employed simplifies management and makes a pleasant and consultative pol-icy. Many hands make work light, and many minds, for betterment. It is dif-ficult to appreciate suggestions and so-called interference by our enemies. It is a different proposition when friends get together. In the latter case the directing influence of the management is recognized and strengthened. It seems to me that strikes and lockouts, disagreements and unpleasantness are altogether uncalled for and are largely the result of an overbearing disposition and greed.

HAS MAN RIGHT TO WORK WHEN AND WHERE HE PLEASES?

CLAIMING that the strike-breaker is an enemy of his kind and traitor to his class, the "Labor World" of Duluth and Superior, in an able article, recently said:

"Has a workman the moral right to work 'how, when and where he pleases,' even to becoming a strike-breaker?

"That right to individual freedom of action in the greater number of ways is perhaps the most precious product of civilization. In the degree that this freedom is assured and individual initiative permitted, social progress is stimulated. In brief, the entire advance of the masses from serfdom and feudal bondage to the sovereign citizenship of our own time has been throough the increase of the liberty of the individual in matters political, religious and economic.

"It must not be assumed that trade-unionists seek to curtail the absolute legal rights of men to work how, when and where they please. Whatsoever unduly coercive measures irresponsible and injudicious men have sometimes resorted to in times of industrial trouble, trade-unions are prepared to grant and respect the legality of the acts of non-unionists in breaking that commandment in the labor decalogue which says: 'Thou shalt not steal—thy neighbor's job.'

"The contention of the trade-unionist himself is, that he has the legal right to sell his labor how, when and where he pleases, for this carries with it the legal right to refuse to sell his labor excepting under conditions approved of by him. Thus, if it should be assumed that the individual workman has legally no choice in the disposition of his labor, an involuntary servitude would be established, which would effectively debar the union man from refusing to work with unfair men.

"A man may do many harmful and unjust things and still be within the law. The Shylock who forecloses a mortgage or evicts a widow and orphans from their little home is within the law. The merchant who bankrupts a smaller competitor by underselling him, is within the law. The trust which freeze out the smaller dealer is within the law. The magnate who controls the oil market and raises the prices of the poor man's light, is within the law. Hundreds of instances are familiar to us, all of which conclusively prove that legality and justice are by no means synonymous terms. Hence, it is apparent that an individual wage earner may be acting legally, and yet be pursuing a policy which is seriously harmful to the interests of other workmen.

"To say that the non-unionist has the moral right to work how, when, or where he pleases is, of course, the same thing as saying that he has the moral right, if he pleases, entirely apart from extenuating circumstances, to become a strikebreaker, an active agent working against his fellow-craftsman, a traitor to his class and kind.

"If there be those so abnormally constituted as to feel they serve conscience best by serving their fellow-men least then the trade-unionist can only absolve them from responsibility and leave them free to put on the halo constructed for them by that most eminent personage who has designated the scab as the best type of modern hero.

"But it will hardly be asserted, even by the opposition, that men are seriously lacerated in conscience by refraining from taking the jobs of men on strike. The motive which leads them to do this may come from need, from desire for promotion, from motives of revenge, but scarcely from conscientiousness. The very personnel of professional strike-breakers is such as to render ludicrous and even grotesque the assertion that they are at all afflicted by conscientious scruples. If they have consciences at all the article is so minute as to be invisible to the average eye.

"If there be a sound principle in democracy, in government by majority, if a majority of a craft decide that it is for their interest to refuse to work under certain conditions, why does not the presumption hold good that the majority is right there as elsewhere?

The strikebreaker occupies in the industrial world a position precisely analogous to that of the renegade and traitor. He represents a type of man universally condemned in any other sphere of human activity. He sells himself for less than the thirty pieces of silver, but too often lacks the grace which caused Iscariot to go and hang himself. He commits the unpardonable sin of betraying his fellows. He purloins that to which he has no claim and

is the one stumbling block in the path of the onward advance of the wage-earner. The attempt to make him respectable reflects discredit upon those engaged in it.

"How does the act of the strikebreaker square him with the sublime injunction. 'Do unto others as ye would have them do unto you?' By what tortutous logic can it be asserted that the man who, from selfish personal interest, seeks to profit by the industrial difficulties of his fellowmen, is acting in accordance with the Golden Rule?

There are simetimes, but rarely, extenuating circumstances under which the strike-breaker acts. He may be driven by want—but this seldom happens, for, at least when labor is organized, those who are in real need are provided with the necessities of life from the union funds. He may, sometimes, be actuated by a feeling of friendship for an employer. But the strike-breaker, pure and simple, the non-union man who embraces the opportunity of taking jobs which his fellow-craftsmen have forsaken on principle, is actuated by no such motive, but by unadulterated selfishness.

"He sets up his desire for individual advancement as of more power and influence in determining his course of action than the welfare of his kind. He permits himself to be used as a club to strike down the aspirations of labor. He contributes the one great impediment to the success of the principle of collective bargaining, upon which the trade-union movement is based. He probably inspired the saying of a philosopher, 'The more I see of men the better I like dogs.' He is an industrial thief, a social renegade, a moral leper, and as such merits, and fortunately often receives the penalty of being set aside in practical isolation from honorable men.

"The attempt to clothe the strike-breaker with the attributes of heroism and morality would be immensely ludicrous were it not so serious in its possible results.

"It is conceivable that besides the moral pervert there are the mentally incapable, and that there are those among wage-earners whose intellects are so feeble that they are unable to read the leson of the efficiency of organization, writ large on the page of industrial history. Toward these intellectually defective people, tolerance is proper.

"But the theory of our democratic institutions, which is that men should have liberty of opinion, nevertheless puts constraint upon the transforming of these opinions into deeds when these deeds are esteemed inimical to the public good.

"The analogy holds good in the labor world. The trade-union says, 'You may believe what you like, but when general interests of labor are at stake, we deny your moral right to act with the opponents of labor.'

"In the larger sphere of the state, the non-conformist is obliged to submit to the judgment of the majority. He may be of the opinion that the state has no right to enforce specific regulations as to the public health; he may object to being taxed for the support of schools; he may protest against paying for the maintenance of armies and navies—but his protest must be confined to words. If he refuses to comply with the demand of the board of health or of the tax collector, he is made to pay the penalty.

" 'The right to work is inalienable,' champions of the non-unionists exclaim, and the chorus is taken up by smug Philistinism all along the line. Dilletante social reformers, college professors, zealous editors, manufacturers' associations, and strike-breakers everywhere echo the sweet refrain. 'The right to work is inalienable.' "

"But in actual practice society sternly qualifies and limits this same right. It fixes conditions under which many kinds of work may be performed, regulates location, safe-guards, and the very nature of the work. It denies even the legal right of man to do work which constitutes a nuisance to his neighbors. When public safety demands, it limits the hours of labor. When religious custom prevails, it punishes secular labor done on the Sabbath. In many ways it declares that the right to labor, instead of being inalienable in the individual, is governed by its relations to the public welfare.

"This, then, is the moral ground upon which trade-unionism rests its case. If the aims and objects of organized labor are in accord with the best interest of the society—then the non-unionist has no moral right to act as a counteracting agent to these efforts. The whole question thus resolves itself into the issue of the utility of trade-unionism as a whole."

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

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INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1922

The Inspirers of Industrial Trouble

There has been so much propaganda spread in recent times by the employing interests relative to the causes of disaffection amongst wage earners and a consequent rise in the cost of living to the "so-called public" as the consequence of strikes by Organized Labor that, an editorial appearing in the "Dearborn Independent" under date of September 9, showing that, "the whole scheme has been to degrade labor and make its compensation such that it will be impossible to gain more than a mere existence," is propitious, especially when one considers that Mr. Ford is one of the largest individual employers of labor in America. We appreciate the following:

"Few realize the full extent of the strikes and walkouts, hence the universality of labor disaffection in this country. The Department of Labor estimates that more than a million and a quarter of wage earners are idle in protest against wage cuts, and that more will soon be out unless the program is altered.

"Public attention has been centered on the troubles in mining and transportation industries, but these comprise but a small proportion, a little more than half, of the entire number of toilers who will not work. The army of the unemployed is unable to supply the places of the strikers, chiefly because the latter are generally skilled in their lines.

"It will not do simply to accept the statement of propaganda of the employers' organizations as to the causes of so much disaffection. The time was chosen by them to force labor to accept reduced wages and the campaign is a development of two or three years. Taking advantage of economic conditions following the industrial paralysis, due to money manipulations by the same leaders, the attempt has been made to make labor compete against itself in the employment market. Divested of all the camouflage of the divine right of men to seek employment as individuals, the whole scheme has been to degrate labor and make its compensation such that it will be impossible to gain more than a mere existence.

"All the talk of liberty and freedom is for the ear, not for the reason. The horse is used until age makes it worthless. It is then mercifully put to death, unless the owner cares to realize a few dollars by selling it to some one who will drive it until it drops. The inspirers of industrial trouble, the kings of capital, would put the wage earner in the horse class."

* * *

The General Secretary's Report

The report of the General Secretary for the year ending June 30, 1919, which has recently been issued, contains much of interest, in a statistical way, of the conditions existing in the United Brotherhood for the past year. It shows that the organization at the close of the fiscal

year, June 30, 1922, had 2,318 Local Unions, 146 District Councils, 26 State Councils, 2 Provincial Councils, 77 Ladies' Auxiliary Unions, and a membership in good standing of 270,010. The report also shows that 53,094 are in arrears and therefore not entitled to any benefits whatever from the General Office. This makes a total membership of 323,104, and when we consider the trying conditions with which we have had to contend with in the past year we feel that we are more than holding our own.

Under the head of "Trade Movements," the General Secretary says:

"For the period of July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922, forty-six trade movements were brought to the attention of the General Executive Board with the following results: Official sanction only, granted 12; official sanction with financial aid, 33; movement ordered held in abeyance, 1. This is a great reduction from the number of movements acted upon by the Board when compared with previous years. This reduction to a great extent is due to the fact that those Local Unions and District Councils who were involved in movements resisting a reduction in wages and increase in working hours, were advised the latter part of 1921 that they did not require the sanction of the General Executive Board. However, financial aid was assured these Local Unions and District Councils if they became involved in a strike or lockout. The Board ruled at a later date that sanction was necessary when Local Unions or District Councils anticipated any trouble in retaining their present wages and working hours."

A detailed statement by months of Locals organized since June 30, 1921, and those suspended or consolidated is also shown in the report."

"With regards to the membership of the seven districts represented in the General Executive Board, we note that District No. 1 leads with 67,797 members; District No. 3 comes second with 62,842; District No. 2 has 52,566; District No. 5 has 31,013; District No. 6 has 30,380; District No. 4 has 13,014 and District No. 7 has 8,627."

Reviewing the work of Financial Secretaries, the General Secretary briefly calls their attention to the necessity of sending in their monthly report to the General Office, and says:

"From time to time we have called the Financial Secretaries' attention to Section 36, Paragraph D, of the General Laws, but for some reason or other several of them fail to be governed by that Section, which reads:

" 'The Financial Secretary shall make a written report monthly to the General Secretary on the official blanks furnished for that purpose, said report must be sent to the General Secretary not later than the 10th day of each month for the month preceding, under penalty of Two Dollars ($2.00) fine.' "

Financial Secretaries should take into consideration that we are required by Paragraph "A," of Section 13, of our Constitution to keep a record of all members of the United Brotherhood—beneficial, semi-beneficial, and non-beneficial, also those owing three months' dues, deceased, resigned or expelled, at the General Office. How can we keep such a record if a Financial Secretary fails to send us his monthly report promptly? From the date one report is missing the membership of that union is incorrect for the reason we have no means of knowing who were initiated, or admitted on clearance that month, who were granted clearance cards, who went into arrears or squared up. So after the $2.00 fine is paid, that does not ajust the membership. We are willing at all times to cancel the fine, provided we get the report.

We would therefore again request our Local Officers to be prompt in sending their monthly reports to us, together with the per capita tax.

In refering to our Official Monthly Journal "The Carpenter, he says:

We are continuously having complaints that members are not receiving our official journal "The Carpenter" and upon investigation we find that in most cases it arises from the fact that the only address submitted to the General Office is "General Delivery, and when sent this way, and not called for, the Postmaster sends same back to this General Office at quite an expense. We must, therefore, insist that the Financial Secretary of each and every Local get the correct street address of every member of his Local in good standing who does not receive the Journal, and send same to the General Office. Financial Secretaries will also take into consideration that it is necessary to call attention on those same blanks to the names of the members who are suspended and granted clearance so that their names

can be erased from the mailing list. If sufficient blanks are not furnished at any time, our attention should be called to same and they will be promptly forwarded.

We must also insist that the Financial Secretaries obtain the same information from all members newly initiated and admitted on clearance, together with those who have changed their address, and forward it to the General Office on the blanks furnisehd for that purpose each and every month. We also desire to call attention to the fact that it is not necessary to furnish each and every month, a complete roster of your membership, and their addresses, only changes in same being necessary. By carrying out the foregoing instructions you will not only assist this General Office in facilitating the delivery of our official Journal, "The Carpenter," but you will do a favor to the membership at large."

The report also gives a detailed statement of the amounts that have been refunded to the General Office as unused balances of appropriations made by the General Executive Board for relief of members involved in strike and lockouts, the total of which amounts to $3,189.50, also a detailed statement of the stock on hand and disbursements.

He also notes that considerable of his time is devoted to compiling the history of the United Brotherhood and says in part:

"During the past year we gave all the time we possibly could to compiling a History of the United Brotherhood. This is a slow and tedious job for the reason that the work of the General Secretary must first be attended to and then if we have any spare time it can be devoted to this matter. We sent out hundreds of letters to Local Officers and old-time members in an effort to gather information relative to Carpenters' Unions, associations and organizations that existed before our time. We had to wait for replies before proceeding. In some instances we repeated our letters, but got no replies. However, we have been more successful than we anticipated and it is astounding all the data and statistics we gathered from reliable sources relative to these early unions.

"We are now up to the year 1900 and it is our desire and earnest hope that by the time our next Convention meets in 1924 that we will have the history completed and ready for publication.

"All our spare time, both night and day, is devoted to this work. We will be glad when it is finished. We feel that this history will prove of great value to our members. We know it will be of interest to them at least."

While the report in the main is statistical, as a whole it gives a concise and detailed review of the many duties the General Secretary is called upon to perform, and should receive the commendation of all members of the United Brotherhood.

* * *

Victory for Closed Shop

Working contracts in five of the crafts of the building trades and a board agreement for conciliation and co-operation covering 27,000 skilled and unskilled workmen in Boston have been signed.

This ends the "open shop" conditions in the building trades effective since January, 1921, when the employers broke off relations with the unions after a protracted strike.

The agreement runs to April 1, 1923, and if neither side gives notice to the other on or before January 1st, that it desires a change it will continue in effect for anther year. The standard craft wage is to be $1 an hour, but agreements may be made between craftsmen and employers in some lines to pay as high as $1,12½.

The question of compensation for overtime and whether the week shall be one of 40 or 44 hours are left to the individual crafts to settle with their employers. The understanding is that the employers are inclined to agree with the 40-hour week where it is wished, but that most of the crafts are agreeable to working 44 hours.

The basic compensation for overtime is time and a half, but where there is no agreement on this the employers will take the question up for adjudication with the crafts' representatives.

* * *

What Co-Operation Does for the Worker

Co-operation is not limited in its usefulness to the workers as a medium of protecting them from the onsloughts of the profiteers. While many see nothing more in co-operation than its possibility to pay dividends, it is clear to all those who practice co-operation that the savings return is but a small part of the benefits accuring to the practical co-operation and their families.

The average worker has little or no chance to peek into the mysteries of modern business. He hears much about business ethics, about overhead, high and low margins, working capital, depreciation, special arrangements, shrinkage, trade regulations, credits, special and hidden discounts. About how it is possible to sell merchandise below cost and still stay in business and many other things that only tend to increase the maze that clouds his mind when considering the scheme of modern business. The co-operative gives to the workers the opportunity to receive a training in this modern mystery. He can, by becoming active in his society as a member of committee, Auditing Board member, and officers, and in the course of two or three years acquire an understanding of business practice such as can only be had by one actually in charge of these operators. He as a result of such experience can serve as a representative of his Local Union in dealing with employers with much less embarrassment to himself and with a great deal more efficiency for his constitutionaries as a result of being prepared to talk with them in their own language.

It also gives the workers a training in directing the affairs of large numbers of people. This coupled with trades union experiences fits them to handle large undertakings in which the people's interests are involved.

It does not require any great foresight to see that where the common people are in possession of such training as above described that many of our large problems of today would be much nearer solution than at present. The problems of trusts and combinations, including Wall Street control of finances could then be tackled in a way that would offer the greatest possible hope. The packing trust, if controlled by the common people, through men trained in this manner, would certainly be operated in the interests of the greatest numbers. This is also true of banking and would restore the people's money and its use to those who through their production give it its value. These results could be followed out in most all lines of industry and would make possible the use of the now dormant power of the producer.

* * *

Compulsory Affiliation

At the Forty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Cincinnati in June, 1922, more than a dozen resolutions were introduced, asking for the compulsory affiliation of Local Unions with City, Central and State Bodies. No other matter brought forth so many resolutions. Most of them sought to force affiliation by amending the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor.

We quote the following resolution, which was typical of many others. It was introduced by the delegate of the Louisiana State Federation of Labor.

"Whereas, The best interests of Organized Labor demand that all Local Unions offiliated with the American Federation of Labor (either directly or through their national or international organization), should by affiliation become members of their respective State Federations of Labor, Central Bodies and District Councils; and,

"Whereas, The machinery provided by the American Federation of Labor Constitution seems to be, and is inadequate to compel that solidarity so necessary to the success of the labor movement; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor shall be amended to contain the following principle: "That national and international organizations shall compel all Local Unions under their jurisdiction to affiliate with their respective State Federations of Labor Central Bodies and District Councils; and where a Local Union persists in its refusal to so affiliate, the proper officers of the national or international organization having jurisdiction shall notify the offending Local Union that its charter be suspended until such time as the affiliation is consummated."

The Committee on Law, to whom this and similar resolutions were referred, declined to favorably consider compulsory affiliation on the grounds that to do so would destroy the autonomy of International Unions. The position of the American Federation of Labor has been to advise affiliation but not to make it compulsory.

The Convention concurred in the report of the committee.

This settles once and for all the question of compulsory affiliation, which some Central Bodies thought could be enforced.

Official Information

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Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
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Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
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Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

We are continuously having numerous complaints that members are not receiving our official Journal, "The Carpenter," and upon investigation we find that in most cases it arises from the fact that the only address submitted to the General Office is "General Delivery," and when sent this way, and not called for, the Postmaster sends same back to this General Office at quite an expense.

We must therefore insist that the Financial Secretaries of each and every Local get the correct street address of every member of his Local in good standing who does not receive the Journal, and submit same to the General Office

Financial Secretaries will also take into consideration that it is necessary to call attention on those same blanks to the names of members who are suspended and granted clearance so that their names can be erased from the mailing list in the town or city in which their Local is located. If sufficient blanks are not furnished at any time, our attention should be called to same and they will be promptly forwarded.

We must also insist that the Financial Secretaries obtain the same information from all members newly initiated and admitted on clearance, together with those who have changed their address, and forward same to the General Office on the blanks furnished for that purpose each and every month.

We also desire to call attention to the fact that it is not necessary to furnish each and every month a complete roster of your membership, and their addresses, only changes in same being necessary.

By carrying out the foregoing instructions you will not only assist this General Office in facilitating the delivery of our official Journal, "The Carpenter," but you will do a favor to the membership at large.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of October, November and December, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Under separate cover six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of October, November and December, and the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Inclosed therewith are also six blanks for the Treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this immediately should notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

A Fine Badge!

The new design of Official Parade and Funeral Badge has been purchased in quantities by a great many Local Unions and it is pleasing to note the satisfaction with which they have been received by our membership where they have been obtained.

Though many Local Unions were supplied in time for Labor Day, others are continuing to order a supply of this very unique and appropriate badge, realizing that so many occasions arise where the necessity is felt for wearing an insignia emblematic of and typifying the craft, and at the same time evidencing the spirit of undaunted loyalty to the Brotherhood.

It so frequently occurs that a committee or delegation is appointed to represent the Brotherhood at the funeral of a departed brother or member of his family of one. Then it is that without a designating insignia, such ceremony as attending the last sad rites is incomplete.

Other affairs and functions make for the further establishment of morale, when suitable badge is worn by our members, such occasions being:

Anniversaries of Local Unions.

Banquets.

Mass meetings.

Participation in civic parades in a body.

Social meetings and numerous other occasions.

Each Local Union in addition to its members being equipped with the Official Parade and Funeral Badge, should have a full set of Officers' Badges, showing the title of each officer on the badge. They could remain the property of the organization.

All Secretaries have been supplied with illustration and prices of badge, and the undersigned will be pleased to receive orders, accompanied by the necessary remittance.

Fraternally,

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Information Wanted

Any one knowing of the whereabouts of Walter Vanden Berg, last known address 3422A 19th St., San Francisco, Cal., kindly address L. Vanden Berg, 112 Remyne St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

* * *

J. J. Kloch, who is shown in the accompanying cut, left Sunbury, Pa., about the second week of August. Any one

knowing of his whereabouts kindly address J. P. Sladle, F. S., L. U. No. 838, Sunbury, Pa.

The Letter "E"

Someone has expressed the opinion that the letter "E" is the most unfortunate letter in the alphabet because it is always out of cash, forever in debt, never out of danger, and in hell all of the time. Our editorial sanctum adds that for some reason the writer of the above overlooked the good qualities of the letter "E" and calls attention to the fact that it is never in war, always in peace, and never in prison. It is the beginning of existence, the commencement of ease, and the end of trouble. Without it there would be no life in Heaven, no sleep and no eats. It is the center of honesty, makes love perfect, and without it there would be no carpenters in America.

BUILDING BOOKS SAVE $17.70

FREE TRIAL—Pay Only $3.00 a Month

Here are the world's best books on building, **now reduced in price.** Prepared for you by 25 of the best known authorities in the business. Not a one-man proposition but all that 25 experts know.

Mail Coupon—Don't Send Money

Just fill out the lines on the coupon below and mail it. Don't send us a cent. We trust you and want you to see the books before you buy. We send the books (not a sample volume) for you to use a whole week. After you have had the books

stead of working out problems that come up in a day's work.

Saves You Time and Money

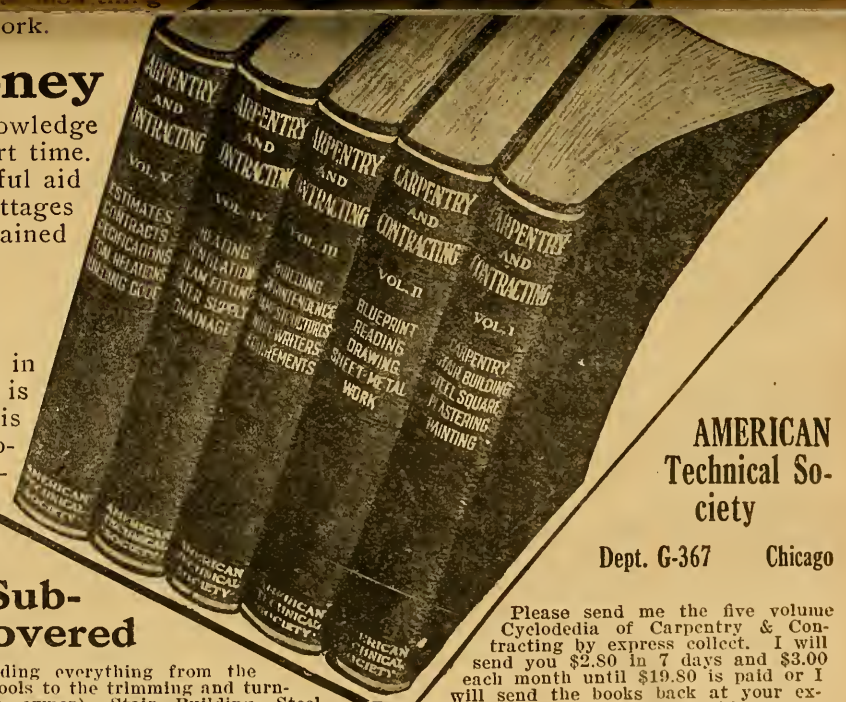
Years spent as an apprentice won't give you a better knowledge of building than you can get out of these books in a short time. Beginners and old-timers alike will find them a wonderful aid in their work. Every type of building is covered from cottages to sky scrapers. Everything you ought to know is explained in plain every-day English.

Why These Books are Best

The 25 men who wrote these books are leaders—each one in a special branch of building. Each man knows all there is to know about the particular subject he writes on. This means that you get the combined knowledge of 25 top-notch men. No one could afford to employ this great array of master builders, yet they all come to you and teach you in their books for only a few cents a day.

Endorsed By Thousands

Well known carpenters, builders and contractors everywhere endorse the books. Night schools, trade schools and eminent instructors use them in their work. Over 50,000 sets have been sold on our free trial plan. You don't have to put up one cent to get them for a week's free use.



A Few of the Subjects Covered

Carpentry (including everything from the raw timber and tools to the trimming and turning over to the owner)—Stair Building—Steel Square—Plastering and Painting—Mechanical Drawing—Blue Print Reading—Architectural Drawing—Sheet Metal Work—Building Superintendence—Underwriters' Requirements—Heating and Ventilating—Steam and Hot Water Fitting—Sanitary Appliances—Water Supply—Drainage and Venting—Domestic Hot Water Supply—Hardware—Estimating—Contracts and Specifications—Legal Relations—Building Code—General Index and Review Questions and Index to each volume.

AMERICAN Technical Society

Dept. G-367 Chicago

Please send me the five volume Cyclopedia of Carpentry & Contracting by express collect. I will send you $2.80 in 7 days and $3.00 each month until $19.80 is paid or I will send the books back at your expense and will owe you nothing.

Name.....

Address.....

City ..... State.....

Please fill out all of these lines.

Correspondence

The Closed Union Shop Is Justifiable

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Would it be asking too much to be permitted to extend our sincere thanks as authors and publishers of "The Closed Union Shop Is Justifiable" to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America through the columns of "The Carpenter" for their cordial interest in this work setting forth the case for Unionism? We are deeply appreciative of the courteous treatment and immediate interest which all of our correspondence and efforts have received. Carpenters and Joiners' Local Unions from all parts of the United States are manifesting their good wishes by flooding us with orders for our publication. We feel greatly indebted to your splendid organization with its fine spirit, generous helpfulness, and good will.

Perhaps some of your readers would be interested in an extract from the letter of Aug. 22 of First General Vice-President Mr. John T. Cosgrove who states, "I am in receipt of your communication of Aug. 2, enclosing copy of your booklett, "The Closed Union Shop Is Justifiable," which contains the most complete and forceful arguments defending this subject that have ever come to my attention."

The statement below by Mr. W. E. Lerch, Recording Secretary of Local Union 143, located at Canton, Ohio, is typical of the courteous attitude of Carpenters and Joiners everywhere. He says, "Our organization has a committee working on your publication and will make arrangements to sell it at a very early date. I will send all subscriptions sa fast as I get the same. "The Closed Union Shop Is Justifiable" in my opinion, is the best article I have ever read on the subject."

We are trly grateful for these favors and wish to express our gratitude in some manner. I know of no way which will serve as well as the columns of "The Carpenter" and therefore hope that it may be possible for you to honor us with this privilege, and that you will pardon our asking this.

Thanking you many times for your kindly helpfulness and generous sympathy.

Respectfully yours,
ALFRED G. BUEHLER.

No Records Kept—Read and Ponder

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Recently I have been collecting union labor statistics of Colorado calling on labor unions of all crafts for that purpose. One matter which the Bureau seeks information in regard to is the amount of time the membership, as a whole of each craft, has worked during the year; or, to put it another way, the amount of time lost during the year on account of lack of employment for various reasons.

I have not found one union that could answer that question with any degree of accuracy, simply because they did not know, not having kept any such records. I have three reasons for writing this article:

First: The general public, when writing or talking of wage scales, do not take lost time into consideration, simply figuring so much per day, so many days in the year, so much earned during the year. An illustration: Some years ago, as Business Agent for L. U. No. 55, I was called to a job where the plumbers were having trouble. Talking with the agent for the property after leaving the building, he said to me that he thought the plumbers were doing very well and had no cause for complaint. (Their scale was then $4.50 per day.) He said: "They get $4.50 per day, so many days a year (full time) is so much per year; they ought to save considerable money during the year." I asked him if he took into consideration any lost time. He said no. Then I told him that the plumbers union kept a record of earnings of each member for the year, (they did at that time), and that the record showed an average per member of $2.25 per day during the year. He then said, "Now I see the matter in a different light, I had not thought of the lost time feature."

Now take the case of the coal miners. The operators took one or two isolated cases of miners who drew big pay and

published a statement in the public press of Colorado Springs in which they made it appear that the pay these men received was the average pay of the miners. The press of that city would not publish a statement from the miners giving the facts and showing the fallacy of the operators' statement. The result, so far as the public is concerned, is obvious.

Second: To show the advisability of and the necessity for keeping such a record, to be able to say, when occasion requires, "These are the facts—matters of record."

Third To be in a position to present your case at any time or place in an intelligent and business like manner.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of Colorado is laying stress on the unemployment feature as to the reduction of the so-called daily wage in its biennial report, but cannot make it complete because the unions cannot furnish the necessary information. Result: One chance to speak effectively to the public gone.

J. M. McLANE.
Deputy State Factory Inspector.
Denver, Colo.

Appreciates the Journal

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I always look forward to the receipt of "The Carpenter" for its authentic news on national labor questions and the Craft Problems as well as other interesting matter. It is a journal of which we can all be proud, well edited and interesting from cover to cover.

Sincerely hope that I shall continue to receive this wonderful magazine, as I would feel lost without it.

Respectfully, R. S. DICKLAUS.
602 S. W. 12th Ave. Miami, Fla.

Conditions Bad At Jacksonville

Editor, "The Carpenter":

As we have had and are having a struggle to maintain a living wage scale in our town, we feel it our duty to let every carpenter that carries a card know something about the conditions we are having to put up with.

We have to contend with an Employers' Association that is fighting us continually, they are using every possible means to break us up, but have not quite succeeded and never will if we can get the brother carpenters from every state in this United States to at least consider the value of his card when he comes to Florida.

Be a Floor Surfacing Contractor

Make $5,000 to $15,000 or More, Yearly

New, uncrowded field. Architects and general contractors know the American Universal and prefer its work. They prefer to sublet the floor surfacing, as it is a big business in itself.

We furnish office forms, advertising, etc., in fact, we practically set a man up in business.

Business comes easily.

BUILDING CONTINUES OVER U. S.

Building is booming all over the country. There are innumerable opportunities for those equipped to handle the work of floor surfacing. The American Universal Machine is essential to hustlers. Get in on the ground floor—get the machine now.

Re-Surface Old Floors

With the American Universal Floor Surfacing Machine, old floors can be made like new and new floors made perfect. The field is wide; every building is a prospect.

Get into a big paying business of your own. Floor surfacing contractors often pay for machine first month and make a good profit besides.

WRITE TODAY for full information. Act NOW.

Seize this opportunity to get into a business of your own. Write today for complete literature.

The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co.

522 So. St. Clair Street, Toledo Ohio.

Our greatest handicap is carpenters from other states coming here to spend the winter and working on unfair jobs under scale and paying their dues at their home Locals, consequently when the weather warms up and they go back home, we are so badly beaten down it takes us all summer to recuperate sufficient to stand the winter again. We are about 30 per cent organized in this town, our scale is 80c, but it is very easy to find carpenters working as low as 40c per hour.

We are not selfish, a brother is always welcome in our Local. However, if you don't want to encounter very poor conditions, don't come to Florida, especially Jacksonville.

W. O. HILL, Secretary.
Carpenters' District Council, Jacksonville, Fla.

Eliminating the Middlemen

Editor, "The Carpenter":

As it is my business to get in touch with labor organizations, especially in the large cities, will send this communication to you and you can spread it through the columns of "The Carpenter" and otherwise.

The Farmers' Union State Exchange of Arizona desires that our brother laborers in the cities establish distributing points or houses that we may ship our produce direct to them and eliminate so many middlemen who are so costly for both producer and consumer.

Kindly take this matter up at once with your Locals and be prepared for vegetable season this fall as well as strawberry season next spring.

The consumers in the cities were paying $6 per crate for berries while I, as producer, was getting $1.30. Let us divide the difference in our own way.

Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience and with best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,
M. SNYDER, Sec.-Treas.
Farmers' Union State Exchange, Beebe, Ariz.

Petitions a Pardon for Mooney and Billings

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The following resolution was sent to Governor Stephens of California by our Local in August and we respectfully request its publication in our Journal:

Whereas, That Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings have been behind prison bars for over six years, and from all appearances and revelations since their conviction, it seems that they have been convicted under false and perjured testimony, and

Whereas, Petitions from people all over the world have asked that you grant them a new trial or pardon them.

Whereas, District Attorney Brady of San Francisco has recently sent you an open letter requesting that you pardon Brothers Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings, because of his belief in their innocence.

Whereas, Governor Stephens has made the statement that the labor movement is not interested in this case.

Therefore Be It Resolved, That L. U. No. 1068, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in regular meeting assembled, does hereby request that Governor Stephens grant a pardon to Brothers Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings or give a good reason why he does not.

And Be It Further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Central Labor Council, the American Federation of Labor, and the International Office of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and Bay Counties District Council and that they be requested to pass similar resolutions.

A. B. GARRETTSON, Pres.
H. G. MAHONY, Rec. Sec.
L. U. No. 1068. Vallejo, Cal.

Local Holds An Outing

L. U. No. 218 of Boston, Carpenters and Joiners of America, held a picnic and outing on the famous old stamping grounds at Salem Willows, Salem, Mass., on Monday, September 4th, Labor Day, the day we cease all labor, and participate in all the festivities of the occasion. The committee appointed by the Local Union chartered eleven cars of the Bay State Railway Co., which were filled to their utmost capacity in carrying the wives and families of the brothers of L. U. No. 218 to the extent of 600 persons. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a very enjoyable day was spent, the committee in charge using every effort to render the day as pleasant as possible, especially for the women and children.

Various games were indulged in, with prizes for the successful competitors.

The flying horses were greatly appreciated by the children, the proprietor of which made a reduction in the regular price, and tendered the use of the enclosure for shelter and protection from the storm. Later in the day a spacious dance hall was obtained, which accommodated the entire crowd.

Clog dancing, jig dancing, tug of war, and many other sports too numerous to mention, after which ice cream, potato chips, ham and cheese sandwiches, candy, peanuts and soft drinks in abundance was served. The whole affair terminated in a very enjoyable manner to every one's satisfaction, all expressing a desire to have the same performance repeated on Labor Day, 1923.

Respectfully submitted,
A. H. CRISPIN, Sec. of Committee.

"Open" Shop Is Fake

"The 'open' shop is a fake—there is no such thing," writes Samuel Untermyer, New York attorney, to John Fitzpatrick, President of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

"During our investigation I proved, I think conclusively, that in the case of the steel company and the National Erectors' Association that it is worse than a sham," said the New Yorker.

Home and the Office

Home is the place where the laughter should ring,
And man should be found at his best.
Let the cares of the day be as great as they may,
The night has been fashioned for rest.
So leave at the door, when the toiling is o'er
All the burdens of work time behind,
And just be a dad to your girl and your lad—
A dad of the rollicking kind.

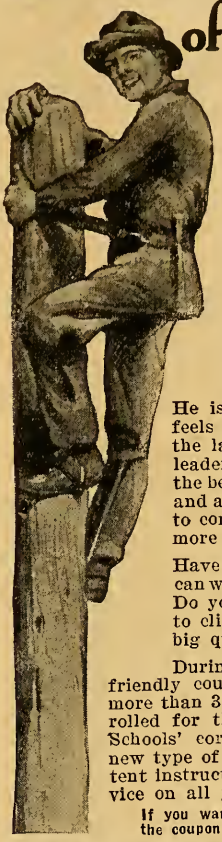
The office is made for the tasks you must face;
It is built for the work you must do,
You may sit there and sigh as your cares pile up high
And no one may criticize you;
You may worry and fret as you think of your debt,
You may grumble when plans go astray,
But when it comes night and you shut your desk tight,
Don't carry the burdens away.

Keep daytime for toil and the night for play.
Work as hard as you choose in the town,
But when the day ends and the darkness descends,
Just forget that you're wearing a frown—
Go home with a smile! Oh, you'll find it worth while;
Go home light of heart and of mind.
Go home and be glad that you're loved as a dad,
A dad of the fun-loving kind.

—Anonymous.

The Union Label is not a "cure all" for industrial injustices, but it is the best tonic to prescribe for many of them.

"I'm at the Top of the Pole



That's as high as I can climb in my present job."

So wrote an ambitious lineman to the United Y. M. C. A. Schools. He didn't want to climb poles all of his life, so he enrolled for a practical course of home study to help him to a higher position in his chosen field of work.

He is making progress. He feels that ahead of him are the larger responsibility, the leadership, the higher pay and the better privileges, comforts and associations that are sure to come to the man who puts more into his head.

Have you gone as high as you can with what you now know? Do you need more knowledge to climb higher? Face these big questions.

During the last two years our friendly counsel has been given to more than 30,000 men who have enrolled for the United Y. M. C. A. Schools' correspondence courses—a new type of instruction from competent instructors that emphasizes service on all your problems.

If you want to climb higher, send the coupon for our friendly counsel.

—Some of our 300 Correspondence Courses—
Technical and Other Courses

Agricultural Courses
Applied Psychology
Architecture
Automobile Courses
Building Construction
Civil Engineering Courses
Drafting Courses
Electrical Courses
English Courses
Factory Management
Foreign Languages
Foremanship
Highway Engineering
High School Subjects
Illustrating
Insurance Courses
Mathematical Courses
Mechanical Engineering
Own-Your-Home Course
Plan Reading
Plumbing
Poultry Husbandry
Radio Engineering
Radio Telegraphy
Radio Telephony for Amateurs
Steam Engineering Courses
Structural Drafting
Surveying
Use of the Slide Rule
Vocational Courses

Business Courses

Accountancy
Advertising
Banking
Better Letters
Bookkeeping
Business Arithmetic
Business Administration
Business English
Business Finance
Business Law
Complete Letter-Writing
Office Management
Practical Speaking
Salesmanship
Secretarial
Show Card Writing
Stenography
Traffic Management

Are you an ex-service man?

UNITED Y.M.C.A. SCHOOLS

Correspondence Instruction

375 Lexington Avenue
Dept. 78-O. New York City

Without obligating me, please advise regarding the course in
_____
Name _____
Full Address _____
(Please write plainly.)

Casual Comment

Unionism, or organization of labor has a reason. We have a reason and a big reason for that 500,000.

* * *

Some men never think of an umbrella until it rains; others never think of their organization until they are in trouble.

* * *

Don't wonder why there are not more union-made goods on the market if you are one of those who purchase the other kind. Look at yourself in the mirror.

* * *

American financiers are reported to have invested more than three billion dollars abroad, and in the course of time they'll be asking the nation to send a few million soldiers over to bring the money home.

* * *

The Assistant Attorney General in charge of claims has recommended the passage of Senator Elkin's bill, providing for the return of the fines levied upon profiteering merchants and manufacturers under the Lever Act. We would suggest that the bill be amended so as to include an apology to the war profiteers.

* * *

Keeping the home fires burning is not as easy to do as it once was, thanks to the coal profiteers, who doesn't seem to know that the war is over.

* * *

The Supreme Court decision that unions can be sued did not paralize with fear the men who refused to live under the standard set up by the Railroad Labor Board.

* * *

If there was any question of illegality connected with the shopmen's strike, the burden must rest upon the Railroad Labor Board and the 92 railroads which have violated the terms of the Transportation Act and ignored the decisions of the Labor Board with impunity.

* * *

The real force that has been behind the railway strike and that will prove a constant menace to the American people is stock watering and the attempt to pay dividends on the 40 per cent of ficticious values that was pumped into the corporations when the roads were turned back to Wall Street.

The speculators toil not, neither do they spin; but, verely, they are clothed better than the producers.

* * *

The recent publication by manufacturers' associations of alleged losses by strikes recalls a statement issued by the Government that "not even the approximate cost of strikes can be ascertained."

* * *

Hooper is the best Chairman of the Railroad Labor Board. He is the best propagandist the railroads ever had because he makes their fake statistics "official."

* * *

Hooper fails to tell the fact that, by the latest decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the railroads are authorized to collect 5¾ per cent on $18,900,000,000—including "seven billion of water"—or $1,086,880,000 a year.

* * *

Do you know that eleven railroad Presidents draw more salary than the President of the United States, a total of $865,571,06; an average of $78,701.97, or $52 per hour for a four-hour day?

* * *

Why is it that the mill owners are unable to man the mills, either during or after more than six months of battle? Ordinarily six months has been regarded as a period of time sufficiently long to enforce the will of large corporate interests.

* * *

The answer is that the mill owners, like other employing interests, failed to correctly estimate the desperate frame of mind of the average textile worker and the wage earner under the present conditions of living costs.

* * *

We have reason to feel grateful towards William Allan White, of Kansas, for his sturdy defense of the right of free speech. We are also indebted to him for calling public attention to the fact.

* * *

There is one satisfaction in the thought that even the ex-service men are not under any obligation to read all that congressional oratory for and against the bonus.

Trade Notes

Carpenters' wages at Pittsburgh, Pa., are advanced from $8 to $9. Last fall the carpenters accepted the $8 rate with the understanding that rates would advance if the Master Builders' Association negotiated higher rates with other unions.

* * *

Business in the building trades at Tampa, Fla., are very quiet with no immediate prospects in view. At present there is work for about 400 carpenters and the city contains about 1,000.

* * *

Carpenters' Union No. 43 of Hartford, Conn., has reinstated their former rate of $1 an hour, which was recently cut to 90c. As this city has a building boom, "there's nothing to do but pay it," was the mournful comment of the President of the bosses' union.

Foreign Labor Notes

A representative of a group of the largest British collieries says that they have received orders for more than 700,000 tons of coal for delivery to the United States.

* * *

Ten thousand stevedores and coolies employed at the Calcutta (India) docks struck as a protest against the conviction of two of their number on a charge of assaulting an overseer.

* * *

Great satisfaction is felt in Great Britain over the settlement of the engineering lockout. Unemployment is on the decrease. There is gradual improvement in trade.

* * *

The lowly Chinest wage earner, perhaps the most abject of all the world's toilers, is just learning of the power he is able to wield through the medium of organization, and like a great flood the movement to form various trade guilds is sweeping the country.

* * *

Limiting aid to those who are without work through no fault of their own, Sweden plans to spend $22,000,000 during the year in alleviation of unemployment distress. To afford work, it is offering plots of land to those willing to go back to farming.

* * *

Eight-hour day. An important result of the recent labor troubles in Denmark was the agreement between capital and labor to restore the 8-hour working day which was terminated several months ago by the Employers' Association.

* * *

The number of unemployed in Germany has dropped to a level seldom attained even before the war. The total of unemployed persons receiving relief fell from 28,700 in June to 19,000 in July.

* * *

At the British Miners' Federation conference a proposal emanating from South Wales for the Federation to join with the Moscow International was defeated by the large majority of 883 to 118 votes.

* * *

The labor problem in France, gradually reaching an acute stage, is the direct antithesis of that with which Great Britain has to cope. For in France there is no surplus of labor nor any dearth of unemployment. Lack of man-power is the difficulty there, and no hope is held out for any measurable improvement of the situation in the near future.

Making a Man

Hurry the baby as fast as you can,
Hurry him, worry him, make him a man.
Off with his baby-clothes, get him in pants,
Feed him on brain-foods and make him advance.
Hustle him, soon as he's able to walk,
Into a grammar school; cram him with talk,
Fill his poor head full of figures and facts,
Keep on a-jamming them in till it cracks.
Once boys grew up at a rational rate.
Now we develop a man while you wait.
Rush him through college, compel him to grab
Of every known subject a dip and a dab.
Get him in business and after the cash,
All by the time he can grow a mustache.
Let him forget he was ever a boy,
Make gold his god and its jingle his joy.
Keep him a-hustling and clear out of breath,
Until he wins—nervous prostration and death.
—Exchange.

"It's union made but does not bear the Label" is a catch phrase which should not mislead trade unionists when making purchases. Demand the Union Label.

Craft Problems

SEVEN PROBLEMS FOR PRACTICE IN FRAMING ROOFS OF EQUAL PITCH

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek.)

(School of Science and Technology, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

(Reprint From "A Practical Course in Roof Framing; T. J. Drake & Co., Publishers, Chicago, Ill.)

(Continued From September Issue.)

Set the fence and square at 7 5-12 in. rise on the tongue and 12 in. run on the blade. Mark on the tongue for all plumb cuts and on the blade for all level cuts. Press the fence firmly against the top edge of the stock to be used and produce the facia or first plumb line to the extreme left, A, Fig. 30. Slide the fence to the right and measure on a level line from facia line A, the run of hip F. 12 8-12 in., and produce plumb line M, the extreme length to the center line of ridge P. From this length deduct the distance M-N, Fig. 27, and produce

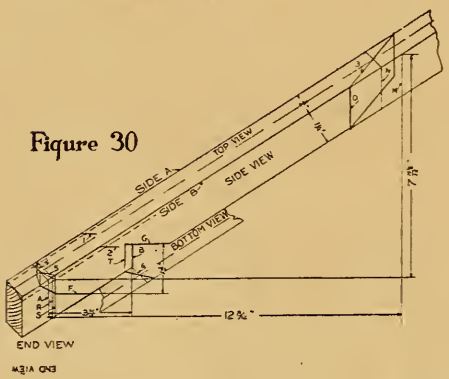


Figure 30

plumb line N, Fig. 30. Square this line across the top edge of the rafter and locate the center point. To lay out the top cut so that the hip will fit against the side of ridge P, lay in a section of the hip, full size as shown in Fig. 27. At the point where the outside edge of the hip intersects the outside edge of ridge P, square a line across at right angles to the center line until it intersects the center line as at O, Fig. 28.

Measure forward on a level line from plumb line N. Fig. 30, the distance N-O, Fig. 27, and produce plumb line O, Fig. 30. Connect plumb line O through the center line on the top edge, as at 3, top view, Fig. 30. To complete the lower end of the rafter, measure in on a level line from facia line A, the diagonal distance of the projection, A-B, Fig. 29, 3 ½-12 in., and produce wall line B, Fig. 30. To make a fit against the side of the plate at the proper angle, lay in a section of the hip as shown in Fig. 29. At the point where the outside edge of the hip intersects the wall line, square a line across at right angles to the center line until it intersects the center line, as at T, Fig. 29. Measure forward on the side of the hip from wall line B, the distance T-B, Fig. 29, and produce plumb line T, Fig. 30. Square wall line B across the bottom edge of the rafter and locate the center point and connect plumb line T through this center point, as shown at 6, bottom view, Fig. 30.

Measure down on facia line A from the top edge of the rafter ½ in., the width of the facia and locate plancher level F. Measure up from plancher level F, 1¾ in., locating plate level G. To make the return on the facia line, lay in a section of the hip full size, as shown in Fig. 29. Where the outside edges of the hip intersect the facia line, draw lines across at right angles to the center line until they intersect the center line, as at R and S. On side A of the rafter measure back the distance A-R, Fig. 29, and produce plumb line R, Fig. 30. On side B, measure back the distance A-S. Fig. 29, and produce plumb line S, Fig.

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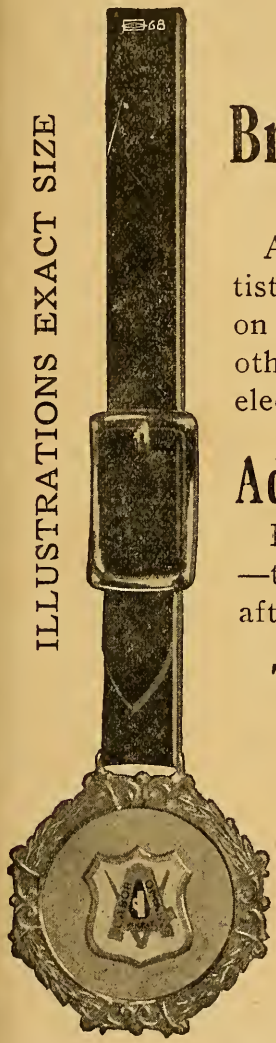

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30. Connect these two plumb lines with the center point on the facia line on the top edge, as shown at 4 and 5, top view, Fig. 30. Cut on plumb line R and bevel 4 and plumb line S and bevel 5 for the facia, on line T and G and bevel 6 for the birdsmouth and on plumb line O and top cut 3 for the fit against ridge P.

To Back Hip F.—Produce a level line on either side of the rafter. On side A from the top edge on this level line, point off the distance A-R, Fig. 29, as shown at 1, Fig. 30. On side B, from the top edge on this level line, point off the distance A-S, Fig. 29, as shown at 2, Fig. 30. Gauge a line through the points 1 and 2, on either side of the rafter and also through the center on the top edge. Remove the corner between these lines as shown in the end view, Fig. 30.

To Lay Out Hip I.—Measure the run on the plan from the intersection of hip K and valley J and the intersection of ridges N and C, as shown in the section M to R, Fig. 31, or 10 ft. 1 in. Next determine the rise in inches per foot of run. The extreme height of the hip is determined by the run of common rafter No. 70.

Run of common rafter No. 70 equals 20 ft. 0 in.

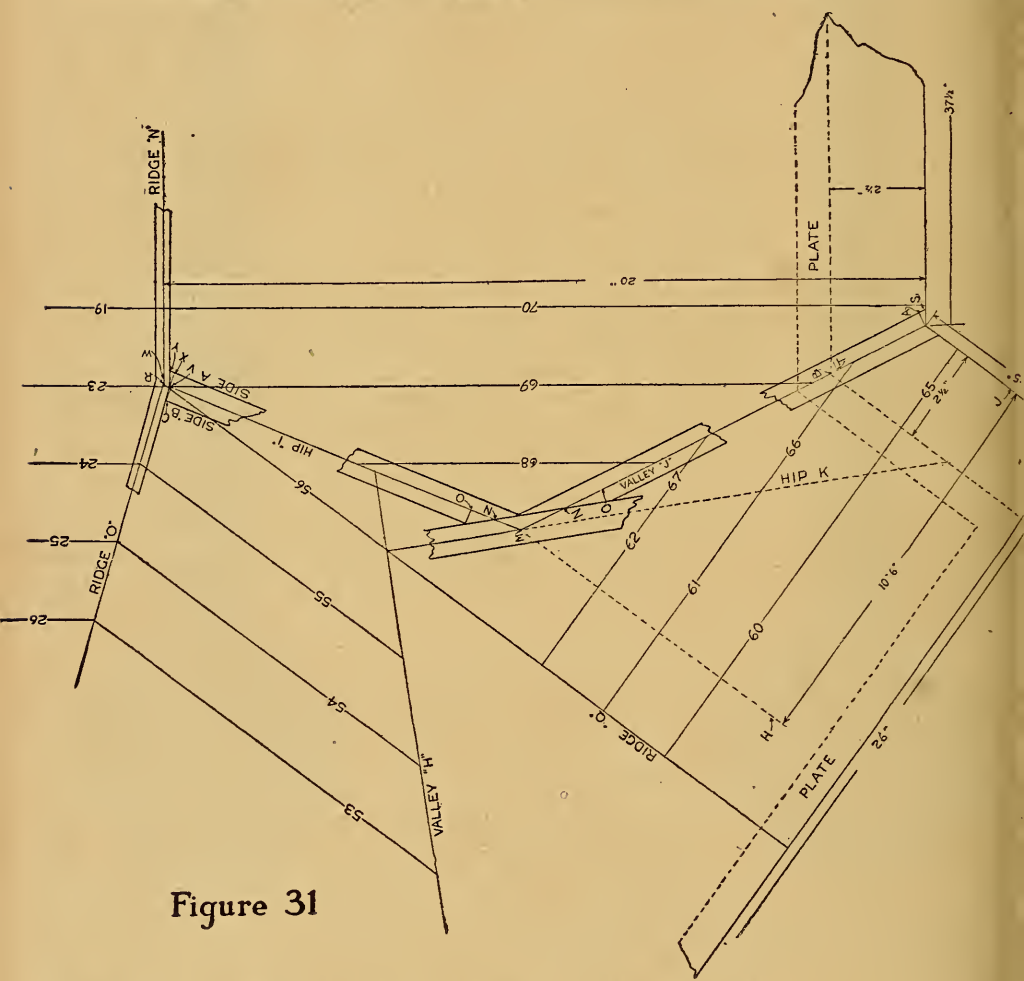

Figure 31

Rise 9 in. in 1 ft. 9

Total rise 180 in.

The height of the lower end of the hip is determined by the extreme height of valley J. Project a line on the plan parallel with ridge Q from the intersection of hip K, valley J and hip I, as shown in Fig. 31. Measure the run from this line to the facia line, as H to J, or 10 ft. 6 in. Multiply this run by 9 in.

rise in 1 ft., will give the height of the lower end of hip I, or 94½ in.

Extreme height of hip I equals 180 in.

Lower height of hip I equals 94½ in.

Height of hip I rises in its run 85½ in.

$$\frac{\text{Rise in inches}}{\text{Rise in feet}} \text{ equal srise in inches}$$

$\frac{5\frac{1}{2}}{12}$ per foot, or $\frac{5\frac{1}{2}}{12}$ in.

$85\frac{1}{2}$ divided by $10\frac{1}{12}$ equals $\frac{171}{2}$

$\frac{121}{12}$ divided by $\frac{121}{12}$ equals $\frac{171}{2} \times \frac{12}{121}$ equals

$8\frac{5\frac{1}{2}}{12}$ in., rise in inches per foot.

Set the fence and square at $8\frac{5\frac{1}{2}}{12}$ in. on the tongue and 12 in. on the blade. Mark on the tongue for all plumb cuts and on the blade for all level cuts. Press the fence firmly against the top edge of the stock to be used and produce the first plumb line M, Fig. 32, to the extreme right. Slide the fence to the left

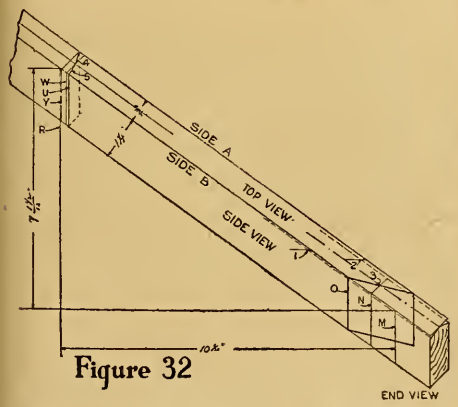

Figure 32

and measure on a level line from plumb line M, the run of hip I, or 10 1-12 in. and produce plumb line R, the extreme length to the intersection of ridges N and O.

From this length deduct the distance R-W, Fig. 31, and produce plumb line W, Fig. 32. Square this line across the top edge and locate the center point. To lay out the top cut so that the hip will fit against the sides of ridges N and O, lay in a section of the hip, full size, as shown in Fig. 31. At the point where

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the outside edge of hip I intersects ridge O, square a line across at right angles until it intersects the center line, as at V. Likewise sqare a line across at right angles to the center line from the point W until it intersects the outside edge of the rafter, as at X. On side B measure forward on a level line from plumb line W, Fig. 32, the distance W-V, Fig. 31, and produce plumb line U, Fig. 32. On side A measure back on a level line from plumb line W, the distance X-Y, Fig. 31, and produce plumb line Y, Fig. 32.

Connect plumb line Y with the center point on the top edge, as at 4. Connect plumb line U with the center point on the top edge, as at 5, top view, Fig. 32. To complete the lower end of the rafter, first determine the top cut by drawing in a section of the hip full size, as shown in Fig. 31. Where the outside edge of the hip intersects hip K, square a line across at right angles to the center line until it intersects the center line, as at O. Measure back on a level line from plumb line M, Fig. 32, the distance M-N, Fig. 31, and produce plumb line N, Fig. 32. Square this line across the top edge of the rafter and locate the center point. Measure in from plumb line N the distance N-O, Fig. 31, and produce plumb line O, Fig. 32, Connect plumb line O through the center point on the top edge, as shown at 3, Fig. 32. Cut on plumb line O and bevel 3 for the fit against the side of hip K and on plumb line U and top cut 52 for the fit against the side of ridge O and on plumb line X and top cut 4 for the fit against the side of ridge O.

To Back Hip I.—Produce a level line on either side of the rafter. On side A, from the top edge on the level line, point off the distance X-Y, Fig. 31, as shown at 2, Fig. 32. On side B, from the top edge on this level line, point off the distance V-W, Fig. 31, as shown at 1, Fig. 32. Gauge a line through the points 1 and 2, on either side of the hip and also through the center on the top edge. Remove the corner between these lines, as shown in the end view, Fig. 32.

To Lay Out Valley J.—Measure the run on the plan from the facia line to the intersection of hips I and K, A-M, Fig. 31, or 11 ft. 10 in. Next determine the rise in inches per foot. The total height of valley J was determined in laying out the preceding hip I, which was found to be 94½ in.

$$\frac{\text{Rise in feet}}{\text{Rise in inches per foot, or 8 in.}} \text{ equals rise in inches}$$

$$94\tfrac{1}{2} \text{ divided by } 11\tfrac{10}{12} \text{ equals } \frac{189}{2}$$

$$\text{divided by } \frac{142}{12} \text{ equals } \frac{189}{2} \times \frac{12}{142} \text{ equals}$$

8 in. rise in inches per foot.

Set the fence and square at 8 in. rise on the tongue and 12 in. run on the blade. Mark on the tongue for all plumb cuts and on the blade for all level cuts. Press the fence firmly against the top edge of the stock to be used and produce the first plumb line to the extreme right or facia line A, Fig. 33. Slide the fence to the left and measure on a level line from facia line A, the run of valley J, or $11\frac{10}{12}$ in., and produce plumb line M the extreme length to the center of hip K. From this length deduct the distance M-N, Fig. 31, and produce plumb line N, Fig. 33. To lay out the top cut so

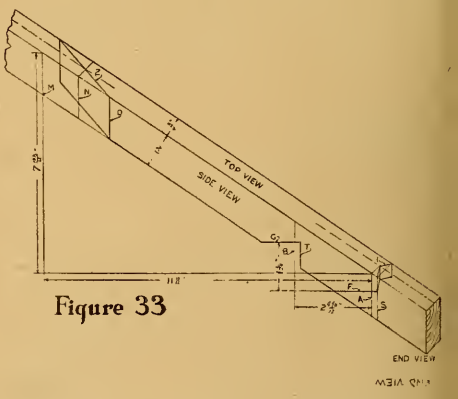

Figure 33

that the valley will fit against the side of hip K, lay in a section of the valley full size, as shown in Fig. 31. At the point where the outside edge of the valley intersects the outside edge of hip K, square a line across at right angles to the center line until it intersects the center line, as at O, Fig. 31. Measure forward on a level line from plumb line N, Fig. 33, the distance N-O, Fig. 31, and produce plumb line O, Fig. 33. Square plumb line N across the top edge of the rafter and locate the center. Connect plumb line O through this center point on the top edge, as shown at 2,

op view, Fig. 33. To complete the ower end of the valley, measure in on a level line from facia line A, the diagnal distance of the projection A-B, or $9\frac{1}{2}$ —— in., and produce wall line B. Measure down on facia line A from the top edge of the rafter, $\frac{5}{8}$ in., the width of the facia, and produce plancher level F.

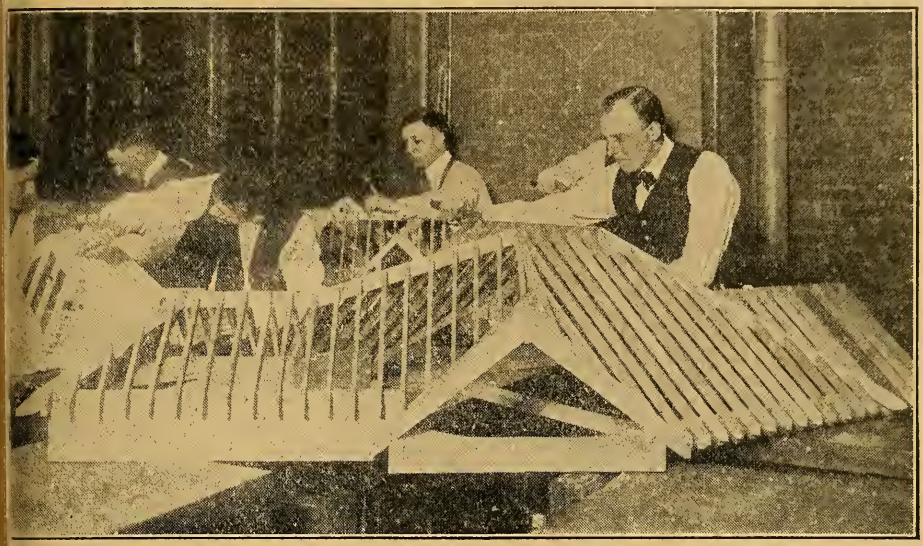

Fig. 34

Measure up from plancher level F, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in., and locate plate level G. To make the return on the facia line and to determine the distance to advance the wall

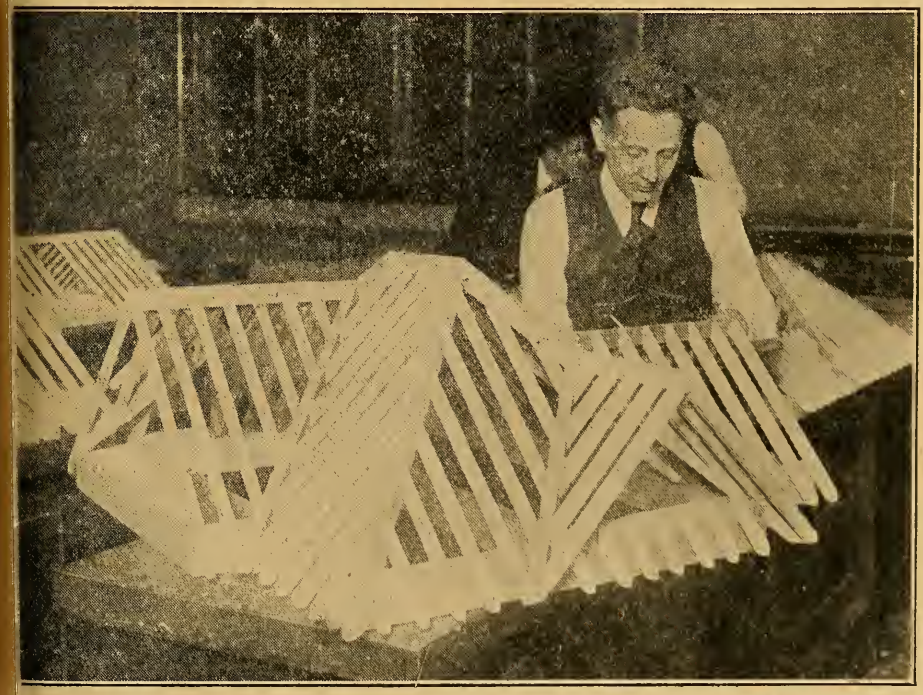

Fig. 35

line, lay in a section of the valley full size, as shown in Fig. 31. Where the outside edge of the valley intersects the plate, square a line across at right angles to the center line until it intersects the center line, as at T, Fig. 31.

Also square a line across from facia line A-W at right angles to the center line until it intersects the outside edge of the valley. To advance the wall line to avoid notching into the crotch of the building, measure forward the distance B-T, Fig. 31, from plumb line B, and produce plumb line T, Fig. 33. To make the return on the facia line, square facia line A across the top edge and locate the center point. From plumb line A measure forward the distance A-S, Fig. 31, and produce plumb line S, Fig. 33. Connect plumb line S on either side of the valley with the facia line on the center point on the top edge, as shown at 1, Fig. 33. Cut on plumb line S and top cut 1 for the facia, on line T and line G for the birdsmouth and plumb line G and top cut 2 for the fit against hip K.

To Assemble the Roof.—Assemble the rafters as shown in the elevations, Figs. 34 and 35. Set up hips A and C first. Then ridge W, supported by a pair of No. 14 common rafters. Then valley B and ridge L, supported by a pair of No. 1 common rafters. Then hips F and G and ridge P, supported by a pair of No. 33 common rafters and the hip E, noticing that hips E and F do not intersect the corner of the building, because they do not cross the plate at an angle of 45 degrees. They must intersect on the facia line. Then valley D, ridges N and O, and lastly valleys N, J, and K, and hip I and ridge Q, supported by a pair of No. 59 common rafters.

RUNS AND LENGTHS OF RAFTERS USED IN FRAMING PROBLEM NO. 7—⅜ PITCH

No. of Rafters	Quantity of Rafters	Runs	Lengths	Kind of Rafters
1	10	12' 6"	15' 7½"	Common rafters
2	1	12' 6"	15' 7½"	Jack rafters
3	1	10' 6"	13' 1½"	" "
4	1 pair	8' 6"	10' 7½"	" "
5	1 "	6' 6"	8' 1½"	" "
6	1 "	4' 6"	5' 7½"	" "
7	1 "	2' 6"	3' 1½"	" "
8	1	5' 0"	6' 3"	Cripple rafters
9	1	9' 0"	11' 3"	" "
10	1	13' 0"	16' 3"	" "
11	1	16' 0"	20' 0"	Jack rafters
12	1	18' 0"	22' 6"	" "
13	1	20' 0"	25' 0"	" "
14	13	20' 0"	25' 0"	Common rafters
15	1	15' 0"	18' 9"	Jack rafters
16	1	13' 0"	16' 3"	" "
17	1	11' 0"	13' 9"	" "
18	1 pair	9' 0"	11' 3"	" "
19	1 "	7' 0"	8' 9"	" "
20	1 "	5' 0"	6' 3"	" "
21	1 "	3' 0"	3' 9"	" "
22	1	5' 0"	6' 3"	" "
23	1	11' 0"	13' 9"	Cripple rafters
24	1	12' 4½"	15' 5⅝"	" "
25	1	13' 9"	17' 2¼"	" "
26	1	15' 1½"	18' 10⅞"	" "
27	1	13' 9"	17' 2¼"	Jack rafters
28	1	13' 1½"	16' 4⅞"	" "
29	1	12' 6"	15' 7½"	" "
30	1	11' 10½"	14' 10⅛"	" "
31	1	8' 1½"	10' 1⅞"	Cripple rafters
32	1	5' 8"	7' 1"	Jack rafters
33	9	10' 6"	13' 1½"	" "
34	1	9' 5"	11' 9¼"	" "
35	1	5' 9½"	7' 2⅞"	" "
36	1	2' 0½"	2' 6⅝"	" "
37	1	10' 7"	13' 2¾"	" "
38	1	5' 4"	6' 8"	" "

No. of Rafters	Quantity of Rafters	Runs	Lengths	Kind of Rafters
39	1	2' 3½"	2' 10⅜"	" "
40	1	5' 3"	6' 6¾"	" "
41	1	8' 3"	10' 3¾"	" "
42	1 pair	10' 0"	12' 6"	" "
43	1 "	8' 0"	10' 0"	" "
44	1 "	6' 0"	7' 6"	" "
45	1 "	4' 0"	5' 0"	" "
46	1 "	2' 0"	2' 6"	" "
47	1	10' 7½"	13' 3⅜"	" "
48	1	11' 4"	14' 2"	" "
49	1	12' 0½"	15' 0⅝"	" "
50	1	12' 9"	15' 11¼"	" "
51	1	13' 8"	17' 1"	" "
52	1	12' 4½"	15' 5⅝"	" "
53	1	11' 1"	13' 10¼"	" "
54	1	9' 9½"	12' 2⅞"	" "
55	1	8' 6"	10' 7½"	" "
56	1	7' 2½"	9' 0⅛"	" "
57	1	6' 0"	7' 6"	" "
58	1	4' 0"	5' 0"	" "
59	4	13' 0"	16' 3"	Common rafters
60	1 pair	9' 0"	11' 3"	Jack rafters
61	1 "	7' 0"	8' 9"	" "
62	1 "	5' 0"	6' 3"	" "
63	1 "	3' 0"	3' 9"	" "
64	1 "	1' 0"	1' 5"	" "
65	1	4' 0"	5' 0"	" "
66	1	4' 1½"	5' 1⅞"	Cripple rafters
67	1	2' 4"	2' 11"	" "
68	1	7' 9"	9' 8¼"	" "
69	1	17' 0"	21' 3"	Jack rafters
70	5	20' 0"	25' 0"	" "
71	1	19' 0"	23' 9"	" "
72	1	17' 0"	21' 3"	" "
73	1	15' 0"	18' 9"	" "
74	1	13' 0"	16' 3"	" "
75	1	12' 0"	15' 0"	" "
76	1	10' 0"	12' 6"	" "
77	1	8' 0"	10' 0"	" "
78	1	6' 0"	7' 6"	" "
79	1	4' 0"	5' 0"	" "
A	1	24' 9"	28' 0⅛"	Part hip and part val.
B	1	17' 8⅛"	20' 0⅛"	Valley rafters
C	1	24' 9"	28' 0⅛"	" "
D	1	11' 0"	13' 3"	" "
E	1	11' 11"	14' 3½"	Hip rafters
F	1	12' 8"	14' 11"	" "
G	1	14' 10⅛"	16' 9¾"	" "
H	1	16' 11⅝"	19' 2½"	Valley rafters
I	1	10' 1"	12' 3½"	Hip rafters
J	1	11' 10"	14' 3"	Valley rafters
K	1	14' 10⅛"	16' 9¾"	Part hip and part val.
L	1	20' 6"	20' 6"	Ridge
M	1	24' 0"	24' 0"	"
N	1	11' 0"	11' 0"	"
O	1	19' 0"	19' 6"	"
P	1	11' 4"	11' 4"	"
Q	1	13' 0"	13' 0"	"

Figures used on the steel square.—Common, jack and cripple rafters, 9 in. on ongue, 12 in. on blade. Mark on tongue for all plumb cuts and on blade for all evel cuts. Top cut for jack and cripple rafters, intersecting a hip or valley rafter hat crosses the plate at an angle of 45 degrees, 12 in. on tongue, 15 in. on blade. Mark on blade for top cut. Hip and valley rafters that cross the plate at an angle f 45 degrees, 9 in. on tongue, 17 in. on blade. Mark on tongue for all plumb cuts

and on blade for all level cuts. Top cut for hip and valley rafters that cross the plate at an angle of 45 degrees, 8½ in. on tongue, 9⅝ in. on blade. Mark on blade for top cut.

Valley D, 8 7-12 in. on tongue, 12 in. on blade.

Hip E, 7 11-12 on tongue, 12 in. on blade.

Hip F, 7 5-12 on tongue, 12 in. on blade.

Hip I, $8\frac{5\frac{1}{2}}{12}$ on tongue, 12 in. on blade.

Valley J, 8 in. on tongue, 12 in. on blade.

Mark on tongue for all plumb cuts and on blade for all level cuts. Top cut for valley D and J and hips E, F and I refer to the text for method of determining the top cut.

(Concluded.)

SOME INFORMATION ABOUT LUMBER

(Collated By Owen B. Maginnis.)

General

In the lumber trade woods are divided into two general classes; soft woods and hard woods. This division is a little confusing, as it is made not necessarily as to the hardness of the wood, but according to the species of the tree. The broad leaved trees are known to the trade as hard woods, and the coniferous (needled leaved trees) are known as soft woods. Although poplar, a broad-leaved tree, is soft like pine, and yew, a conifer, ranks high in hardness.

Defects

Knots, coarse grain and other defects, may or may not reduce the strength of the timber, according to their location in each piece.

Season checks in timber may or may not be a source of slight weakness more injurious on the vertical than on the horizontal face of a stringer or joist, and their effect continues even after they have been closed up, as many do, and are no longer visible.

Pine bled for turpentine is just as strong as pine unbled.

Uses

For framing where light, stiff wood is wanted, the soft woods excel. Also when heavy, steady loads are to be supported, yellow pine, spruce, etc., will answer as well as hard woods, which are costlier for the same amount of stiffness.

If small dimensions are desired with or when moving loads or shocks to be encountered as in farm machinery, etc., the hard woods should be used. For engine bed foundations and the wearing and buffetting pieces in heavy construction work, oak in most cases is the best wood. Heavy wood always surpasses in strength light wood of the same species.

Different kinds of woods may be used for the same purpose. For example, the following are suitable for inside finish and trim and can be readily used:

White pine, white wood, fir, cypress, cedar, sycamore, hazel, spruce and long leaf California redwood, yellow pine. Spruce and long leaf yellow pine are no good woods for outside trim, etc., as spruce will show bad checks after being exposed for a short time to the weather and yellow pine will not take a paint finish.

However, both these woods are excellent for outside structural work, as framing, etc., and both are strong and durable.

White Pine

White pine is a very soft, light wood with a close, straight grain. It is easily worked, of fairly good strength and nails without splitting. The color of the heartwood is cream white, and the sap wood is a little lighter in color. It has been one of the most important and commonly known woods used.

On account of its common usage and waste, however, it has become very scarce, and consequently very expensive and unless absolutely needed, the higher grades should never be called for in ordinary repair or construction work.

It is specified in eleven grades.

Cypress is undoubtedly a very good wood to use at the present time for trim etc., and siding, as it is more durable than most woods, and the price grade for grade is much lower than that of other wood suitable for outside finish.

Selection

The selection of the kind and grade of wood to be used is always very important. Consideration should be given to the prominence, character, locatio

and strength of the wood needed for any work. It is possible at times to obtain just as satisfactory results with a very cheap, low grade of wood as with an expensive, high grade.

Very often also a higher grade of a cheap wood can be used to better advantage than a lower grade of an expensive.

Knots No Objection

There is no objection to using a grade of lumber containing sound, standard knots in work where stress is negligible, such as siding, trim, casings, partitions, out buildings, cabinets, closets, bookstalls, shelves, etc. All sound knots should plane smooth, and in sound knotted woods, if all the knots are first coated with shellac and then the whole piece well painted with three or four coats of any good paint, any appearance of knots will be obliterated and the work in which they are placed will look as well and last as long. Different kinds of wood may be used for the same purpose. For example, the following are suitable for inside finish and trim and can be readily used; white pine, whitewood, fir, cypress, chestnut, North Carolina pine and long leaf yellow pine, Douglas fir.

For outside work woods that are not easily affected by the weather should be used, such as white pine, cypress, cedar, Douglas fir, spruce, and long leaf yellow pine. Spruce and long leaf yellow pine are not good woods for outside trim, etc., as spruce will show warp and bad cracks after being exposed for a short time and yellow pine will not take a fine paint finish. However, both these woods are excellent for outside structural work, etc., and both are strong and durable and cost considerably less than if clear lumber be used.

Ordering

Random widths should always be called for when ordering any kind of lumber, except white pine, yellow pine, North Carolina pine, cypress and spruce.

Dealers stack the lumber in their yards in this way; consequently, if lumber of one width and one length is specified it is necessary for the dealer to sort over many thousand feet of lumber to get the required width and lengths, and very often he has to send the boards to a mill and have them ripped to get the widths wanted as ordered. Not only is the cost of handling and the millwork added to the price of the lumber, but the depreciation in value of the remainder of the lumber dealer's stock, together with the cost of any waste pieces made by ripping, which the buyer does not get is also added.

Therefore, unless a great many pieces of one size are to be used without cutting, specified sizes other than those in-

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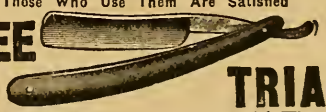
"Six weeks ago I saw a special offer in the paper telling how thousands of people grow old in looks and energy long before they are really old in years, because, as examinations by physicians have shown, an enermous number of people do not have enough iron in their blood. I have been taking the newer form of iron known as Nuxated Iron for two weeks; the results are simply astounding. The roses have come back in my lips and cheeks, and I can conscientiously say that I feel ten years younger."

The above is a typical hypothetical case showing the results that have been achieved by a great many people since we started this "satisfaction or money back" offer on Nuxated Iron. We will make you the same guarantee. If, after taking the two weeks' treatment of Nuxated Iron, you do not feel and look years younger, we will promptly refund your money. For sale by all druggists.

GREAT NEW OFFER

Those Who Use Them Are Satisfied

FREE



TRIAL

Let us send this fine Razor for 30 days free trial. When satisfied after using, send $1.85 or return razor. Order Today.

JONES MFG. CO. 160 N. Wells St. Dept. 1002 Chicago

cluded in the respective grades, should not be called for.

Wide boards cost more than narrow boards in the same grade. Uppers is the highest or best grade of white pine and should be called for only for use in pattern and bench work and under special conditions for fine dressers, cabinets or table tops, where it is essential to have a clear piece of soft, white wood. It should not be used for interior finish or exterior trim, flooring etc., as there are cheaper woods which are more serviceable.

Selects, fine, common and No. 1 barn cuts are all of a grade which are supposed to work clear and should be called for only as to be used as recommended as in uppers.

Dressing and shelving is recommended for bookcases, shelves, cabinets, etc., and is an excellent grade of lumber for this purpose.

No. 1 barn is a very good, serviceable and strong grade, and can be used for almost any purpose where a natural wood finish is not required.

Locust

Locust is a very hard, strong, tough, heavy wood. The heartwood is brown with shades of red and green and the sap-wood is yellowish in color. It is recommended where durability under exposure is essential as it gets harder with age. It is principally used for posts of various kinds and is often hard to obtain.

White Cedar

White cedar is an even, fine grained wood, of compact structure. The heartwood is light brown which becomes darker after exposure to the weather and the sap-wood is nearly white in color. It is soft, light and expremely durable, but has no great strength. It is used for poles, posts, fencing, shingles, boats and tanks. The grade of rough edge or flitch sawed is recommended for boat stock.

Washington Cedar

Washington cedar is a very close grained light wood, varying from soft to hard, durable, easily worked, fragrant and resinous. It splits easily and is quite brittle. The heart-wood is light yellow to almost white and the sap-wood is hardly distinguishable in color. It is used for interior finish and for shipbuilding. The grade of No. 1 and No. 2, clear is recommended for fine finish and trim in show-cases, etc. It is used for beveled siding and also for cedar closets chests, etc.

White Ash

White ash is a heavy, hard, strong stiff, quite tough and more or less coarse grained wood. The heart-wood is light reddish brown and the sap-wood is almost white in color. It is rough on split surfaces, coarse in texture, shrinks moderately, seasons with little injury, stands well and takes a good polish, but is not durable when in contact with the soil. It is used for finishing lumber in shipbuilding, also in the manufacture of cars wagons, carriages, farm implements farm machinery, and in furniture of all kinds. It is recommended for use in the manufacture and repairing of carriages, wagons and for the making of implement and tool handles, crutches ladder rungs, apparatus poles, etc. It may also be used for panels and base boards.

Hard Maple

Hard maple is a heavy, hard, strong stiff, and tough wood of fine texture, frequently of a wavy grain which produces a "curly" and "blister" figure. It is not durable when exposed to the weather and when in contact with the soil. It is creamy white in color with shades of light brown in the heart-wood. The heart-wood and the sap-wood are hardly distinguishable, but the creamy white sap-wood is the most desirable for fine work. It takes a high polish and is used for fine ceiling, flooring, panneling and stair-way work. It is also used extensively in house and car construction, in the manufacture of furniture, shoelasts, block forms, shoe-pegs, piano actions, school apparatus, wood type, tool handles, wood carving and in turnery and scroll work.

Maple Flooring

Maple flooring is recommended for use wherever a hard wood floor is necessary and light color is not an objection. It is serviceable and can be used with confidence, except where it would be exposed to dampness or to the weather. The quality grades specified correspond almost exactly to those for oak flooring and similar rules for their use should be observed.

Beech

Beech is a hard, tough, strong wood but is not particularly durable. The heart-wood is a variable reddish brown shade and the sap-wood is white in

color. It takes a fine polish and is used in the manufacture of furniture and by bench carpenters. It is also extensively used for making broom-blocks, handles, shoe lasts, etc.

Birch

Birch is a hard, tough wood, but not particularly durable. The heart-wood is brown tinged with red and the sap-wood is nearly white in color. It takes a fine polish and is used for the same purpose as beech.

Hickory

Hickory is very heavy, hard, strong and proverbially tough wood with a course straight grain. The sap-wood is white and the heart is a reddish nut-brown. It is almost impossible to make a clean break across the grain, the fibres holding, and only tearing apart. It is not durable in the ground or if exposed. Hickory is recommended for carriages and wagon stock, in which it excels, and also for the uses mentioned for ash. For general repair and shop work, when the wood is to be cut up for repairs, etc., the rough edge or flitch sawed grade should be called for. The hard, tough, Eastern Hickory is almost impossible to obtain in wide, clear, long boards. When such lumber is called for a Western Hickory is furnished, which is not very strong, hard or tough and consequently not good for the purpose to which Hickory is usually put.

Chestnut

Chestnut is a course grained wood of no great strength. The heart-wood is brown and the sap-wood is lighter in color. It takes a fine finish and is a handsome material for inside finish and trim work and is largely used for special interior work. It also makes very durable posts, railroad ties, telegraph posts. etc. The wormy grade is not as its name would seem to imply, by any means a useless grade. The lumber is sound, with the exception that small fine worm holes are scattered throughout the pieces. These worm holes do not materially affect the strength of the lumber, although they do seriously impair its appearance. The wormy grade can be used for sills, surveyors stakes, etc.

Black Walnut.

Black walnut is a heavy, strong, hard wood of slightly coarse texture. The sap-wood is whitish and the heart-wood is dark chocolate brown. It works and stands well, and takes a very good polish, is handsome and was for a long time the favorite cabinet wood in this country. Walnut is used for inside finish, cabinet work, pedestals, show plates, etc.

Cherry

Cherry is a strong, hard wood with a fine texture and a handsome grain. The heart-wood is reddish brown and the sap-wood is yellowish white in color. It works easily, stands well and takes a fine finish and good polish. It is chiefly used for decorative lumber for building, for interior of cars, boats and in the manufacture of furniture. It is cheaper than either mahogany or black walnut and can be used to good advantage for fine cabinet and similiar work.

Mahogany

Mahogany is a heavy, hard wood with a fine texture and a handsome grain. The heart-wood is a rich reddish brown and the sap-wood is lighter in color. It takes a fine finish and high polish and is chiefly used for expensive finish and trim for furniture, show-cases, cabinets, etc.

African mahogany will run wide and contain a good percentage of figured stock. It is used extensively and is suitable for any kind of trim or cabinet work.

Mexican mahogany does not run quite as wide as the African. The texture is better, the grain is clear, the wood is a little softer and it has a better color than African wood, but does not contain figured stock.

Honduras or Nicaragian mahogany is about the same as Mexican.

Cuban mahogany is much harder than the African or Mexican. The lumber will not run as wide but it wears and finishes much better and it will take a higher polish. It contains as much figure as the Mexican does. This mahogany is only used for the highest class of furniture and trim.

San Domingo mahogany is practically unobtainable, as the exports are so small that for commercial purposes it is out of market at present. All the original growth on the island has been cut and the timber that comes into New York is second growth and very small. The figure and quality of the San Domingo mahogany has always been better than any of the others.

East India mahogany, sometimes known as Vermillion wood, is darker redder and contains more figures than

any other mahogany. It is little more expensive and is used exclusively for high class work.

Sycamore

Sycamore is a heavy, hard wood, difficult to work and with no great strengh. The heart-wood is reddish brown and the sap-wood lighter in color. It is close grained and compact in structure, with conspicious satiny medullary rays. It is used in cabinet work and for butchers blocks, ox-yoke decorative panels, pedestals, etc.

Pitches

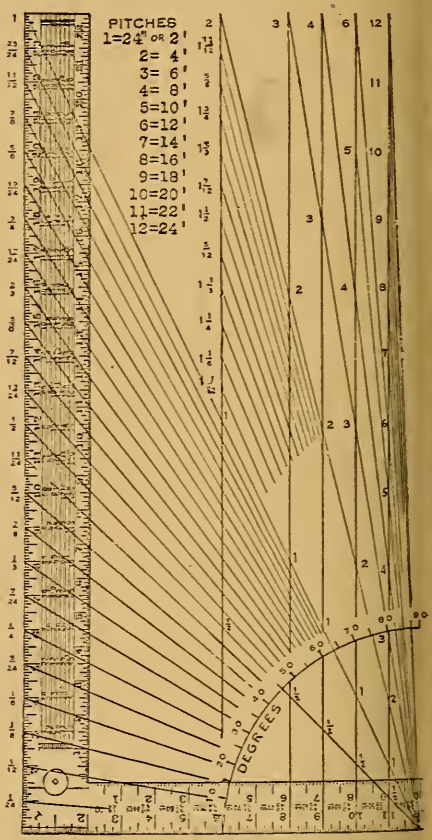
(By Dwight L. Stoddard)

When a boy my first carpenter work was in the country and the farmers wanted their roofs somewhere between 1-3 and 1-2 pitch and the first roof I ever remember help framing was 10 1-2 inch rise to the foot which was a rather common pitch for that locality and for farm buildings, though as I went West I framed several 1-3 pitched hip roofs but for years 90%of not only the work I did but all the rest as well was 1-2 pitch, occasionally a steeper roof, in fact the demand for years all over the country was for steep roofs and for general roof for wood shingles I do not believe there is anything better than 1-2 pitch, but as styles and customs change, and the California bungalow became the building of the day, we seldom see the grand old half pitch roof built any more in any part of the country, while in the past 1-3 or 1-2 or somewhere between were the pitches used but the day of the bungalow has changed until we have no standard pitches as much as we used to. Yes, we used to see hundreds of houses all 1-2 pitch roofs, but today we may see hundreds of bungalows all with similar roof, yet they are not all exactly of the same pitch.

Years ago there was some dispute about pitches, some claiming 1-2 pitch should be called full pitch as it rises just as much as it runs, but as the heighth was only one-half the width of the building for gable roofs and most of them were gable roofs, the 1-2 seemed to win and it matters not who was right in establishing the pitch, it now by all best authorities seems to be permanently established and we might all all just as well be satisfied with it.

All my years of roofing, as well as perhaps millions of years that man has had some kind of shelter and possible 95% of all have been 1-2 pitch or less, yet nevertheless there are many times there are roofs or parts of roofs that are much steeper, and they are not all church steeples, either.

Now, while the average carpenter understands pretty well about the ordinary roof, there is such a great demand for more information about steeper roofs



that I have been to the trouble to get out this cut so they can more fully understand it. Now, while I have known all that I illustrate here for years, as most of the other carpenters I suppose, yet one would hardly realize the time it took me to make this illustration, for although I knew it was right, but before I made it I tried it out with my square and hundred foot steel tape and with my line got all these pitches, and then again to be sure, I figured them up to

see that there was no mistakes, yet I made some mistakes at first by putting down the figures wrong, however, I trust I at last have them all correct. If there is still a mistake in any one of them I assure you it is not because I did not try to get them right, the drawing of the lines, while quite accurate, though where they are even a thousandth of an inch out of the way will show, however, as it was drawn by a poor old carpenter, I trust you will overlook it and will realize I done the best I could under the circumstances.

Now, you will note that 1-2 pitch is exactly 45 degrees, and that by taking 12 on the square, which is 1 ft. of run, that one full pitch is the whole length of the square 24", or two feet (2'), therefore, as one full pitch is 24", 1 in. would be 1-24 pitch, and any number of inches is that many 24ths. Now, what seemed to bother most of the carpenters is after getting full pitch how to get further, as we have already gone the full length of our square, but you see it is simply bring the square up to 6" and that gives 2 pitches while 13" on the square in that position would be the same as 26" on the square in the first position, bring the square up to 4 and it gives 3 pitches, while bringing it up to 3 it gives 4, bring it up to 2" and it gives 6 pitches and bring it up to 1" and it gives 12 pitches, or in the position of the first square it would rise 24'. Now, as I have been asked so many times about these steep pitches, as I stated before, I went to a good deal of bother to get up a cut to illustrate them as well as I could and I hope that not only those that asked me from time to time, but many others as well, will appreciate it and will find it convenient to refer to for all time to come. It is surprising the hundreds of such questions that are asked me and it will be a great relief to me to see this illustration in print, for it answers far better than it is possible for me to answer. In a brief letter some may say: "Why did you stop at 12 pitches, why not go on and on?" In reply I only wish to say I think I have answered practically all the questions asked on the subject and it was getting so steep I began to get dizzy, to go further would be getting lines close together and I think I have gone far enough, so any one can work out from this whatever they may want to know.

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However, if any one interested does go on and work out a good deal better illustration than the one I have given here, I hope they will not be selfish and keep it all to themselves, but trust they will have the editor put it in "The Carpenter" so we all can be benefited by it.

Known By Their Color

The effect of advertising in establishing a trade mark was shown August 1, 1922, when the United States Patent Office granted registration as a trade mark to Fayette R. Plumb, Inc., for the combination of colors — red for the handles and black for the heads — used in finishing Plumb hammers, hathcets, axes, sledges and files.

The patent office holds that this combination of colors constitutes a valid trade mark, since it designates the origin of the tools so finished and since the public so recognizes it.

Fayette R. Plumb, Inc., submitted with the application for the trade mark an affidavit showing that in the last two years this manufacturer has invested more than a quarter of a million dollars in advertisements in colors, in which the tools were shown with red handles and black heads. In addition many thousands of dollars were invested in advertisements in trade papers and in direct-by-mail matter, etc., all of which stressed the red and black Plumb finish.

Statements also were submitted showing that jobbers, retailers, and consumers alike looked upon tools finished with red handles and black heads as tools manufactured by Plumb.

The patent office acted on the principle of protecting the consumer. It was shown that consumers, through advertising, had come to associate Plumb tools with red and black and that imitations referred back to the advertisements as well as the tools themselves. Thus, even if different shades of colors and distinctly different labels were used, so that the purchaser might not be confused when the imitation was laid alongside of the Plumb tool, nevertheless there would be infringement of the Plumb trade mark if the resemblance were close enough to mislead the casual purchaser, whose desire to buy had been created by a Plumb advertisement.

The Plumb brief was accompanied by statements from jobbers and retailers, who declared that they felt that any other manufacturer who would offer tools with red stained handles and black heads would be doing so with the object of trading upon Plumb's reputation. Among the statements were the following:

"As the result of widespread advertising, Plumb tools are identified by their red handles and black heads. If any other make were finished in the same way, it would be a decided infringement on Plumb's rights."

"Practically all our trade immediately recognize Plumb tools by the color of their handles. Whenever we are offered other tools with red handles, we feel that the makers are copying Plumb."

"Any manufacturer who would put out similar tools with red handles and black heads would be seeking to cash in on Plumb advertising. This would have a tendency to deceive the consumer, and the practice should be stopped."

In line with Federal Trade Commission decisions, Fayette R. Plumb, Inc., can protect the trade mark on the color combination by proceedings before the commission, on the ground of unfair competition. Plumb also has the remedy of suit for injunction and damages in a Court of Equity.

This decision, of far reaching importance to manufacturers, jobbers and retailers, indicates that a manufacturer who impresses upon the public the appearance of his product can prevent other manufacturers from finishing their goods in the same way, provided that the distinctive finish is exclusively original with the first manufacturer.

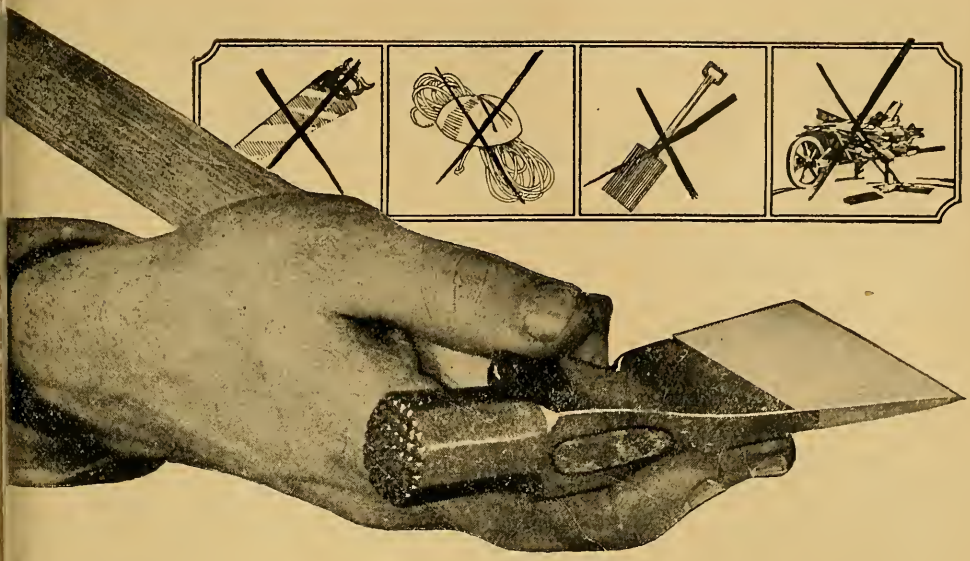
The Men Who Work In Wood

The men who work in wood!—here is a clan
That other workers well may envy—these
Who serve so much, so well, their fellow man,
Who turn to use the tall and sheltering trees.
The roof of green becomes a roof of gray,
The sturdy trunk the pillars of a home.
They fashion us the infant's cradle, they
Are part of every threshold, every room.

The chair we dream in by the cheery fire,
The board at which we gather for the meal,
The bed to which our weary limbs retire,
And everything we know and love and feel.
They shape from fallen forests for our need—
Yea, even that last room in which we rest,
When we lie down to rest at last indeed,
The woodland's sainted lily on our breast.

Their's not the dust of mines, the grime of toil
In sweaty shops of steel and molten brass—
Theirs is the scent of sawdust and of soil,
The song of waters, wind across the grass.
In everything they make for us they leave
The wooded upland and the quiet shores,
Yea, into every article they weave
Some memory of God's great out-of-doors.

—American Lumberman.



How's this for a shingling kit?

A shingler's hatchet is all you need to re-roof with Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles.

No need to shovel off the old shingles with their dust and litter—it's just a straight nail-on job from start to finish. The nail-holes are in the shingles and the nails come with them.

Edgings are easy. Score the shingle with the hatchet edge. A reverse snap gives you a clean, straight edge that fits in close to the chimney, skylight, ridge or valley. A quick nick with the hatchet point starts extra nail-holes when needed.

Altogether, it's a quick, clean job that gets you to the ridge-pole in record time.

You will find many prospects in your locality who will be interested in re-roofing with Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles. Johns-Manville will help you sell them.

Write your nearest Johns-Manville branch for particulars.

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Branches in 56 Large Cities
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and its allied products
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BRAKE LININGS
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JOHNS-MANVILLE
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YOUR ROOFING BUSINESS BY USING

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REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Recommend it to your customers for the roofs and floors of piazzas, sleeping porches, etc. We guarantee it waterproof and it will not crack or peel. No white lead bedding required, yet it lays flat and stays flat.

Investigate "BAYONNE" and send for sample book "T" with full particulars.

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The Vigorous Man or Woman Is Leader of All
You cannot realize the benefits derived from this machine except you try it. One treatment will convince you of its extraordinary qualities. If you are a sufferer of paralysis, locomotor ataxia, vertigo, apoplexy, headaches, neuralgia, nervousness, general weakness, neuritis, rheumatism, lumbago, or hardening arteries, be sure to investigate this machine. Takes the place of exercise. Give your muscles firm elasticity; be neither fat nor thin.

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Do you realize what this machine means to one wanting in vital strength, or suffering from a goitre, nervous debility, insomnia, prostate gland trouble, or varicose veins?

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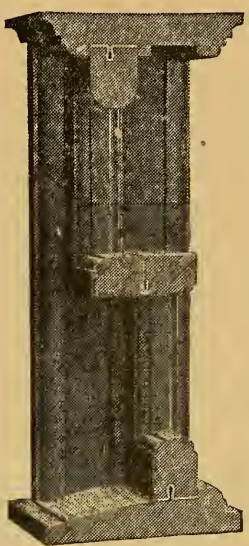
BOOK FREE Remember this Machine is not a vibrator but a genuine health helping, life prolonging apparatus. As electrical manufacturers we also build High Frequency Machines, including our new COMBINATION MACHINE, "High Ray" or in other words, "VIOLET RAY". Be sure to write for FREE BOOK. It is for men and women who want to become healthy, vigorous and efficient. Address:

Roche Electric Machine Co., TC-10, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mr. Carpenter



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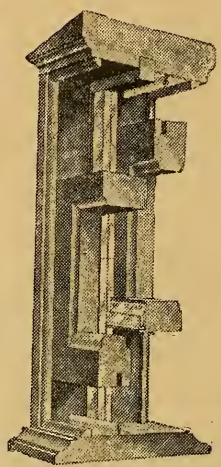

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$1.00 DOWN Brings This 6-Piece Library Set

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New Set With Solid Comfort Morris Rocker

Only $1.00 with the coupon below brings this sensational furniture bargain on 30 days trial. 6 splendid pieces of furniture including a wonderfully luxurious and comfortable reclining Morris rocker with disappearing foot-rest and adjustable back. A few months ago a set like this would have cost you $40.00. But now, on a special factory sacrifice, we can slash the price on this complete set to only $32.80 and on easy payments of only $3.00 a month! Seize this wonderful opportunity on this special offer. We take all the risk.

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Use this magnificent 6-piece library set for 30 days. Compare it with anything you can buy locally at anywhere near the same price—even for spot cash. Then if not satisfied for any reason, return the set at our expense and we'll refund your $1 at once, plus any freight charges you paid. If you decide to keep the set start paying only $3.00 a month until you have paid $32.80. A full year to pay. We trust honest people anywhere in U.S. One price, cash or credit. No discount for cash, nothing extra for credit, no C.O.D.

6 Pieces Fumed Solid Oak

This superb 6-piece set is made of selected solid oak throughout, finished in rich, dull waxed, brown fumed oak. Four pieces are padded; seats upholstered with brown Delavan Spanish leather, the best imitation of genuine Spanish leather known.

Morris Rocker has the real comfort giving features of the Morris chair and couch, as well as the additional advantage of a rocker. The back is adjustable to 3 positions. Foot rest can be extended or hidden entirely under seat. Seat measures 20 x 20 inches, width of back 27 inches, height of back from seat 28 inches. Arms 4 inches wide.

Arm Chair is a roomy, dignified piece of furniture, comfortable and big enough for a very large person while not seeming too large for the ordinary occupant. Seat 19 x 17 1-2 in., height 36 in.

Arm Rocker is a massive, stately, comfortable piece, with beautifully designed back, wide, shapely arms, and smooth operating runners. Seat 19 x 17 1-2 in., height 36 in.

Library Table—A beautiful piece of library furniture. Beautifully designed ends to match chairs with roomy magazine shelf below. Legs cut of 2 in. stock; massive, dignified. Top measures 23 1-4 x 34 in.

Reception Chair has beautiful shape to match the other pieces. Seat measures 17 x 17 in., height 35 in.

Jardiniere Stand matches other pieces. A decoration to your living room or library. Carefully built throughout. Measures 17 1-2 in. high; the top 12 x 12 inches.

Entire set shipped knocked down construction. Easy to set up. Saves freight charges. Wt. about 230 lbs.

Order by No. B7284A. $1.00 with coupon. $3 a month, price $32.80.

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Don't delay. Just send $1.00 with the coupon. If you wish to return the set after 30 days, your dollar will be refunded, plus all freight charges which you paid. Remember, this is a special limited reduced price approval offer. We will also send our *free* Bargain Catalog listing thousands of amazing bargains. Send coupon *now*.

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Enclosed find $1.00. Ship special advertised 6-Piece Fumed Oak Library Set. I am to have 30 days free trial. If I keep the set, I will pay you $3.00 monthly. If not satisfied, I am to return the set within 30 days and you are to refund my money and any freight charges I paid.

☐ **6-Piece Library Set No. B7284A. $32.80.**

Name _____

Street, R. F. D. or Box No _____

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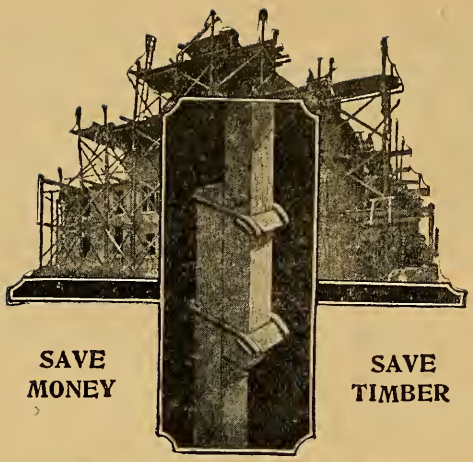
Post Office _____ *State* _____

If you only want catalog put X in box below:

☐ Furniture, Stoves, Jewelry ☐ Men's, Women's, Children's Clothing



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First quality new cord tires fully backed by our ironclad guarantee for 10,000 miles.

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30x3½ 8.95	1.30	34x4½ 20.75	1.85
32x3½ 11.50	1.35	35x4 21.95	1.90
31x4 12.75	1.40	36x4½ 24.20	2.00
32x4 13.95	1.45	33x5 26.50	2.15
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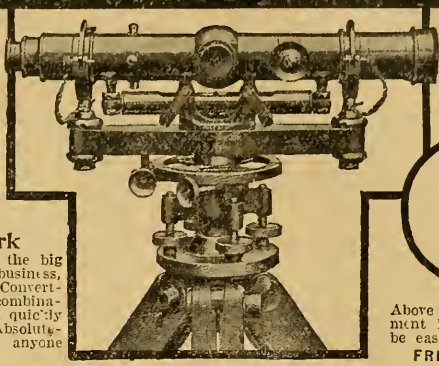

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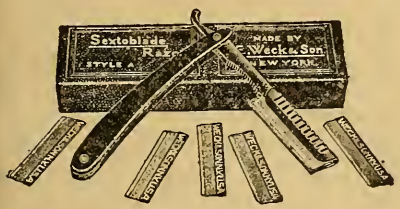

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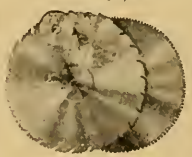

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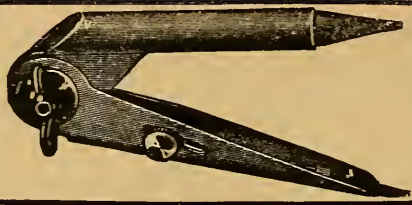

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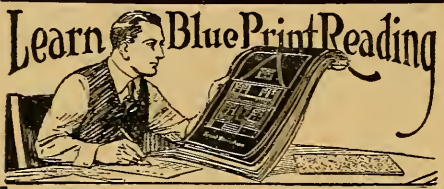

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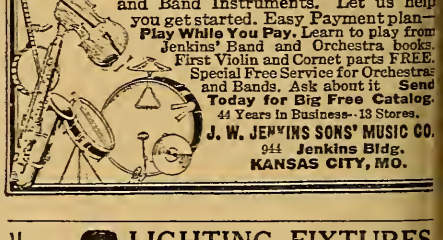

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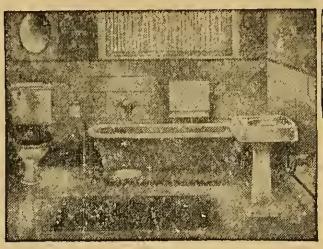

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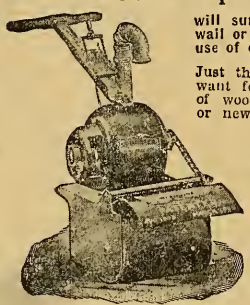

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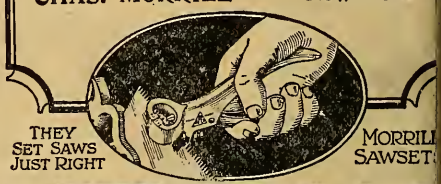

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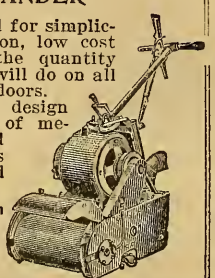

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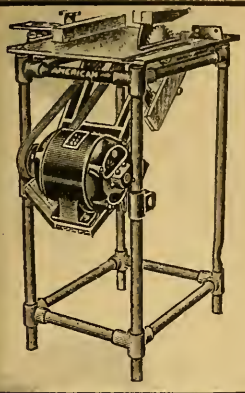

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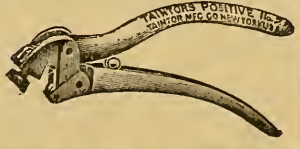

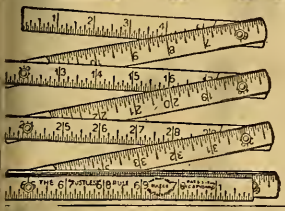

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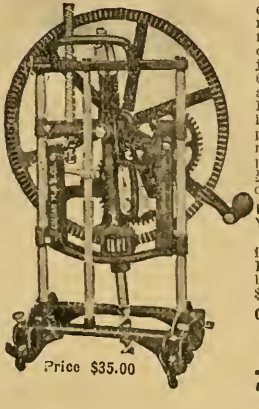

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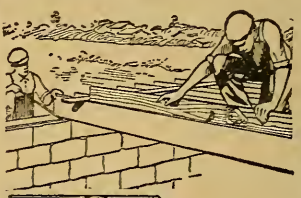

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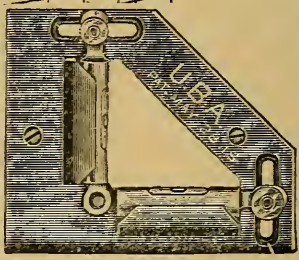

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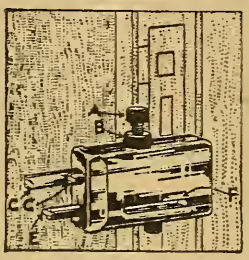


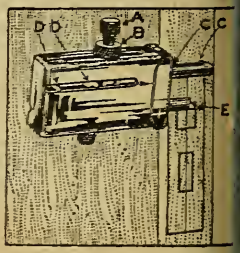
Laying out mortise for strike-plate.

This gauge is a duplex mortise gauge. It will place and space the lock and strike-plate in proper position to each other.

Gauge with cutters rigidly affixed to the bars—Price—$2.00.

Same gauge with the improved adjustable cutters—Price—$2.25.

If dealer can not supply you. Send Money Order. Guaranteed.



Laying out mortise for lock.

Manufactured by
M. F. BIERSDORF
547 San Julian St.
Member of L. U. No. 158
LOS ANGELES, CAL

Working with lumber

It's a cinch you fellows know Lumber—frontwards and backwards, and, too, you probably know that Cornell-Wood-Board is all wood—in fact, the cleanest kind of lumber because there's no splits, no knots in it.

When you put Cornell-Wood-Board on a job (if you put it on the way we tell you), it's going to stay put for years and years, because like good lumber it improves with aging,

We are always glad to help good carpenters get the Cornell jobs in their neighborhood.

If you would write us, it is possible we may suggest something which would mean *more money*.

Triple Sized—Mill Primed—Oatmeal Finish

CORNELL WOOD PRODUCTS COMPANY

General Office, 190 No. State St. Chicago.

Water Power, Mills and Timberlands in Wisconsin.

ATKINS

SILVER STEEL SAWS

ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAW No. 51
Old Style Handle, Skew Back
ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAW No. 83
Perfection Handle, Skew Back
No. 64, STRAIGHT BACK, SILVER STEEL
Handle Old Style Model
ANOTHER POPULAR PATTERN No. 65
Straight Back, Perfection Handle
ATKINS SILVER STEEL SHIP POINT
SAW No. 72
Ship Carpenter's Saw - Narrow Point

HAND, RIP AND PANEL SAWS, STRAIGHT OR SKEW BACK, WIDE OR SHIP POINT, IMPROVED PERFECTION OR OLD STYLE HANDLES.

Only Atkins can supply a wide range of popular patterns like the above, and for that reason,

Atkins Silver Steel Saws

are becoming very popular among carpenters, farmers, mechanics and the home saw user.

You will find illustrated, straight and skew back saws fitted with both the new Perfection and the old style handles. The No. 72 Saw is a Ship Point saw.

Give Atkins Saws a trial and it will not be long until you will be convinced that they are,

"The Finest On Earth"

Send 25c for carpenter apron, pencil and Saw Sense Booklet.

E.C. ATKINS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1857 THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE

Home Office and Factory, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

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The Carpenter

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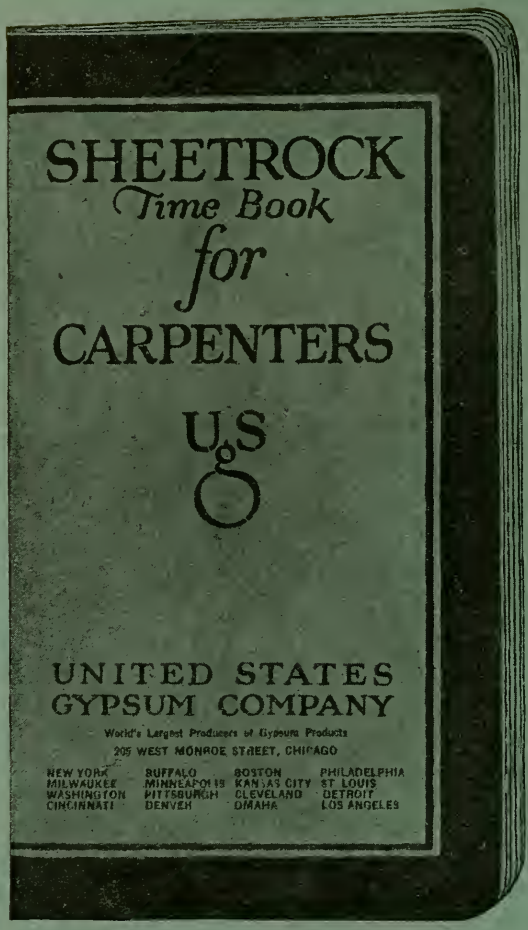
NOVEMBER, 1922



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The NEW "HOME BUILDER'S"

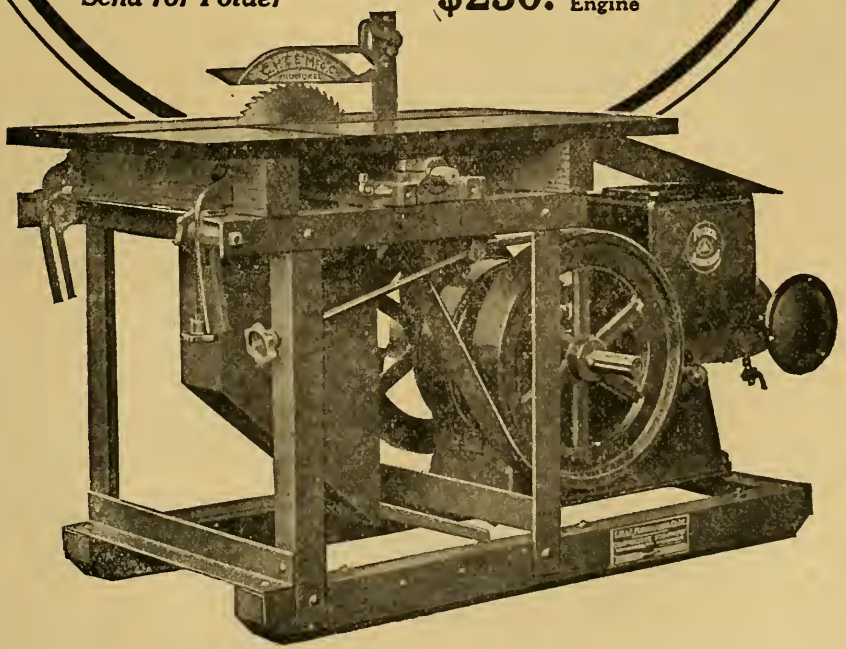
SAW RIG

This is just the outfit you have been looking for. We have been building Saw Rigs for many years, and you will find the same high quality in this small rig as we put in our larger outfits. You can afford to buy this rig which you can put right on your small home building jobs. A hot riveted steel frame makes it a very rigid outfit. Will rip three inch lumber with three horse-power engine. Total weight 700 pounds. We also manufacture Hoists, Pumps, Engines.

C. H. & E. Manufacturing Co., Inc.
323 Mineral St., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

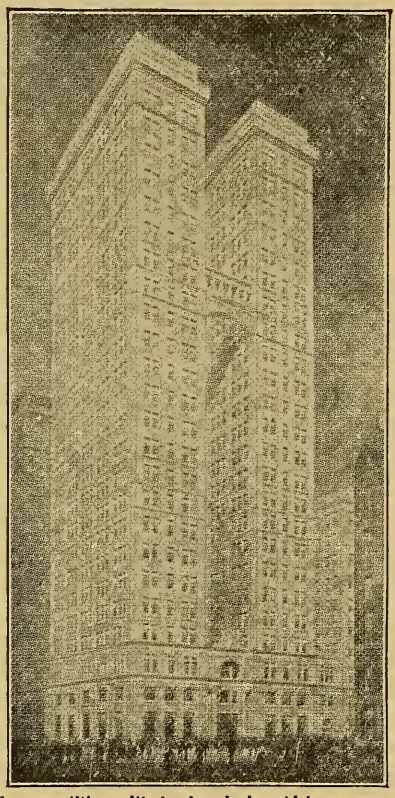
Send for Folder

$250. Complete with Engine



ESSCO Heart Flooring

From the HEART *of the* PINE



In competition with hardwoods in which appearance and durability were largely the determining factors ESSCO HEART EDGE-GRAIN FLOORING was specified for the 29-story Magnolia Building, Dallas, Texas, the South's handsomest business structure.

GIVING AN IDENTITY TO OUR PREMIUM FLOORING STOCK

Each bundle of Essco Heart Flooring is identified with the heart-shaped symbol as indicated above. The label is pasted on the underside of the flooring. Architects, Contractors, Builders, and Home Owners can accept it as the mark of flooring of the very highest quality.

ESSCO HEART FLOORING in The SOUTH'S FINEST OFFICE BUILDING

"The Trinity Lumber Company of Dallas was awarded one of the largest contracts given out for material in the construction of the Magnolia Building. This company furnished under their contract all the lumber and flooring used in the entire building and it is to the credit of the Magnolia organization that their order called for the best material of that kind obtainable, regardless of cost.

"It is a fact that the flooring in this great modern structure is the finest made in this country and lumber men of long experience declare the quality is unequalled by that used in any other building in this part of the country. It is the vertical grain class of yellow pine from Louisiana mills and is from long leaf stock."

—Dallas Times-Herald.

Essco Flooring and other Essco lumber products are obtainable through retail lumber dealers. If not available in your community, write us.

EXCHANGE SAWMILLS SALES CO.

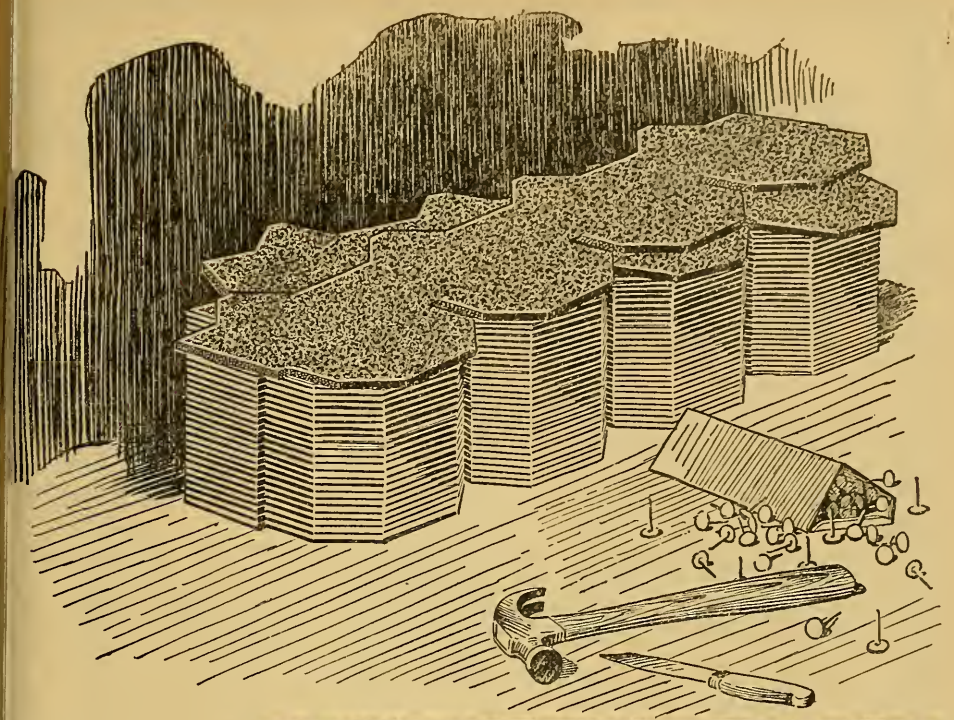
Long Building — Kansas City, Mo.

(Formerly Missouri Lumber & Land Exchange Co.)

R. B. WHITE, President & General Manager

F. R. WATKINS, Sec'y & Mgr. Yard Sales

R. S. PRICE, Mgr. Railroad & Timber Sales



Conveniently Packed—Easy to Lay

You don't have to spend a half day teaching your men how to lay Ruberoid Strip-shingles. The self spacing feature does away with chalk lines and makes elaborate instructions for their laying unnecessary. A hammer and knife are all the tools you need.

Ruberoid Strip-shingles are packed in a convenient package, too. You can get the highest quality nail—barbed and zinc coated—packed right in the bundle if you choose—a convenience you will appreciate.

A roof covered with Ruberoid Strip-shingles is one you can forget when it's finished. Ruberoid roofs have stood the test of time—there's no come-back.

Write us today for samples and a booklet illustrating nine designs in color, as well as the name of the Ruberoid Distributor in your vicinity.

The RUBEROID Co.
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SHINGLES AND ROOFING

Good Workmanship

is the result of a combination of personal skill and the use of only the best materials and tools.

Behr Sandpapers

help to put the finishing touches to a fine job. They're easy to work with and their quality insures satisfactory service on every kind of work.

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1872—*Makers of Good Sandpapers for 50 Years*—1922

ACCO CORD PULLEY CHAIN

Get rid of the troublesome and unreliable sash cord and standardize on the modern product, Acco Cord Pulley Chain. This chain is guaranteed to operate over any common cord pulley, and is stronger and more economical than sash cord.

Acco Cord Pulley Chain comes in three finishes—A. C. D. (Coppered Steel), S. R. P. (Special Rust Proof), and Hot Galvanized. Packed 100 feet of chain with 40 weight fixtures in strong bag.

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In Canada: DOMINION CHAIN CO., LIMITED, Niagara Falls, Ont.
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Pittsburgh Portland, Ore. San Francisco

Mr. Carpenter

Wouldn't You Like to Become a Contractor and Be Your Own Boss?

The Installation of

FEDERAL METAL WEATHER-STRIPS

Is a Very Profitable Business.

Let Us Tell You About It.

Write Today.

FEDERAL METAL WEATHERSTRIP CO.
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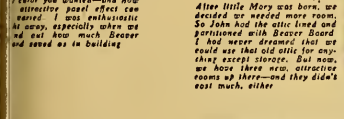
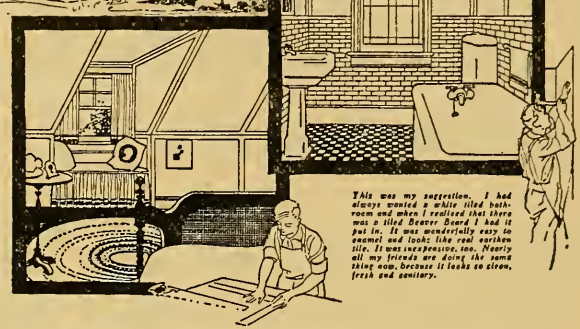
In our Home we find Beaver Board invaluable

...en we decided to build, John ...gested Beaver Board walls ...d ceilings throughout the ...se. I didn't agree at first ...ause I wanted variety. And ...n they showed me how you ...uld use Beaver Board for panels ...serols—how it can be tinted ...y color you wanted—and how ...attractive panel effect can ...gained. I was enthusiastic ...at away, especially when we ...nd out how much Beaver ...ard saved us in building



After little Mary was born, we decided we needed more room. So John had the attic lined and partitioned with Beaver Board. I had never dreamed that we could use that old attic for anything except storage. But now, we have three new, attractive rooms up there—and they didn't cost much, either



This was my suggestion. I had always wanted a white tiled bathroom and when I realized that there was a tiled Beaver Board I had it put in. It was wonderfully easy to enamel and looks like real earthen tile. It was inexpensive, too. Nearly all my friends are doing the same thing now, because it looks so clean, fresh and sanitary.

THERE are lots of times when you will find *genuine* Beaver Board practically invaluable in *your home*. It can be used so quickly, economically and conveniently to convert waste spaces into new rooms; to repair old walls and ceilings; or for putting up partitions, fruit closets and shelves.

If you haven't built yet, *genuine* Beaver Board will save a great deal of money in completing the interiors of your home, garage or workshop.

All installations of *genuine* Beaver Board are permanently attractive. The big, wide panels are made of long, tough fibres of northern spruce, knotless, flawless and specially manufactured to insure durability. They are sealed and sized by our *patented Sealtite process* to give a perfect surface for painting. They can be nailed right over old walls or directly to joists and studding. It takes only a very short time and the cost is surprisingly low.

Look over the list of every-day uses of Beaver Board given below. Aren't there some that fit your needs right now?

Phone any good lumber dealer or carpenter, to estimate on the cost of the Beaver Boarding you want. And specify definitely that you want *genuine* Beaver Board, *and not a substitute.*

If you prefer, write to our Builders' Service Department at Buffalo, New York, telling us your ideas and giving dimensions of rooms, location of windows, doors, etc. We will be glad to prepare plans and estimates free of charge. Write us to-day.

WARNING!

Be absolutely sure that you buy *genuine Beaver Board*. Don't be misled by the many imitations on the market. There is only one *genuine* Beaver Board. It is made only by The Beaver Products Company, Inc., of Buffalo, N. Y. It is fully identified by the Beaver trade-mark on the back of each panel. This is the only way you can get the economy, permanence and attractive results that have made *genuine* Beaver Board preferred throughout the world!

BEAVER QUALITY

CHECK UP YOUR USE FOR BEAVER BOARD. HOME USES: *Walls and ceilings throughout houses, bungalows, summer homes and cottages. Finishing the attic. Dining-room wainscots. Beamed ceilings. Living sun porches and garages. Covering up old plaster. Remodeling large rooms into more but smaller quarters. Putting extra rooms in waste space. Building-in bathrooms. Additions. Tiled wainscots for kitchens and bathrooms. Sheathing for small houses. Building workroom or laundry in basement. Cellar partitions.* FARM USES: *Lining dairies and other buildings that need sealing or weather protection. Lining tool houses, bins, granaries and stockrooms.* BUSINESS USES: *Built-in private offices, partitions, etc. Walls and ceilings for stores, moving-picture theatres, clubs, etc. Lining factories and workrooms where a sanitary, dust-proof and fire-proof construction is needed. Window displays. Display booths. Cut-outs. Triumphal arches. Floats for parades. Folding screens. Cabinet work, drawer bottoms, backs of mirrors, etc., and many other uses.*

THE BEAVER PRODUCTS COMPANY, Inc., Buffalo, New York
The Beaver Company, Ltd., Thorold, Ont., Canada, and London, England
District Sales Offices at New York, Atlanta, Buffalo, Chicago, and Kansas City

BEAVER BOARD

The Beaver Products Company, Inc
Buffalo, N. Y.

Send me a sample of *genuine* Beaver Board and your 32-page book "Beaver Board and Its Uses."

Name.....

Street and No.....

City and State.....

WARNING--BE SURE YOU GET GENUINE BEAVER BOARD IDENTIFIED BY THE BEAVER TRADE MARK

The above advertisement is a reproduction of the full page which will appear in The Saturday Evening Post on November 4th. Notice how it brings the many good uses of genuine Beaver Board right home to the reader. This advertising makes for immediate sales. It is helping our dealers exceed even their more optimistic volume of sales this year. If you are not a Beaver Board dealer now, wire or write us.

How Woodside Became a Successful Contractor

This Man's Quick Rise from the Bench to his Own Business Can Be Duplicated by any Other Ambitious Carpenter

Simply a Matter of Using Spare Time to Train In the Higher Branches of the Trade

In Oklahoma there is a man whose experience will interest every man in the building trades who has an ambition to get ahead.

He is a man who has found the way to the biggest kind of success in his trade and we want to tell every reader of the Carpenter how this man lifted himself from the bench into a successful contracting business.

His name is Woodside. He worked for years just as thousands of other carpenters are working, taking a job here and a job there when he could find employment, making journeyman's wages and no more. For a long time, so far as he could see, there wasn't anything ahead but his daily work. When he looked into the future he could see himself still taking orders from a boss and doing the daily tasks which come into the life of every working carpenter.

But one day Woodside woke up to the realization of what makes men successful in the building trades. He saw that the men who were giving him orders were men **who knew more about the work** than he did. They were men who could take up a blue print and read a plan just as easily as he could read his newspaper. He saw these men sit down with a pencil and figure out the cost of putting up a building. Then he saw them in charge of work telling others what to do and how to do it. He saw that the men who do the brain work in business are the ones who are making the most money.

Fortunately for Woodside he saw an advertisement of the Chicago Technical College which offered to train him by mail in his spare time to do the very things which these successful men were doing. He wrote for the catalog and information about the Builder's Course

nd when it came he saw clearly that he ould *make his opportunity* to step ahead y learning what the Chicago "Tech" xperts had to teach him. He enrolled n the course and here is a letter which ells the story of his experience.

"I was working as a journeyman carpenter receiving $6.00 per day when I took up the course. After studying less than 3 months I got a job as foreman on a big brick apartment building and received $8.00 a day. Five months later I was superintending a job covering nearly half a block which was con structed of reinforced concrete. I am now in business for myself specializing in theatre construction."

Think of getting a raise of 33 1-3% in less than 90 days after he began his studies. Think of a man being advanced to superintendent in 5 months and then stepping into business for himself and you will realize the truth of the saying that "The big money goes to the man who knows."

Best of all, this opportunity by which Woodside made his success is open to you. The same experts who taught him all the ins and outs of the higher branches of building are at your service ready to instruct you as they instructed him by mail in your spare time.

Let America's Oldest and Largest School for Builders Give You the Training that Means Greater Success and More Money

Hundreds of carpenters and men in other building trades attend our Chicago school. For 20 years we have been training building experts who are now foremen, superintendents and independent contractors, making big money while other men who started with just as good chances as they had are still at the bench. You can get this same training at home in your spare hours for we teach the same courses by mail and you get the supervision of the same experts. No special, previous education required to take up this course. Send the coupon below and get the catalog with full information about our courses and about our small fees and easy terms of payment.

Some of the Subjects We Teach

PLAN READING. How to read a building plan. Floor plans and elevations. Use and meaning of different lines on the plan. Sections and section lines. Cross Sections. How different materials are shown on the plan. How to read dimensions. Detail drawings. How to lay out work from the plans. Tracings and blue prints—how they are made. Practice in reading complete plans from basement to roof, etc., etc., etc.

ESTIMATING—Figuring amount and cost of material, time and labor for all classes of buildings. How to figure all kinds of carpenter work—stairs, roofing, rafters, mill work, window and door frames, mouldings, cornices, etc., etc. How to figure brick, stone and concrete work. Sheet metal work, glazing, plumbing, heating, wiring, etc.

SUPERINTENDING—Methods of work on all classes of buildings. Uses and preparation of all kinds of material. Hiring and handling men.

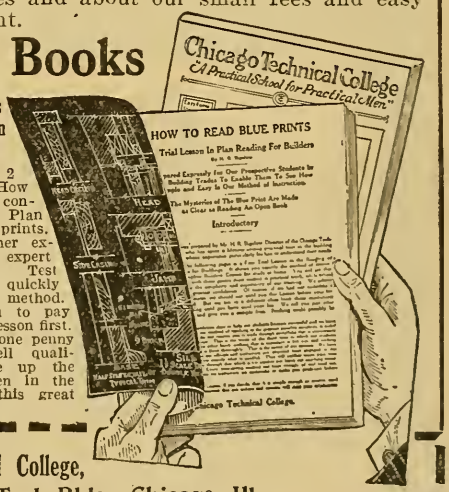
Complete home study courses in Architectural and other branches of DRAFTING. If interested in any branch of Drafting ask for special catalog.

FREE-2 Books

How to Read Blue Prints —a Trial Lesson in Plan Reading for Builders.

Send coupon for our 2 Free Books, one on "How to Read Blue Prints" containing a lesson in Plan Reading, with blue prints, drawings, etc., the other explaining how to get expert training in building. Test yourself and see how quickly you can learn by our method. Other schools ask you to pay first; we send you this lesson first.

It does not cost you one penny to find out how well qualified you are to take up the course. Tell other men in the building lines about this great free offer.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"A Practical School for Practical Men"
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Trial Lesson In Plan Reading For Builders
Introductory
Chicago Technical College.

Send the Coupon

Get these free books and see for yourself how Chicago "Tech" training will put you ahead. Just sign your name on the coupon and mail it today to *Chicago Technical College, 1139 Chicago Tech Building, Chicago.*

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1139 Chicago Tech Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me your Big Free Books and Blue Prints for men in the building trades. Send postpaid to my address below.

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Occupation .....

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CARPENTERS—CONTRACTORS DEALERS IN BUILDING MATERIALS

BECOME OUR WEATHERSTRIP AGENTS

Good Profits to the Contractor-Agent.
Hundreds Have Won Success.

There are a lot of reasons why our carpenter-agents have made good. A superior article is behind them—a weatherstrip that always shows up better in contrast—simple in design—uniform—mechanically perfect in construction.

Allmetal is 100 per cent efficient—easily and economically installed—guarantees smoothly operated windows—prevents all leakage of air, dust and rain—saves fuel bills.

Big Demand for Weatherstrip

Building is breaking all records now and will continue for months to come. Architects and contractors are including more and more weatherstrip in their plans. Property owners are easily shown that weatherstrip is a money saving equipment. High coal bills are cut down.

CARPENTERS—CONTRACTORS—We have a proven plan of cooperation that will set you up in business, in a field that will make you real money. Weatherstripping is your opportunity. Allmetal is yous strip to install. If we do not have a representative in your territory there is a splendid opportunity open to you for a good business with fine profits.

Clip the coupon and get our plan

Allmetal Weatherstrip Company.
Dept. C, 126 West Kinzie Street, Chicago, Ill.

Without obligation send your agency proposition and complete information on Allmetal Weatherstrip.

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Address _____

Town and State _____

OAK FLOORS

(For Everlasting Economy)

Carpenters Make Extra Money

When work begins to get slack this winter, here is a way to "fill in" with little inside jobs for yourself.

Learn to "sell" Oak Flooring to owners of old, worn-out floors.

A special thicknes of ⅝ inches, for laying over old floors, makes a clean, quick job for the carpenter.

Oak Flooring is easy to sell. once you know the way. Many of our friends among carpenters have made good extra money this way for years. It will not interfere with your more regular work.

Write today for our three free booklets, in colors. One of them tells you just how to go about it.

OAK FLOORING ADVERTISING BUREAU
1051 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.

$300 a Month Salary
450 on the Side at Home

Chief Draftsman DOBE

That's the kind of money my drafting students make. Read what this one says:

"As a beginner I am doing fine. Am earning a salary of $300 per month, besides I made over $450 at home the last two months, drawing plans for private parties. The practical drafting training you gave me by mail put me where I am in less than six month's study. Thank you for all your personal interest and help you gave me so far."

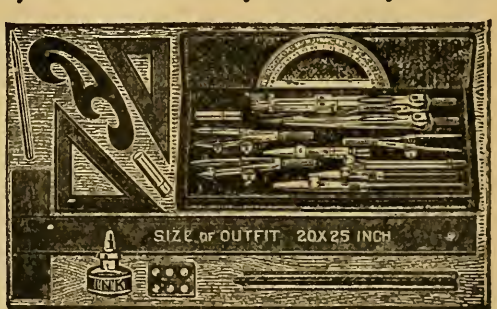
(Signed) J. B.

(Name and Address upon request.)

I Guarantee

To Train You Until You Are Placed in a Position Paying $250 to $300 a Month

Write and I'll tell you how I make you a first-class, big-money-earning draftsman in a very few months! I do this by a method no other man nor institution can imitate. I give you personal training at home by mail. And I mean just what I say. I train you until you are actually placed in a position paying from $250 to $300 a month. Six thousand draftsmen are wanted every month. Hurry up and register so you can start earning.



Free $25 Outfit!

And *more*—I give you a whole set of drafting tools the minute you become my student. You get every tool you need. A magnificent $25 set of instruments with which to build your success in draftmanship.

Take this offer now—while it is open. Remember—the draftsman goes up and up to the fabulous incomes of engineers and architects. And I start you on this road—start you personally and stick by your side until success is *yours*.

Free Book!

Send Coupon TODAY

No matter what plans you have for the future. Get this great book—"Successful Draftsmanship." Find out about the simply marvelous opportunities ahead now. How the world needs draftsmen, engineers, architects and builders. What great salaries and possibilities there are! Send coupon for free book today.

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Without any obligation whatsoever, please mail your book, "Successful Draftsmanship", and full particulars of your liberal "Personal Instruction" offer to few students.

Name.....

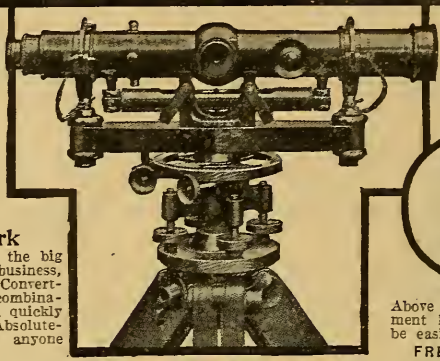
Address.....

Post Office..... .....*State*... .....

Level and Plumb With Your Own Instrument

$5.00

BRINGS IT TO YOU



Free Trial
Order the Aloe—try it for 10 days—put it to the most rigid tests. If you are not pleased, return it at our expense and your $5.00 will be refunded.

Above illustration shows instrument in Transit position. (Can be easily and quickly converted.)

FREE—Write for this Book

Aloe Convertible Level and Transit Combined

Better, Quicker Work

This instrument will put you in the big builder class—will increase your business, income and prestige. The Aloe Convertible Level is the world's best—a combination of both level and transit and quickly converted to the use of either. Absolutely accurate—yet so simple that anyone can use it.

You Learn to Use It In An Hour

No technical knowledge necessary. No previous experience needed. With our simple and complete instruction book, included free with every level, you can immediately put the instrument to work. You can use it for leveling foundations, walls, piers, streets, walks or curbings—to run straight lines for ditches or drains—boundary lines for fences or trees—surveying lots and fields—plumbing walls, shafts, trestles, posts and pillars.

Easy Monthly Payments

Just $5.00 brings it to you—for a free trial. If perfectly satisfied, pay the balance in small monthly payments. The instrument will be sent at once and from the first day it will be working for you—paying for itself.

Write for Free Book

Our free book—"Be A Bigger Builder"—tells you how to increase your income—how to get the profitable jobs and becoome a bigger man in your community. Write for this book today.

A. S. ALOE CO., 623 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

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A. S. ALOE CO., 623 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
Without obligation, send me your FREE book. "Be a Bigger Builder". Also full particulars about the Aloe Convertible Level and details of your easy payment plan.

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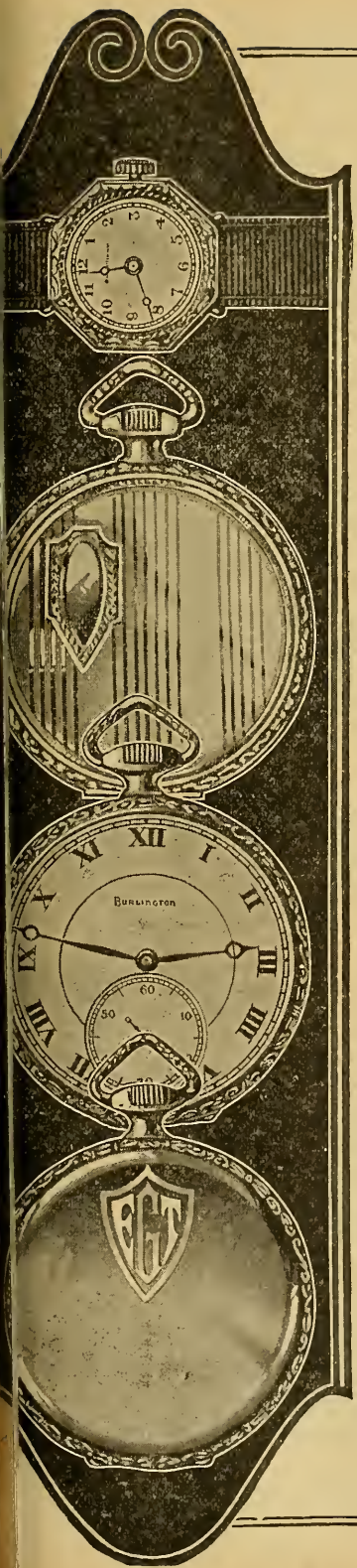

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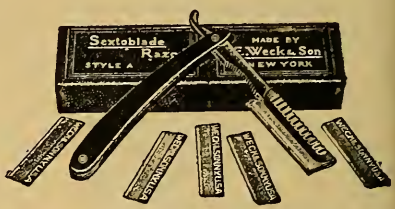

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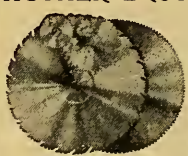

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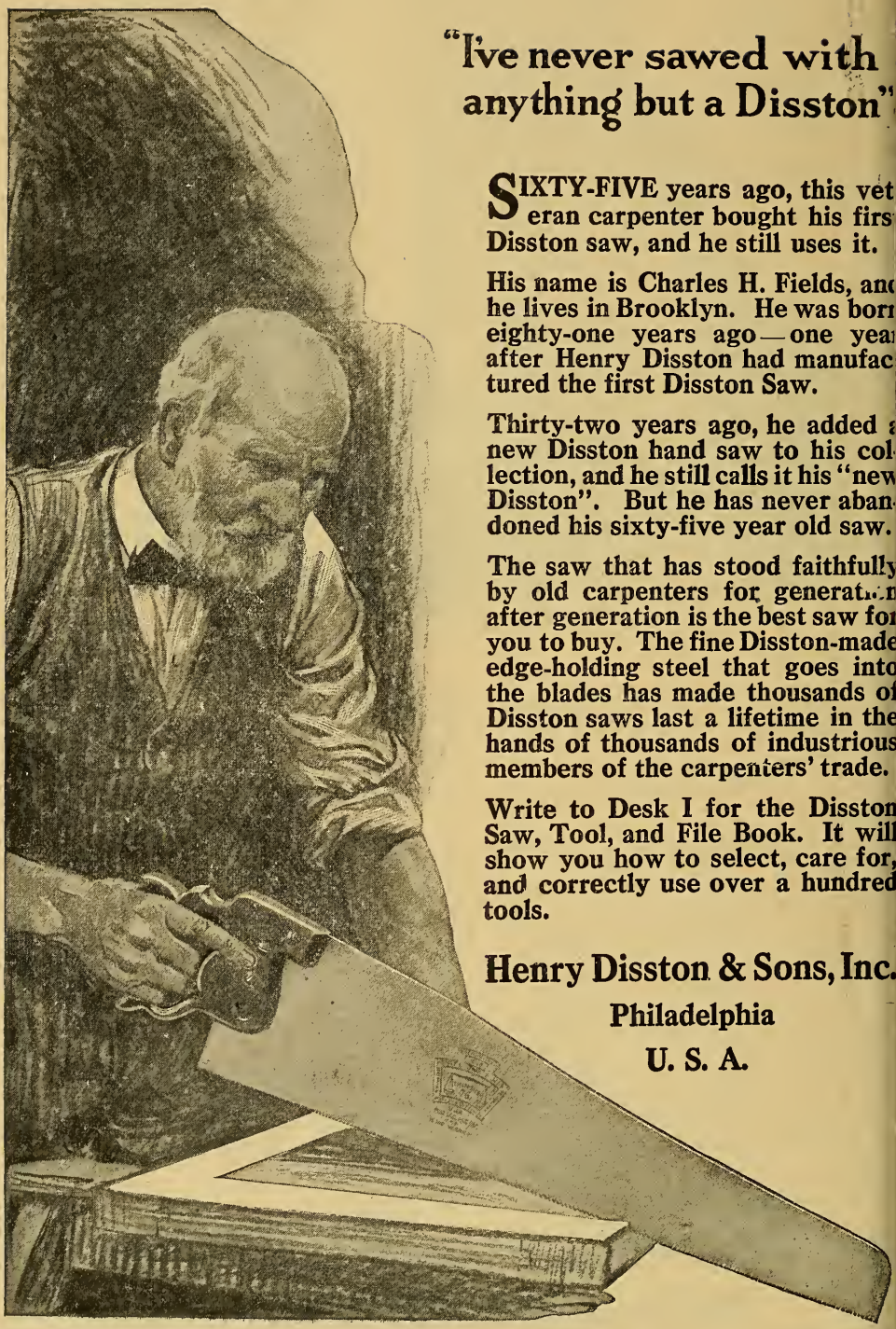

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Always Another Fight Left.

I have failed in a thousand cases,
But I still have the heart to try;
I am scarred in a hundred places,
No darling of luck am I.
In many a crucial hour
I have hoped, and been scorned and kicked;
But never has Fate had power
To convince me that I was licked.

I have trusted and been mistaken;
My friendship has been betrayed;
I have struggled alone, forsaken
By men who have had my aid;
I have listened to those who flattered;
Their motives misunderstood,
But my faith has remained unshattered;
I believe in the ultimate good.

I ask for no unearned pleasure,
No pathway through flowery lanes;
I offer a full, fair measure
Of effort for all my gains;
I'll try, though the pace be grilling,
Nor whine if I'm tripped or tricked,
As long as my soul's unwilling
To let me believe I am licked.

—*S. E. Kiser, in Success Magazine.*

TWO WRONGS NEVER MAKE A RIGHT

The following was submitted by the Resolution Committee and approved by L. U. No. 345, Memphis, Tenn.

REVIEW of the events following the advent of United States into the World War in 1917 must cause grave apprehension in the breast of every man who loves America, her people and her institutions.

No class of citizens has been immune to the evil effect of this period of dissipation, rich and poor, drawn into the maelstrom of chaos.

All people of the earth seems to have lost sight of the ideals of our forefathers, and cast aside that highest ideal, brotherly love, and a sincere regard for our fellow-men. The mutuality which was once prevalent in all communities, has been supplanted by deceit, disrepect and utter indifference to the success of our neighbor or our community.

Almost three years have passed since the signing of the Armistice, but social and industrial strife have not lessened. Think of it—and we fought for democracy. We are passing now through a period of reconstruction with seemingly little progress, which proves the necessity in our national and community life for leadership by men of clear heads, courageous hearts and physical stamina.

The time has come when the rank and file of each organization, in church, in state and in industry must rise, as did Joshua of old and say to the people. "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve, as for me and my house we will serve the Lord." It is not our promise to say what others shall do, but as members of Organized Labor standing for the welfare of the masses, it is our plain duty to take a stand for the right as against wrong.

In justice to union labor we say without fear of successful contradiction that we have offended in no greater degree than others. We may go further and say there is palliation in part for our sins, because we have fought on the defensive. Self preservation is the first law of nature. This is an axiom as old as the hills.

Still on the other hand, we must admit, and we do it with a feeling of shame, that the industrial controversies, strikes, lockouts, etc., that discredit has been brought upon our cause by overt acts that should not, and in the main, are not countenanced by the rank and file of Organized Labor, these acts it is true, are not peculiar to union labor. Capital has committed equally grievous offenses, but we must devote more time and energy in putting our own house in order.

Two wrongs never make a right. We want the world to know that Organized Labor is not an institution of violence. Every officer and member, individually and collectively, should denounce any and all acts of lawlessness in whatever form it may appear and back up that denunciation with every possible effort to avoid such acts occuring at any and all times, especially of industrial controversies, lawlessness an inheritance of man, is with us at all times and has been since time to which the mind of man runneth not, hence, it appears an impossible task to wholly avoid such act, especially in issues where thousands of men are arrayed against an adversary, regardless of what the contention may be.

We denounce any and every misguided member of our organization who would supplant reason with force and repudiate the acts of those who for any reason whatsoever have stooped so low.

We reaffirm our adherence to the principles of Organized Labor, principles that are so well known as not to require repetition, here we feel sure that the small minority of employers who have in times past voiced opposition to the unionization of wage earners, realize the benefits of such organization in raising the standards of living and making far better citizenship and more prosperous communities.

Following the chaos brought about by war and industrial unrest, there is a big task ahead of every true American, whatever his social or financial position and we pledge ourselves to bear our part of this burden.

To that end we insist that every union organization look well to the conduct of its membership, that those who are guilty of misconduct, such as resorting to acts of violence and bringing upon their organization undeserved reproach be excluded from membership.

Every man holding a union card should attend the meeting of his organ-

zation and use every possible means to liminate the lawless or radical element nd use his influence to put into posiions of trust only men of conservative iews, but determined judgment, men apable of handling affairs in such manıer as to redeem Organized Labor in the ieart of its friends and acquit it of the injust charges of its enemies and at all times be constantly vigilant of the enemy from within, eleminate the possible well intended but misguided enemy from within and we will soon have everlasting peace with our enemies from without.

Remembering at all times your organization and its purposes are greater than the desire or needs of the individual.

CONDITIONS IN MEXICO

AT the Forty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Cincinnati in June, 1922, the Fraternal Delegate from the Mexican Federation of Labor, Mr. C. A. Vargas, gave a very interesting account of conditions existing in Mexico. Among other things he said:

"I am here to bring you the fraternal greetings of the Mexican Federation of Labor and to tell you some of the things it is fighting for. The Mexican Republic has been torn asunder by eight continuous years of revolution, a revolution against the rule of one man who held unbroken sway over their country for thirty-four long years. During those years Mexico was a paradise for the industrial and the feudal lords, and for the Mexican people it was the worst thing you can think of.

"But those eight years, turbulent years of revolution, my friends, brought to the Mexican people a taste of that liberty which they had set out in 1910 to acquire. With this taste of freedom there came the realization, however, that what had been gained by that movement might be imperiled and perhaps lost if the workers of that country did not set up an organization to protect the people from the attacks of the forces of reaction which would be sure in the course of time to dispute every bit of ground they had won.

"In 1918 there met in the City of Saltillo, in the State of Coahuila, representatives of the various Local Unions that had sprung up almost at the same time as the revolution of 1910. They found it necessary to get together and organize into a national movement. They saw the necessity of organizing, not only to protect what little they had gained, but to make further gains in the future. As a result of that revolution there is today incorporated in the political Constitution of that country certain labor laws, and it was necessary to have an organization to see that they were enforced. They may enact all the labor laws they want to, but they may not be worth more than the paper on which they are written unless we have a fighting, militant organization to see that these laws are enforced.

"In a country where the employers were accustomed to lay down their own terms of empolyment and say to the workers: 'Accept them or starve'; in a country where the right of association and freedom of speech were denied to the people; in a country where going out on strike meant no less than the hospital or the jail—if the workers were fortunate enough to escape the graveyard, as happened in the year 1906, during the miners' strike in the City of Cananea, in the State of Conora, and in 1907, in the City of Orizaba, in the State of Vera Cruz, where the textile workers went out on a strike, though unorganized—in a country where slavery was forbidden only in name, it was in the natural course of events, my friends, that there should follow a series of conflicts between capital and labor immediately after the political changes brought about by the revolution of 1910. The wonder to me is that the conflicts were not more serious in a country where the exploitation of the workers has reached almost perfection; that the pendulum did not swing from one extreme to the other.

"It will ever be the credit of the organized workers of Mexico, regardless of the opinions of our enemies, that soon after the heat and passion of the revolutionary period were over and labor laws were incorporated in the Constitution, they sat down to the orderly business of building up their organization to see to it that those laws were enforced. Today those laws are far from being enforced, and the reason is that

the Constitution itself provides that the Congress shall enact appropriate legislation intended to procure the enforcement of these labor laws.

"Congress up to this time has done no such thing, and it is for that reason that the organized workers are going to take part in the political elections this year. They are not going to take part as a party or as a group; they are following exactly the same non-partisan lines the organized workers of the United States will follow next November. We have in the Republic of Mexico several parties, among them the Liberal Party, which should change its name, because it is not a liberal party. On the other hand, we have four or five different parties that have sprung up in the last five years. Political lines are not very well defined as yet in Mexico, and these four or five political organizations that have been organized during the last five years are going to join in the fight against the Liberal Party and send men to Congress who will protect the people. They are going to send to Congress men who will see to it that legislation enacted to protect the people will be observed. They are going to throw their full force for men they are reasonably sure will do that.

"This country will hear the usual stories told about Mexico when things happen there that do not suit the financial and industrial interests; but I say to you about the political actions the workers are going to take, so that you may be on your guard in this country and not be surprised when they tell you the organized workers of Mexico have organized a party, that it is not true. They are not organized by themselves, but they are organizing their forces in order to elect men regardless of the party they belong to, who will at least make it sure that the Constitution is not evaded by the industrial lords and the financial interests.

"In Mexico the Organized Labor movement is a baby compared with the American Federation of Labor. The Mexican movement is only a little over four years old. We may differ somewhat in method. You can see very well why such a difference exists, but as time goes on we may be able to benefit by your experience and benefit by our own mistakes also. It can hardly be expected that an organization scarcely five years old will not make mistakes. We have tried to learn from your experiences and also from your mistakes. This is the reason why the Mexican Federation of Labor is anxious to establish the closest relations with the American Federation of Labor.

"The Mexican Federation had not been organized a year when the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor extended an invitation to them to send representatives to an international conference for the purpose of establishing closer relations between the two movements. You are all acquainted with the fact that in November, 1918, there met in Laredo, Tex., the representatives of the American Federation of Labor and the representatives of the Mexican Federation of Labor. The purpose of that Federation was to establish a means of communication between the two movements, and thus it came about that the Pan-American Federation of Labor came into existence.

"The Pan-American Federation of Labor was intended by its founders to include all the labor movements of the American Continent. In the past four years we can truthfully say that, taking into account all the obstacles we have had to meet, among which not the least is the different languages, the Pan-American Federation of Labor has progressed as much as it could be expected to progress.

"We should not, I think, let such a thing as a difference in our language, a difference in our customs, a difference in our race origin impede the work of amalgamating as closely as possible the labor movement of all the twenty-one American Republics. I have been very happy to note that in this respect we have met with the heartiest co-operation from the members of your Executive Council, as we have met with the same co-operation from the officers and Executive Councils of some of the other labor movements. We have been misrepresented by the enemies of labor. We have been accused of almost every crime under the sun. We have been accused of being Bolshevists, but that term has been misused and abused so much—you will pardon me if I use a slang phrase—that it has lost its punch. When our actions do not suit the industrial barons they cannot find language in the dictionary strong enough to say what they think of us.

"The Mexican workers in their fight for industrial freedom went into a national organization nearly five years ago and they are going to stay in this struggle; that means we are aiming to make this world what God intended it to be and not what the financial interests and industrial lords want it to be."

FIRES IN CARPENTRY AND WOODWORKING SHOPS—THEIR CAUSES AND PREVENTION

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

THE frequency of fires in places where the industries coming under the above caption are housed and practiced, leads us to inquire: What makes them occur, and how they may be guarded against?

There are many reasons for these, some of which are hard to account for, and some of which can, so that the subject is one well worth considering by our readers.

Observing wood and timber we note that the inflamability of the material, especially when dry, or in small atoms, such as dust, sawdust, chips and shavings; and their liability to ignite from any cause or source is perhaps always the most prevalent menace or origin of fires, so we must endeavor to obviate this possible danger. To do this effectively all elements of ignition must be kept away, such as pipe or cigar ashes, red hot ashes from stoves, smouldering ashes and papers, dry cotton and linen rags; or any factor which could suddenly generate a blaze. It must be remembered that in all establishments engaged in the making and manufacture of woodwork of any description there is, apart from the sawdust, etc., a fine dust floating continually, asising from the work itself, which is formed by friction, such as in planing, sand-papering and scraping, which floats upward, permeates the atmosphere and lodges on the clothing of the workmen, their hands, faces and bodies, adheres to the walls, and clings to the ceilings, which keeps on accumulating until it forms a coating or layer often a quarter of an inch in thickness. This coating is extremely inflamable and will sometimes light up of itself from spontaneous combustion.

Still further, this quality is inherent in barrels or cans of sawdust, piles of shavings, bundles of rags or waste, etc., so that they should never be allowed to remain in any shop or factory over night because there is always the probability, especially if they get damp or wet of exploding or lighting up from within themselves.

We might instance the fact of the knives of a planer striking a hard knot, piece of stone grit or small pebble in the surface of the wood, sending a spark into the pile of shavings under the machine or into the dust and shavings collector tubes, thus starting a fire with serious consequences. We could quote fires occuring from over-heated glue pots, sparks from emery wheels, butts of cigarettes and cigars, half burnt lighted matches, thrown down on floors when smoking, starting fires which caused loss of life besides destroying the plant and property.

To keep away the source of danger is of the first importance, to be continually on guard against it is the second, and to have the means to fight and overcome it is the third.

Custom, as a rule, breeds carelessness, and the latter usually begets accident or disaster.

In the prevention of fires it might be said this duty is more that of the proprietor, superintendent and foreman than that of the employes, who in the rapidity and continuous movement of their manipulations have not time to observe hazard, unless it comes directly within the vision of the machine or tool which each operates.

On the diligence and vigilance of those in charge thereof the safety, success and continuance of these shops and factories depends. The installing and maintenance of adequate sprinklers, extinguishers, water pails and such like are essential and are becoming more mandatory by law as time progresses.

Of course, self-preservation being the first law of nature, it behooves everyone —master, man and boy—each to do his utmost to preserve and keep safe the place and means in which he earns his livelihood for the mutual benefit and safety of all.

Fire, like water, is a good servant, but a terrible master, then it should

never be allowed, as far as it can be possible prevented to get the upper hand, not allowed to even glimmer in the buildings of the above mentioned crafts and industries, so let us conclude with the short admonition:

Time and the hours run
Through the roughest day;
Watch out, and work,
Be careful while ye may.

CO-OPERATIVE BUYING—ITS FUTURE

IN speaking of the future method whereby the running expenses of the ordinary family can be curtailed, the "Christian Science Monitor" has this to say:

Notwithstanding the fact that the idea of co-operative buying in communities has, during the past few years, been given a decided forward impetus in the United States, there are today thousands in America who are in total ignorance of the benefits which are being obtained by many through this legitimate method of saving in their daily expenditures. In 1918, there was organized in America the National Co-operative Association, as a result of the First National Convention of the American Co-operative Societies in Springfield, Ill., and the movement has spread with considerable rapidity since then. In England for many years, especially under the auspices of the English Co-operative Wholesale the plan has been widely utilized, and today this latter organization has been described as the largest food supply establishment in the world, one single purchase recently being 10,000 acres of wheat land in Saskatchewan. During 1921, for instance, the 4,500,000 members of the 3,700 wholesale and co-operative societies purchased nearly $750,000,000 worth of the necessities of existence at a net saving of more than 10 per cent to the customers.

Elsewhere in Europe there also are many such societies, to the extent, indeed, that the federation of the national groups from most of the countries of the continent numbers in its membership no fewer than 30,000,000 individuals. Even Iceland, Burma, and Siberia have organized societies to put into practice this idea, and have found them decidedly beneficial.

The plan is, of course, the simple one of buying in wholesale lots instead of at retail, whereby, with ordinary management, it has been found that at least one-tenth of the cost of the daily necessities can be saved. It may be a surprise to some to learn that at the present time Iowa has 300 such societies, Pennsylvania has 200, and Illinois, Missouri, and Oklahoma each about 100. And benefits are universally reported.

What will be the result, if the progress that the movement of co-operative buying has been making continues with as much vigor as it has shown of late, it is difficult to say. There are some, perhaps its over-enthusiastic advocates, who profess to see therein a complete social system, which, they say, is destined to change the entire viewpoint of the world. There are others who see in it little more than a helpful plan whereby the average individual may be able to keep down his daily expenditures. Certain it is that any practical method whereby the running expenses of the ordinary family can be curtailed at least one-tenth appeals to almost everyone. Certain it is also that, sooner or later, this movement is likely to demand the attention of practically all, and it is well to be ready to decide one's relationship to what seems destined to be such a world-wide activity, intelligently and with the consideration of its merits.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

AT the Forty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Cincinnati, O., June, 1922, Mr. Thomas J. Duffy, Chairman of the Ohio Industrial Commission spoke on workmen's compensation. He said in part:

"Before passing our first law over ten years ago we had an investigation that covered a period of five years in the largest industrial centers of our state. As a result of that investigation by a committee appointed by the Governor, representing labor and the employers, it was ascertained that 80 per cent of those injured or the dependents of those killed in the course of their employment, were paid no compensation or damages what-

ever. Among the 20 per cent that did recover damages, $832 was the average amount recovered in death cases. Out of this they had to pay from 25 to 50 per cent for lawyer fees, besides going through a period of litigation which took months and in many cases years. There was one famous case in our state that went through the courts for a period of 21 years, and when the final decision was given by the Supreme Court of the state all the claimants, including their heirs, were dead; there was no one living to whom the award of the court could be paid.

"This illustrates the injustice that obtained under the old system, and therefore from our standpoint, in behalf of the laboring people, we sought a system that would give to each and every worker injured in the course of employment, and to his dependents in case of death, a certain specific amount of compensation. And we wanted a system whereby these unfortunate victims of industrial accidents could get that compensation without having to engage lawyers or wait for months or years to have their rights decided by a court of law.

"Hence, we adopted a workmen's compensation system, and you can get an idea of the vital importance of this matter when I say that in the State of Ohio alone the awards of compensation made last year will amount to $13,000,000. You can realize how much it means to the laboring people of the United States when in one state alone it means $13,000,000 going into the homes of the unfortunates who have been robbed of the bread winners because of industrial accidents.

"Since the chief distinction of the Ohio law, compared with most of the other laws, is the state insurance feature, I take it for granted that you want me to emphasize or dwell on that feature more than any other.

"We started ten years ago on the 1st of March. The only plan provided under our law at that time was the state insurance feature. The employers were given the privilege of paying into this state insurance fund, and were exempted from law suits, because their employes would be entitled to compensation in case of injury or death. For the first two years the law was optional, and we were given the duty of creating that fund. The State Legislature had not seen fit to provide one dollar as working capital whereby there would be a nucleus in the fund as an inducement to employers to pay in their premium, knowing that there was going to be a solvent fund.

"We were up against the proposition of starting with an empty treasury. We went out over the state and laid our proposition before the employers. We appealed to them from a business standpoint and from a humanitarian standpoint. We waited for two or three days, when we received a check for $200, which we thought was a very good beginning. We went along from day to day looking for the checks to come in. At the end of the first year we had received probably $100,000, or a little more.

"All during this time we were fighting with the insurance companies. The insurance companies had laid everything in our way; they had done all in their power by using their 6,000 agents in the state and using all the means at their command to make this plan a failure. When the next session of the Legislature convened the line of battle was drawn. The State Federation of Labor had gone on record for a compulsory law. The people of the state, in the meantime, had adopted a constitutional amendment to permit that to be done. When we met before the State Legislature the insurance companies were on one side and some employers were lined up with them; the State Federation of Labor was on one side, with some of the employers lined up with them. We thrashed this matter out and succeeded in defeating the insurance companies.

"Since that time we have collected into this State Insurance Fund $77,000,000. At the present time we have in this fund $40,000,000.

"If we were called upon today to pay off all our obligations for compensation in cases that have already been decided, it would take $36,000,000. We have a net surplus of over $4,000,000. We can understand why we must carry this big balance. A death claim is not paid out for eight years, except in rare cases, where we allow a lump sum award. A total disability claim continues for life. Our plan is to collect enough each year to take care of the industrial accidents occurring in that year, even though some of them will not be paid out for eight, ten, or perhaps twenty years. We feel

that is the only sound actuarial system to conduct a fund of that kind.

"Our cost of administration, which is paid out of the general tax fund of the state, has been the equivalent of 3 per cent of the earned premiums collected. I mention that for a comparison with the insurance companies, who in the various states where they operate have a cost of administration of 37½ per cent. This explains why 95 per cent of the employers of Ohio today stand shoulder to shoulder with the State Federation of Labor in support of this State Insurance Fund against the insurance companies.

"During the past two or three years, there has been great difficulty in some parts of this state in getting money to finance public improvements. That happened to occur during the time when thousands of our people were out of employment. During that period when we were investing this surplus, we gave preference to the purchase of road bonds and school bonds, where the money was to be used for the building of roads and the building of schoolhouses. In that way we made it possible to go ahead with the public improvements of the state, and at the same time we helped to provide employment for some of our needy unemployed workers. If we had not had this fund, these millions of dollars would have been paid to the insurance companies and would have been sent to New York, New Haven and some of it to Europe; we would not have had this opportunity to take care of the public needs of the State of Ohio.

"I want now to take up the arguments of the opposition, because I feel if I can be of any service to you in giving you an understanding of the principles involved it is by meeting the arguments of the other side and giving you our side of it.

"First. Why did we change from the old system to this new system, known as workmen's compensation? We wanted to eliminate the waste that was paid out for lawyer's fees and for a kind of insurance that did not provide anything for the injured worker. We wanted to eliminate the protracted litigation that meant something to the victims. If in the process of eliminating that waste there is any good reason why we should stop at the point where it interferes with the insurance companies' profits, there is equally as good a reason why we should stop at the point where it interferes with the lawyer's fees. And if we are not going to interfere with the profits of the insurance companies or with the lawyer's fees, I can not see how we are going to make much progress in the elimination of that waste.

"What do they say against this?

"'Why, this is a monopoly, and a monopoly is an odious thing; that it doesn't make any difference whether it is a public or a private monopoly, it should be abolished.'' Well what do you understand by a monopoly in its odious sense? Isn't it a combination or a privilege which permits those who control that combination and that privilege to exact exorbitant prices from consumers in order to make excessive profit for themselves?

"Now, what is the object of the State of Ohio in taking over this insurance business as a monopoly? It is for the purpose of preventing any individual or any corporation from making profits out of the broken bones, amputated limbs or crushed-out lives of the laboring people of Ohio. To any man who says to me that he doesn't see any difference in these two so-called monopolies, I say there is something wrong either with his mind or with his conscience.

"'Why, this is Socialism, state ownership, and if you business men in Ohio are going to help take over our insurance besiness this year, then next year or some succeeding year the state will take over your shoe business, your steel business, and every other kind of business.' They used that in every way they possibly could as propaganda as a means of defeating or injuring this proposition.

"Here is our argument on that: Why does a manufacturing business or an agricultural business exist? What brings it into existence? Is it not because the natural needs of mankind demand these agricultural and manufactured products? If there never was any legislation on these subjects, we would still have these natural needs for these products. Wherever workmen's compensation insurance exists, or even fire insurance or general accident insurance, why does such a business exist? With workmen's compensation insurance it is brought into existence as a business, because the proper legislative tribunal has

passed a law imposing a new legal obligation upon the employer and conferring new legal rights upon the victims of industrial accidents.

"When the state passes such a law it is done as a matter of public policy, to meet some social or public need. If, then, the state as a matter of public policy brings into existence a business for the purpose of meeting a public need, how can it be said logically and consistently that the business should be left to private enterprise rather than to public control? I say it is not reasonable and it is not logical.

"Then they say you cannot succeed without compensation, and use that old argument that competition is the life of trade. I was down in Missouri a couple of years ago talking to the Legislature, and some very able lawyer—who, no doubt, got a good fee for his speech—dwelt on this phase of it and said: 'It is impossible to succeed in any business without competition.' Well, the best argument we have to use today is that we have succeeded. There is the proof, the solvency of the State Insurance Fund, the general satisfaction given the laboring people and the employers of the state.

"I know the thought is natural in your minds: 'Well, what difference does it make to that laboring man where this money comes from? As long as he gets his compensation, why should he care whether it comes from a state fund, an insurance fund, or the employer himself?' Perhaps from the standpoint of dollars and cents in any individual case it might not make any difference, but my ten years of experience justifies me in making this statement: That with all the influences that are at work to help the injured worker to get his rights under the workmen's compensation law, there is too large a percentage of the workers who are too timid to insist upon their rights. Many times the question of four weeks' compensation is something which might mean to the workmen's family the giving up of some of the comforts of life, but that workman might be surrounded by some conditions that intimidate him from prosecuting that claim for compensation. The result is that many times he thinks it is better to let those four weeks go by and make no complaint than take a chance on losing his job.

"When he has to deal with an insurance company that is in the business for profit the employer turns over that part of his business to the insurance company, and it is one of the terms of their contract, invariably, that the employer must let the insurance company adjust the matter according to its own methods.

"On the other hand, take it under our state fund feature. The injured worker applies to the State Department for his compensation. He makes out his own claim. The employer is asked to verify the facts. If the employer verifies the facts it practically settles that case. If he will not verify the facts, then the commission will make an investigation to find out whether or not the employer is justified in refusing to sign the application. In every case the State Department is brought into touch with the individual worker in order to see that he gets his compensation.

"More than 99 per cent of the claims for compensation under the state insurance feature are settled by the filing of the application made out by the injured worker and signed by the employer. There is not 1 per cent of the cases in which there is a contest between employer or employe or in which anybody appears before the commission.

"After ten years of this procedure, you can understand that if it was not working satisfactorily I would not dare make this statement in the presence of officials of the State Federation of Labor whom I know will back up every word I say in this respect. I don't think you can find that condition under any other system of law in the United States.

"Another reason why in Ohio we do not want the insurance companies in on it is that it will bring in another factor from a political standpoint that will tamper with the legislation and tamper with the administration of law. The insurance companies try to get the law amended to suit their purposes, and we have to meet them in every session of the Legislature to forestall that.

"I believe the industrial problem in all its phases means more to the American people than does the solution of any political problem that now confronts us."

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE UNORGANIZED

(By William A. Logan.)

EVERY unorganized worker has one or more excuses for not belonging to a union. Organized workers, especially those who have been active in trying to induce others to organize, have been kept busy knocking down the straw dummies set up by the non-union worker, who is always offering some feeble excuses or unfair criticism as a reason for staying unorganized.

When asked to organize, the non-union worker commences to find fault with the union.

"The unions have never done anything; they are the cause of strikes and are always stirring up trouble; union officers are crooks and grafters; the worker snever stick together anyway; the unions are too radical and are not run right"—and so on and so on from Alpha to Omega.

The great mass of unorganized have never done anything but stand on the side lines and look on while the organized workers have been making this a better world to live in.

They have assumed the role of critics, always finding fault, never satisfied with anything, and always taking the advantages gained by the toil and sacrifices of the organized without even trying to be honest and give credit to those who are responsible for the creation of better conditions.

What have the unorganized ever done to shorten the hours of labor? Nothing!

What have the unorganized ever done to increase the size of pay envelopes? Nothing!

What have the unorganized ever done to abolish child labor? Nothing!

What have the unorganized ever done to help enact laws that will protect the life and limb of the workers in the various industries? Nothing!

What have the unorganized ever done to curb the power of the unjust and unfair foreman in the shop? Nothing!

Where have the unorganized ever gone on strike and won without the help, encouragement and advice of the organized? Nowhere!

What have the unorganized ever done to educate the workers and elevate them mentally? Nothing!

Is there any advance that has ever been made by the workers at any time in the history of the world that the unorganized have been responsible for? No!

What can the unorganized do to advance the cause of the workers?

The unorganized are the millstones around the neck of progress; they are the dead weight, the inert, sodden, inarticulate mass that must be dragged up whenever an advance is made. They are the blind that lead the blind; they stand in their own light and bite the hand that feeds them.

They are the bulwark of the capitalist system; without them it could not exist, and there would be no army of unemployed ever ready at hand to be used as a club in the hands of those who exploit the workers.

The unions may have many faults and shortcomings. They may sometimes fail to accomplish as much as they should. Strikes may be lost and the advance of the workers may be slow, but if these things are true it is because the organized workers have many obstacles to overcome; a hard road to travel, and a heavy pack to carry, all of which is due to the fact that the unorganized are not organized and because of their failure to assist and co-operate with those who are really doing things.

So, after all, what have the unorganized accomplished?

The sum total of their achievements is nothing!

Why talk so much about nothing?

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

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INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1922

Labor and Industrial Conditions

The Rev. Nicholas Huemmer in a vigorous sermon on "Labor and Industrial Conditions" given in Fort Wayne, Ind., on Aug. 20th, said in part:

"The masses of men will never live rightly and the men of power, of influence, will never act rightly and justly unless they are impelled by a living and enlightened conscience.

"The social order of mankind contains within itself a class of men whose existence as a class has ever met with the most varied and the most startling alterations, a class now the object of veneration and of love, now of hatred. It is a class as dear to me as it is to you, it is the working class. The working man may yet count upon the generous enthusiasm of many a noble heart to promote his interest and capable of indefatigable efforts upon his behalf. Unfortunately, however, the workingman has many enemies, some of whom seek to oppress him, others to deceive him, whilst both combine to make a victim of him if by so doing their purpose would be served. Foremost among these are his materialistic employers, men without heart, who, far from recognizing in the artisan a brother see nothing in him but a machine, a machine made flesh and bone to be used in order to accumulate riches for his employer. These are the men who make use of the creature of their conception as long as he can serve them, who profit by his labors as long as it can avail them and then cast him off. The working man's best friend is the friend who can best show him wherein lies the real dignity of his calling, for whatever may be his grade in the so-called social scale, man has need of this conviction.

"It will ever prove to him a scource of real consolation, and if deprived of it, his energies will completely fail him and there is nothing left for him but ruin and despair.

"Conditions as we find them today have not come about in a year or two, or even in a hundred years, but they are the gradual development of centuries of oppression and materialistic teaching, and godless philosophy, practiced and sown broadcast by the very men upon whom it is reacting.

"Go back to the "Middle Ages" and you will behold the greatness and righteousness of those Ages and yet they called them the "Dark Ages.

"Cron, the historian, says of the Middle Ages:

" 'Politically it was a time of increasing liberty for the subject, of increasing responsibility for the sovereign. Commerce and industry become almost perfectly organized, and the workman occupied a position more dignified and more satisfactory to himself than he has aquired since. Do you know that the Middle Ages, when the Guild system ex-

isted are called the Golden Age of the laborer? With the passing of the medieval guilds, the golden age of the laborer was coming to an end and labor became a commodity like all other commodities. With the removal of the guild restrictions the way was now open for political autocracy and for individual capitalism. The present domestic system, the factory system, and the industrial revolution are the outcome, and the toiling classes were ground more and more helplessly beneath the feet of that merciless idol of modern commercialism.' "

* * *

Jurisdiction Strikes Not Unions' Code

In directing that a conference be called to consider jurisdictional differences between carpenters and sheet metal workers, A. F. of L. Executive Council deplored the several strikes that have resulted over this situation. In emphasizing the fact that the policy of the A. F. of L. in jurisdictional disputes has been conciliatory, rather than forceful, the Executive Council said:

"A careful review and analysis of all decisions and actions by the A. F. of L. clearly shows that the A. F. of L. has never approved or indorsed compulsory arbitration in any matter affecting the relations of workers and employers, or in any manner affecting the relations between organizations of labor; that where agreements upon jurisdiction or decisions relating to jurisdictional claims have been questioned or disregarded by affiliated International Unions, the severest penalty ever imposed by the A. F. of L. has been the suspension of such organizations from membership until such time as they might adhere to the agreements reached or decisions made, but that the A. F. of L. at no time encouraged, authorized, approved or countenanced a strike on the part of any of its affiliated Locals for International Unions for the purpose of enforcing such agreements or decisions upon an unwilling organization.

"There is no power in the A. F. of L. to order or to support a strike for the enforcement of jurisdictional decisions or awards, and surely the power never vested in the A. F. of L. itself cannot be exercised, delegated to or even countenanced when exercised by any subordinate body of the A. F. of L.

"The Executive Council, therefore, calls upon the Building Trades Department to carry into effect the fundamental facts and principles herein declared and at once to convey the above to the Building Trades Councils affiliated to the Department, and particularly that strikes of union workmen against other union workmen are intolerabel and must be instantly discontinued. In so doing the Executive Council is prompted not only by the desire to assure the fulfillment of the guarantees of trade autonomy and limited delegated authority granted to the A. F. of L. and its subordinate departments by its affiliated International Unions, but is moved also to this end by a spirit which seeks to avoid the deplorable and untenable position of having union men and trade union organizations striking against one another. The Council is further moved by the desire to create a state of mind that will permit it to prove helpful in effecting an adjustment of the original controversy underlying the present unfortunate state of affairs prevailing among the building trades unions."

* * *

Lives of 1,000,000 Saved By Relief

At least 1,000,000 people are living in the Near East today who would have perished had it not been for American relief. They are chiefly Armenian and other exiled subject races in and about Constantinople and the adjoining territory in European Turkey.

Near East Relief is the only American relief agency now operating extensively in these areas. The annual report to Congress by Charles V. Vickery, General Secretary, shows the character and scope of this approved humanitarian work. While relief has been given on the basis of greatest need to all dependent people of the Near East, the greater part of the work has been among the Armenians, Syrians and Assyrians.

On account of political conditions and continued military operations, it is impossible to secure complete statistics, but it is certain that 500,000 people in Russian Armenia alone were dependent upon relief a year ago.

The organization maintains thirty-eight hospitals and fifty-nine clinics and conducts or supervises other dispensary and sanitary work. Eighty-eight thousand and four hundred and one patients were recorded in the last completed monthly report.

No opportunity is lost to develop the largest possible measure of self-support

in connection with all relief work. The people naturally are frugal, thrifty and eager for their industrial independence. Given a single year of peace and stable government free from attacks of enemies and the adult population would regain complete self-support.

Industries of various types, adapted to the training of men, women and children, are conducted at most of the relief stations. At Rodosto, 5,000 refuges were established on farm lands, and a large agricultural development is being organized in the Caucasus.

* * *

Strikers Fight To Save Republic

"The fight for a living wage, for a much higher wage than at present obtains, is a part of the fight to preserve the blessings transmitted to us by our ancestors. It is a Christian fight. It is a fight for the home, the basis of a Christian civilization. It is a fight for the child, to save the nation's children from poverty and the temptation that poverty so often brings.

Thus did the Rev. John B. Barnhill, a well-known clergyman of Xenia, O., and editor of "Humanity First," sum up the struggle being made by striking shopmen and miners in an address delivered at City Hall, Elmira, N. Y., before a large audience of citizens gathered to learn the cause of the strikes from disinterested sources.

"It may well be," said Rev. Barnhill, "that these two strikes mark the zero of our republic and that now as never before our citizens will have to go over the top, choosing this day whom they will serve. Christianity is challenged by these strikes as it never was challenged before. The Golden Rule, if applied in a thorough manner, is able to solve all problems.

"When we see B. C. Forbes in his magazine for March, 1921, say in effect that big business does not want good times till wages are brought down it is pertinent for a Christian to ask, 'Does this attitude represent the worker who prays, 'Give us this day our daily bread,' or the bond speculator who prays, 'Give us this day our daily divident,' or the profiteer who prays, 'Give us this day our daily melon?'

"I hold no brief for the unions, but it is a contention of so conservative an authority as John Graham Brooks that the unions are the sole protection of the nation against bloody revolution. Jay Gould boasted that he could hire one-half the workers to kill the other half. That would indeed be a revolution of the first magnitude, and we owe it to the unions that Gould's boast is no longer true."

Wages that are offered workers, declared Rev. Barnhill, are less than the yearly cigar bill of employers and government officials who are in the conspiracy to lower the standards of workers and thus are attacking the very foundations of the nation.

* * *

Workers' Efficiency Improved

The much discussed question of the efficiency of American labor, particularly in comparison with the standards of output which prevailed prior to the war, is the subject of the principal article in the July number of the "Monthly Labor Review," contributed by Ethelbert Stewert, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics. Mr. Stewart shows that the basis for much of the current belief that the American workman is not as efficient now as formerly is founded on general statements which have no backing of statistical proof. Against this state of affairs he presents considerable data from particular industries showing that a proper consideration of all the elements entering into production does not evidence a general slackening of effort on the part of the workers but a number of industries increased efficiency is shown. Mr. Stewart urges the need of time-cost studies as a basis for scientific measurement of labor efficiency not with a veiw to "speeding up" but for the purpose of establishing a defnite standard by which the work may be judged.

In connection with the subject of labor efficiency a review of a recent speech by a prominent coal operator shows the excessive amount of "idleday costs" in the coal mining industry because of the overdevelopment of the industry which results in the non-operation of many of the bituminous coal of the country for a large proportion of each year. The total annual loss to capital and labor because of the closing of the mines for approximately 100 days each year is estimated at more than $400,000,000, more than three-fifths of which represents lost wages. Moreover, no consideration at all is given in this figure to the loss to the genral public of the productive effort of this large aggregation of men for about one-third of the working year.

Official Information

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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

We are continuously having numerous complaints that members are not receiving our official Journal, "The Carpenter," and upon investigation we find that in most cases it arises from the fact that the only address submitted to the General Office is "General Delivery," and when sent this way, and not called for, the Postmaster sends same back to this General Office at quite an expense.

We must therefore insist that the Financial Secretaries of each and every Local get the correct street address of every member of his Local in good standing who does not receive the Journal, and submit same to the General Office

Financial Secretaries will also take into consideration that it is necessary to call attention on those same blanks to the names of members who are suspended and granted clearance so that their names can be erased from the mailing list in the town or city in which their Local is located. If sufficient blanks are not furnished at any time, our attention should be called to same and they will be promptly forwarded.

We must also insist that the Financial Secretaries obtain the same information from all members newly initiated and admitted on clearance, together with those who have changed their address, and forward same to the General Office on the blanks furnished for that purpose each and every month.

We also desire to call attention to the fact that it is not necessary to furnish each and every month a complete roster of your membership, and their addresses, only changes in same being necessary.

NOTICE

We have had complaints, from time to time, from several of our advertisers that they receive communications from readers of our Journal relative to their advertisements but that the writers fail to give any address to which to reply. We would therefore request of our readers that they be careful, in writing to advertisers, to supply them with their full name and address.

Report of General President Wm. L. Hutcheson for the Third Quarter Ending September 30, 1922

To the Members of the General Executive Board.

Brothers—Greetings:

I herewith submit for your consideration my report for the third quarter, which ended September 30, 1922.

From reports we have received the indications are that building activities will continue for sometime. There have been instances where the progress of building has been interrupted due to the action of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor attempting to force our organization to accept the decisions of the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards by having the various building tradesmen refuse to work where members of our organization have been employed in the erection of metal trim and there have been occurrences where they have gone so far as to refuse to work on buildings where our men were employed where there was no controversy over the jurisdiction of work. At the last meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, Secretary Duffy called to the attention of the Council the attitude the Building Trades Department was taking and requested that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor take action to prevent the Building Trades Department from ordering the various trades affiliated therewith to go on strike against our members and while the Executive Council passed a resolution deploring the acts of the Building Trades Department and setting forth the fact that the American Federation of Labor has suspended organizations because they did not recognize and adhere to decisions made, but at no time had they encouraged or countenanced a strike on the part of any of the affiliated International Unions to enforce decisions and that the power not vested in the American Federation of Labor itself could not be exercised by a subordinate body of the American Federation of Labor and they called upon the Building Trades Department to carry into effect the facts as declared and to at once convey to the Building Trades Councils affiliated with the Department the above.

They further resolved that the entire subject should receive further consideration and directed that a conference be held between the representatives of the American Federation of Labor, the Building Trades Department, the International Sheet Metal Workers' Alliance, the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards and our Brotherhood, the conference to be held at the earliest possible convenience, the purpose of the conference to effect an adjustment if that be possible. What, if anything, will come of the action of the Executive Council remains to be seen as in the opinion of the undersigned they should have been more definite and positive in their instructions to the Building Trades Department. As I view the situation, it is improving as contractors who are being brought into the controversy through the action of the Building Trades Department and the affiliated trades therewith are beginning to see the ridiculousness of the action of the Department in attempting to enforce the decision of the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards and the majority, I am quite sure will, in the near future, either demand that the Building Trades Department and the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards rescind the action taken or they, the contractors, will disregard decisions made.

As per the action of the General Executive Board at its last meeting, I arranged to visit Europe for the purpose of holding a conference with the Executive Committee of the International Union of Woodworkers. Accompanying me as representatives of our Brotherhood were General Treasurer Neale, Board Member Guerin, and Alex Kelso, Secretary of the New York District Council.

Prior to our departure I corresponded with C. Woudenberg, Secretary of the International Union of Woodworkers, informing him of the action of our General Executive Board in accepting his invitation to send a committee representing our Brotherhood to confer with the Executive Committee of the International Union of Woodworkers and he arranged for a meeting to be held between their Executive Committee which is composed of himself, Messrs. F. Tarnow, who is President of the German Woodworkers, J. Spaltman (Holland), F. Devlaeminch (Belgium), A. Gossip (England) and W. Peterson (Denmark) and same was held in Amsterdam, Holland, August 31, 1922. They extended

to us a most cordial greeting and expressed their appreciation of our having arranged to confer with them and gave us an outline of the aims, objects and purposes of their International; also informed us of the desire of the Executive Committee, as well as the various woodworking organizations affiliated with them to have our Brotherhood become a part of the International Union of Woodworkers. They explained that their per capita, or contributions as they call them, were based on the Holland monetary system and were fifteen guilders per year for every one thousand members and that the meetings of the International Union of Woodworkers were held every three years, but that there were occasions when it was found necessary to hold special sessions. The total membership of the nineteen affiliated woodworking organizations which comprise the International Union of Woodworkers is 850,000.

We advised them that the purpose of our visit was to get data in reference to the workings of their International, the ratio of representation, the per capita tax paid, benefits, etc., and that a report would be made to our General Executive Board, which body would then consider the advisability of affiliating with their International Union. The committee was desirous that we convey to our General Executive Board and the entire membership of our organization, fraternal greetings, and expressed the hope that we would see the advisability of affiliating with them.

While in Amsterdam we visited the office of the Dutch Woodworkers' Organization and they furnished us with data in reference to the working conditions of their members which were, a forty-five (45) hour week, for which they received from fifty to sixty (50-60) guilders, a guilder being equal to 40c in our money.

On leaving Amsterdam we proceeded to Berlin, Germany, visited the General Office of the German Woodworkers' Organization, the membership of which is approximately 400,000 and is the largest organization affiliated with the International Union of Woodworkers. We learned that the average wage of the members of their organization is sixty marks per hour, which with the rate of exchange at the time we were there, would equal four and one-half cents in United States money. The per capita tax, or contribution per month of the German Woodworkers' Organization is about equal to four hours' wages. The strike pay or contribution is based on the number of monthly contributions paid by the member; the membership receiving weekly donations on a percentage basis of the monthly contributions they have paid. This organization is composed of men who work in the shops and factories and the men who erect the trim on buildings; they do not include in their organization what they term "carpenters," such designation being applied to those who are employed on buildings to do what we would term "the roughing in." The German Woodworkers' Organization own a very fine building in which their offices are located and they also have an up-to-date printing plant in which they do all of the necessary printing for their General Office, as well as the Local Unions or branches.

After our stay in Berlin, Germany, we next visited Brussels, Belgium, and made inquiries as to the woodworkers of that country and ascertained that the scale paid to the Belgium carpenter was as an average twenty-five (25) francs for eight (8) hours per day, which is about equal to four dollars ($4). They also informed us that at the present time there is a great demand for men, their organization not being able to supply a sufficient number to supply the demand. The Belgium Woodworkers' Organization includes all men of the various branches of the woodworking trade.

From Brussels we proceeded to Paris, France, and called at the headquarters of the French Woodworking Organization, where we learned that they have an eight-hour work day for which they receive from three to three and three fourths francs per hour. We were also told that while in the larger cities like Paris there is very little work going on, that they are unable to supply a sufficient number of men to meet the demand in the rebuilding of the devastated district.

We learned that both Belgium and France have a law in reference to the eight-hour work day, but that there are efforts being put forth by the employers to get the Government to put aside the eight-hour law, thereby permitting them to put into effect a longer work day, but that the organized workers of both countries are objecting to any modification of the enforcement or observance of

the provisions of the law now in effect.

Before proceeding to Amsterdam from London we called at the General Office of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters at Manchester, England. There we learned that A. G. Cameron, the General Secretary, had sailed for America, and after visiting the United States and Canada, expected to sail for New Zealand and Australia, but Mr. Wolstencroft, the Assistant General Secretary, informed us that the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers would be in session at their General Office the week beginning September 17th, and invited us to return so that we might meet the Council. Therefore, after leaving Paris we returned to London and proceeded to Manchester, England, and met with the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers on September 23rd, at which time a general discussion took place in reference to the relationship existing between the Amalgamated Society and our Brotherhood and working conditions of the members of the Amalgamated Society throughout Great Britain were also discussed, and we learned that they had a national understanding with the Contractors' Association whereby the scale of wages of the men of their Society were arranged by zones, said scale being subject to revision biannually, the cities being classified as "A," "B," "C" and "D," the "A" class cities receiving one shilling and eight pence per hour. There being a slight difference between the "A" and other class cities, they receive a lesser wage, the difference, however, being very small. They have throughout Great Britain a universal eight-hour day, forty-four hours per week prevailing, the demand for men being what they termed fair.

In discussing the affairs and conditions of the two organizations the representatives of the Amalgamated Society informed us that they had brought about the amalgamation and consolidation of the various woodworking organizations so that now the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers of Great Britain comprised all men working at the different woodworking branches of the carpenter trade and while they know that the plan of solidification gave to the Brotherhood autonomy over the militant end of our organization, they could readily understand the advantages that would occur to the membership if they all held full membership in our Brotherhood.

Other matters as effecting the affairs of our Brotherhood will be taken up with you by me during the session of the Board.

Fraternally yours,
WM. L. HUTCHESON,
General President.

Report of Delegate to the Thirty-Eighth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

To the Members of the General Executive Board.

Brothers—Greeting:

As your delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress I herewith submit to you my report.

The Convention was held in the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, commencing Monday, August 21st, and concluded its sessions on Saturday, August 26th.

Mr. J. T. Foster, President of the Trades and Labor Council of Montreal, welcomed the delegates, stating that this was the second time he had been honored in welcoming the Trades Congress to the city.

Mayor Martin also welcomed the delegates on behalf of the City of Montreal. A union member himself for over thirty years, he was still faithful to union principles, although no longer active in his trade.

In a very good address he stated that never had Organized Labor been so formidably attacked as at the present moment, and never was there such need of standing together. He believed that the people who organized the workers in rival groups, as International, National, Catholic, O. B. U., etc., might be acting in good faith sometimes, but he differed from their opinion.

Capital did not organize thus in broken groups. Bankers, lawyers, notaries, manufacturers, all gathered in single groups to defend their interests. Capital was united in its efforts against the working classes. There was no question of race or religion in earning a living. The employer had his rights and they must be respected. Unfortunately there were workers who did not give conscientious service.

The worker was usually more reasonable than capital. Capital united to strike at the weakest enemy first. The worker had the right to bring up and educate his children properly, and put a

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little away for his old age. No one had the right to cut down wages while the cost of living was high.

He disagreed with those who thought it wrong for the Canadian workers to send their money to the States in fees to International Unions. The Canadians gained thereby the support of the American unions in times of strikes and disputes. If they were organized in isolated groups they would be too weak to hold out against capital.

He urged the delegates to avoid strikes as much as possible and to make use of amicable means as far as possible in settling disputes. We should use all the influence possible on the Governments. You are a power that you do not know yourselves. United as one man you could make the strongest Government in the world tremble.

Hon. A. Galipeault, Provincial Minister of Public Health and Labor, speaking on behalf of the Province of Quebec, stated that he had been proud to find that when he attended the Geneva Conference of the League of Nations that the industrial laws of the Dominion could compare with those of any nation in the world. The Trades and Labor Congress had been responsible for most of these.

Tom Moore, President of the Congress, in taking the Chair, stated that he wished to reply to the Convention of Catholic syndicates who, when in session the week previous, had stated that the International Unions were controlled by foreigners. Every delegate present was a member of a Canadian branch of an International Union, and the pronouncements of the Congress were the expressions of Canadians just as loyal and patriotic as any one else.

They were not divided on questions of religion, the religious opinions of everyone was equally respected.

Ever since the signing of the Armistice, workers had been trying to cash the cheques issued to them in the shape of promises, and the attempt had resulted in a certain amount of trouble.

Discussing the progress of the organization, the President declared that the crisis through which Canada had been passing had still left the unions in a condition of progress. The published figures had to be increased by the number of those whom unemployment and lack of money prevented from being in good financial standing with the unions.

An outstanding step in the progress of Organized Labor was to be seen in the establishment of the International Labor Organization, which had grown out of the League of Nations, and which was destined to be one of the most powerful factors in prevention of war in the future.

Reports of Officers

The Executive Council in their report covered all the work done during the past year. Very little legislation had been secured but a lot of good work had been put in which will no doubt bring results at some future date.

The Executive recommended and the Convention concurred in the recommendation that the Congress approve the aims and objects of the League of Nations Society in Canada and instructed the incoming executive to affiliate with this body and recommend all Trades and Labor Councils to do likewise.

The Congress Journal, which is the official publication of the Congress, was warmly endorsed by the delegates and steps are to be taken to interest every Canadian member so that they will subscribe for this valuable book on the Organized Labor Movement of Canada. The subscription is one dollar per year and is within the means of every member.

The unemployment situation resulted in a resolution being passed "that the management of this problem be undertaken by the Federal Government on a national scale, and that the basis of relief be worked at trade union rates."

One of the surprises of the Convention was the unanimous approval of the committee's report dealing with the report of the Executive "Communist Activities in Canada" Chairman Wilkinson stated that at the present time there were three independent parties in Canada which could be classified as "Red," these were "The Workers' Party of Canada," "The Workers' Educational League" and "The Trade Union Educational League." The adherents of the Communist movements, stated Chairman Wilkinson, "are deliberately, whether openly or subtly using the machinery of the International Trade Unions for the furthering of their own propaganda. We are not here to dictate to the radicals; if they want their ideas spread it is their own business; but if they think they can make use of the Labor Unions of Canada for this pur-

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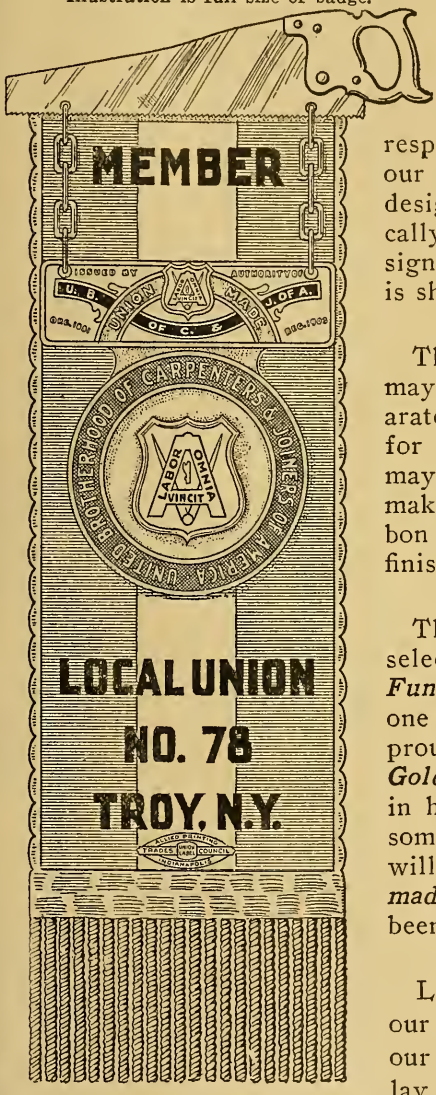

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For many years there has been a tendency toward the "too much sameness" in parade Badges used by too many organizations and in response to a general feeling that our Brotherhood should have a Badge designed to individually and emblematically represent our craft, a smaller design of Badge than one previously used is shown on this page.

This is a triple Badge. The metal parts may be quickly detached and worn separately. It may be worn as illustrated for parade purposes. The metal parts may be reversed to back side of ribbon, making it a memorial Badge. The ribbon on reverse side is embossed in Silver finish.

The accompanying design has been selected as the *Official Parade and Funeral Badge* of the Brotherhood and one which our membership can well feel proud to wear. The metal parts are all *Gold plated* and the colors as shown are in hard enamel, all in all a very handsome Badge indeed. And we may say will show up *better than any Badge made for similar* use that has heretofore been used by most organizations.

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FRANK DUFFY

General Secretary.

pose they are greatly mistaken, and it is about time this Congress declared its stand on the question once and for all." The Convention took its stand without one dissenting voice.

Resolutions

There were sixty-eight (68) resolutions presented and dealt with the chief of these being: For the Government to meet its obligation as a member of the League of Nations by passing legislation providing for a maximum work day of eight hours. One asking the Premier of Canada to immediately withdraw the troops from the coal mining districts of Nova Scotia, this was carried and a telegram sent to the Premier and in his reply he showed that he was in full sympathy with the resolution and was using every effort to carry out the wishes of the Convention. Several resolutions dealing with the fair wages clause of the Federal and the various Provincial Governments were thoroughly discussed and it was decided to get a uniform clause passed if possible and that it be placed on the Statute Books instead of it being just resolutions passed by the various Provincial Governments as at present, also it was decided to try and get the present order in Council dealing with this matter made into law by the Federal Government.

The resolution causing the most discussion was one asking the Federal Government to make a loan of $15,000,000 to the Soviet Government of Russia for the purpose of buying grain and seed in Canada to help the Russian famine sufferers. This had every appearance of being carried by the Convention until President Tom Moore took the floor and explained what he had learned while in Europe and on the borders of Russia. He stated that at the present time it was a military dictatorship, a questionable substitute for Czarism. He saw in Russia a country where labor men would not dare speak on any subject not fully endorsed by the Soviet leaders and where violation of this law meant a wall, an armed squad of the Red Guard and death. The workers there had no free expression of opinion and they could not meet in Convention as we could, and when the Soviet leaders took away the bayonets from the throat of the Russian workers and allowed them a free expression of opinion then we could consider matters of this nature. At the present time the Congress has asked for $40,000,000 to build homes for the miners in Nova Scotia and up to the present time nothing had been done, therefore, if the Government had $15,000,000 to spare they could use it on the workers of Canada who needed it.

A resolution against the incorporation of Trades Unions was carried. A campaign has been carried on for some considerable time by some of the newspapers of the country, stating that unions should be incorporated so that they would be amenable to the law. At the present time the laws are bad enough against unions without the added influence of incorporation.

Fraternal Delegates and Visitors

John Manning, Secretary of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, gave a good talk on the Union Label, also on the unemployment situation. Since the recent strike in the United States coal mines and railways the right of every man to work had suddenly become a national principle, but nothing was heard of the right to work when 6,000,000 workers had been unable to get work a year ago. Only when the right to work could be set off against the right to strike did it get official blessing.

He showed how the 5,000,000 workers in the Federation of Labor at $10 per week took home at least $50,000,000 a week in wages. That spending power was available for Organized Labor, if they would only insist on the Union Label on all they purchased.

William Hulsbeck, of Cincinnati, fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor, spoke on the miners' strike and the railway strike in the United States, also upon the continued feeling of good fellowship and co-operation between the workers of Canada and the United States.

W. H. Carter, M. P. fraternal delegate from the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain, stated that the problems faced in Canada were the same as those in England and their opponents and enemies the same, and the only salvation of labor was by international good will and brotherhood among all nations.

He spoke on conditions in the Old Land, showing how the miners had been forced to accept revolting conditions and after the Association of British industries had beaten the miners they had gone after the engineers and forced them to accept big wage reductions.

The Trade Union Congress had agreed that the present trouble was due to two causes. The first was the policy of the Allied Governments in trying to bring about a permanent peace based on suspicion and hatred. This could not be done and the British Government was beginning to realize it. The other cause was war. In his judgment war was the greatest enemy of humanity.

Sam Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, was a visitor and made a very strong address to the delegates. He stated that it was the first time he had been honored to address the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. He spoke on the various strikes in the United States and the message to Canadian labor was one of denunciation against the efforts which employers have been making since the Armistice to reduce wages.

Congress Headquarters

The report of the Trustees of the Congress Headquarters show that it was self-sustaining, the receipts for the year being $1,740, and the expenses $1,735.87, leaving a balance of $4.13.

Membership and Financial Report

The membership reported was 132,071 as against 173,778 last year, showing a loss of 41,707. This is the report of members in good standing, therefore, about 25,000 should be added for members in arrears, which would bring the loss in membership down to around 15,000.

The total receipts for the year was $25,157.02 and the expenses $22,877.11, leaving a balance of $2,279.91. This does not include the $10,000 in reserve and the $5,000 in Victory Bonds.

There were over 400 delegates present from all parts of Canada, also fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress and the American Federation of Labor. The carpenters as usual were well represented, and several of them were active members on the various committees.

Election of Officers

Tom Moore was re-elected President by acclamation and P. M. Draper as Secretary. A series of five ballots was required to elect the Executive Board, Brother Arthur Martel declining to stand again for re-election. The contest was very keen and the final vote for the last man stood at 135 and 136. The three Vice-Presidents are Bert Merson of Toronto; J. T. Foster of Montreal, and

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Alex McAndrews of Moose Jaw.

One of our own men, J. W. Wilkinson of Vancouver, was elected as fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress.

Vancouver was chosen as the next place in which to hold the Convention, this being in the extreme west of Canada means that the east will not be in a position to send their full number of delegates but every effort should be made to send as many delegates as possible.

Fraternally submitted,

T. JACKSON.

DEATH ROLL

DERNBERGER, I. A., L. U. No. 1296, San Diego, Cal.
EUGENE SULLIVAN, L. U. No. 101, Baltimore, Md.

Trade Notes

The State Council of Carpenters met in Reading, Pa., the last week in August. It was one of the best attended for years. The reports made by the various Locals, 125 of which are affiliated with the State Council, showed large gains in membership during the past six months and an increase in wages in almost every city, the average being $1 per hour. The lowest wage reported was 65c and that was in York, Pa.

* * *

The building trades of Utica, N. Y., have won a 13 months' strike and signed up the contractors for 90c an hour with differential for overtime and holidays. Non-unionists are given a stipulated time to join the union.

Information Wanted

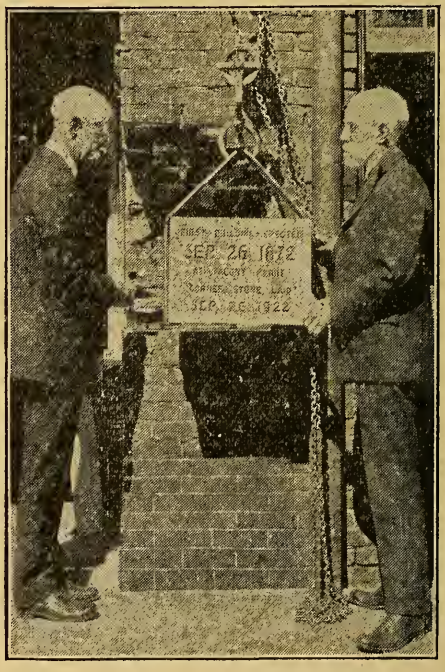
John C. Reed, whose picture is herein shown, a former member of L. U. No. 698, Newport, Ky., was last heard from in July, 1922. He is 5 ft. 10½ in. tall,

weighs 168 pounds and has dark hair and brown eyes. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts kindly address Mrs. John A. Reed, 113 W. 10th St., Newport, Ky.

The Union Label teaches us to think only of the best, to work only for the best, to expect only the best.

Henry Disston & Sons Celebrate

On September 26, 1872, Henry Disston broke ground for the present Disston plant at Tacony, Phila., and on September 26th, of this year, Henry Disston & Sons celebrated the 50th Anniversary of



the laying of the corner stone. The accompanying photo shows the stone was laid by Jacob Disston, Sr., the only surviving son of Henry Disston, and William Smith, who at the age of 22 years assisted Henry Disston to brake ground. Forty-five men were present who have been in Disston service for over 50 years. We doubt if there is another industrial plant in America that can match this employment record. It is an industrial relationship rare and unique now-a-days.

Correspondence

Resolutions Adopted At Iowa State Convention

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Herewith please find copy of two resolutions which were adopted at our State Convention at Iowa City last week and ordered sent to you for publication in "The Carpenter."

Resolution No. 4.

By Cedar Rapids Delegation.

Owing to the fact that the carpenters of this country have spent many years, as well as a large amount of money to establish and maintain the 8-hour workday, and as there is an element in our organization who persist in working overtime at every opportunity, and as we believe that overtime is an injury to our organization, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Iowa State Council of Carpenters in Convention assembled does go on record as being opposed to any overtime work at any time, except to save life or property, and be it further

Resolved, That the delegates to this Convention report back to their respective Local Unions the action of this Convention and recommend that steps be taken toward the elimination of all overtime work, except as herein set forth.

The above resolution was unanimously adopted by the Convention.

THOS. P. MENTON, Secy.-Treas.

Resolution No. 8.

By Waterloo Delegation.

Whereas, Judge Landis did grossly misrepresent the carpenters in his address delivered at Waterloo, Ia., on Friday, September 8th, to the Convention of the American Legion, when he said:

"Men were coming in on every train at Rockford, Ill., early in the war, carrying carpet bags and calling themselves carpenters, and the Government was paying these men $12 to $15 per day.

Now, as a matter of fact there is a class of mechanics who carry their tools in carpet bags, but we have yet to see the first carpenter carrying his tools that way. And as to their getting $12 to $15 per day, it is not true, unless they worked all day and part of the night, or on Sunday, as the prevailing scale for carpenters in most places at that time was only 65c per hour.

Now, we think it is not fair to class the carpenter as a profiteer, when it was the contractor, who was doing the work on the cost-plus plan, that wanted the class of mechanics referred to by Judge Landis, because the more they could make the work cost, the more percentage they would get. Therefore, be it

Resolved, By the delegates here assembled, that we take exceptions to said statements, as the carpenters only sold their labor at the price the Government paid for it, which was 65c per hour. And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Judge Landis; a copy to our General Office to be published in "The Carpenter," and that copies be given to the press for publication.

The above resolution was concurred in by the Committee on Resolutions, and was adopted by unanimous vote of the delegates in Convention assembled, on Thursday, September 14, 1922.

THOS. P. MENTON, Secy.-Treas.

A Warning To Members

Editor, "The Carpenter":

L. U. No. 1062, Santa Barbara, Cal., desire that you notify all members of the United Brotherhood through the medium of our Journal of M. F. Smith, whose picture is enclosed. He has taken ad-

vantage of his misfortune in the loss of his lower limbs to impose upon labor organizations and reap large sums of money. He is at present an honorary member of L. U. No. 200, Columbus, O.

Hand Carving vs. Composition

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The union woodcarvers of the United States need the help of all Organized Labor's co-operation in combating the "composition ornament evil." They wish to urge union men to buy hand carving. Hence, they ask all union members when purchasing furniture, pianos, phonographs, etc., to be sure that it is strictly hand carved.

Hand carving is invariably union made.

Composition carving is unfailingly non-union made.

So when union men purchase furniture they should be careful and discriminating by demanding hand carved furniture. Composition ornament is nothing much more than a colored putty that contracts, expands, cracks and crumbles, and is moulded by unskilled labor into the shape of carving. The use of composition ornament has made the trade very unreliable for employment; and has forced carvers to leave the trade for other occupations; and makes it so that apprentices can seldom be induced to learn the trade. Therefore, we would urge that all union men give this the widest publicity.

Yours fraternally,
CHAS. DAVIDSON,
JOHN REDHEAD,
EDWARD SNOCK.
The Grand Rapids Woodcarvers' Publicity Committee.

Awarded First Prize

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Herewith are two photos of the Labor Day parade float, built by and entered into the contest for first prize by White River Valley L. U. No. 1708, in the Auburn, Wash., Labor Day parade.

This float was awarded first prize in the parade and is indeed a most excellent piece of craftsmen's skill.

L. U. No. 1708 has for some time held its meetings in Auburn, instead of Kent, and the Local while covering the territorial jurisdiction known as the

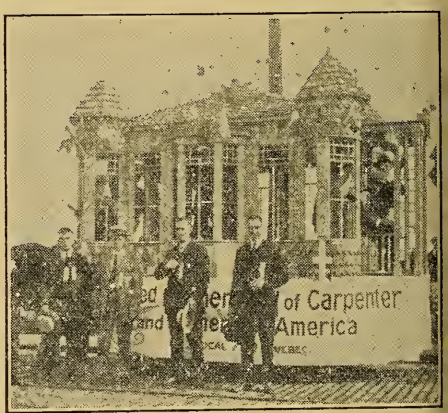
White River Valley, has become in fact the Auburn Local of the United Brotherhood, and is doing excellent work in maintaining trade conditions for the membership.

Fraternally yours,
P. W. DOWLER.

Car Used In Labor Day Parade At Quebec

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Please find herein a photo of the allegorical car built by our local mem-



bers for our Labor Day parade, which was a success all along the line this year.

With best wishes, I remain,
Fraternally yours,
OMER FLEURY, Business Agent.

A Scab Hammer

Editor, "The Carpenter":

At a regular meeting of our Local it was voted to ask you to insert in your next issue of "The Carpenter" that the Maydole Hammer, made in our city, is a scab hammer and that all brother car-

Our Last General Convention

recommended that we

Advertise Our Label More Extensively

In pursuance with instructions of the Twentieth General Convention, that intensive advertising of the Union Label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be inaugurated, and the appreciation of the fact that continuous and cumulative publicity is the best asset, we have concluded that no better medium could be employed than HIGH GRADE

PLAYING CARDS

(Illustration below)

We want to get the advertising of our Label in hundreds of thousands of homes, as well as clubs, etc.

It is an indisputable fact that a dependable grade of playing cards with "ad" on back, carries the message of PUBLICITY — not for a day—but IMPRESSIVELY and for indefinite period.

With our four hundred thousand members to use and distribute the advertisement that these cards carry, wonderful results will be achieved.

You won't have to apologize for the **quality** of the Brotherhood playing cards.

The cards will be furnished in either (or both) **regular** and **pinochle** decks.

Local Unions are urged to carry a supply of cards on hand to meet demands at all times.

We hope our entire membership will interest themselves in seeing that their friends use Brotherhood cards.

There is but a small percentage of people who don't use playing cards for innocent amusement, hence the opportunity is big for advertising our Label through this medium.

The Price Is Forty-five Cents Per Deck

(Regular and Pinochle)

and please bear in mind that we are furnishing a grade of cards fully commensurate with the price. The General Office sells the cards **at less than cost.**

Send orders, accompanied by remittance, to

FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

penters endeavor to procure a hammer with the Label.

Respectfully yours,
BEN F. McLAGAN, R. S.
L. U. No. 210. Norwich, N. Y.

Ladies' Auxiliary Receives Loving Cup

Editor, "The Carpenter":

With the assistance of Mr. Roland Adams, our Ladies' Auxiliary was organized last June under Charter No. 87, Ladies' Auxiliary to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, with a Charter membership of 28.

We received the silver loving cup offered as a prize by the General Assembly for the highest per cent of membership present at the Labor Day picnic given by them. We had over 70 per cent of our membership present.

Fraternally yours, E. L. WOOLEY, R.S.

L. U. No. 71 Celebrates Labor Day

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The carpenters decided that there must be a Labor Day celebration in Ft. Smith this year and a committee was appointed to visit the Central Trades Council and stir up something for that date. The results were very gratifying from more points than one, the greatest being the creating of renewed activities and an added impetus to that body. Secondly and of more concern to us it started L. U. No. 71 into a desire to "show off."

We had 106 members in the parade, each in uniform of carpenter's white overalls, blue shirt and black work caps, with badges reading "Builders and Boosters—Carpenters' Local 71." Our delegates, headed with two flag bearers with Old Glory and followed by our banner with an escort of two young girls dressed in white, carrying ribbons attached to the banner easily carried honors for the parade, and the sight of long columns made some of the boys so puff with pride that the buttons upon their shirts received a try-out such as they may never receive through wear.

After the mile and a half march in the business section many of the boys dropped out, as it was sure a warm day, but a good majority stuck it out and marched the additional half mile to the picnic grounds, where the accompanying picture was taken.

Fraternally yours,
W. W. HORTON, R. S.
L. U. No. 71. Ft. Smith, Ark.

Foreign Labor Notes

Trade unions as known in America are illegal in Japan.

* * *

A large part of the wage earners in Argentina are women, more than 1,000 being engaged in gainful occupations.

* * *

In the Congo the women farm the crops and sell the produce and the men do the sewing and wash the clothes.

* * *

At the British Miners' Federation conference a proposal emanating from South Wales for the Federation to join with the Moscow International was defeated by the large majority of 883 to 118 votes.

* * *

Italian industries are being brought to an impasse by the labor conflicts and the absorption of capital by the Government.

* * *

China's first extensive railroad strike, which recently tied up all traffic on the Pekin-Hankow line, has been won by the strikers. Among other demands of the workers granted by the railroad, is an increase in wages of 10c a week.

* * *

The Norwegian Board of Arbitration has rendered recent decisions in the building and furniture industries, fixing standard rates of wages and general conditions of labor.

* * *

Since the beginning of 1922 changes in rates of wages reported to the British Department of Labor have resulted in a net reduction of more than 6,000,000 in the weekly rates of nearly 6;000,000 workpeople and a net increase of about $17,500 in the wages of 20,000 workers.

* * *

Steps are being taken in Switzerland to have the Federal Constitution revised in order to insure protection of labor as to the limit of hours and restructions of child and woman labor.

* * *

It is reported that Hungary is swept by a tidal wave of strikes. Over 30,000 metal workers are out; mill workers, wood-workers and newspaper distributors have ceased work, and in many other trades the smoldering unrest has burst into flame and it is estimated that 80,000 laborers are striking.

Casual Comment

If our members would only consider the great economic power we could wield with 500,000 members they would surely get busy organizing.

* * *

Roger W. Babson, business statistical expert, sounded an ominous warning to the employing interests of the country when he said: "Employers the country over have been swinging the tomahawk for the past eighteen months. The days for such activity are now drawing to a close. It is time to think and to reason."

* * *

Unfortunately for the railroad workers and the coal miners, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace's claims concerning the purchasing power of their wages are not sustained by the facts.

* * *

The Secretary insisted that the purchasing power of the railroad worker's wages was 51 per cent more in 1921 than in 1913, while the purchasing power of the coal miner's wages increased 30 per cent in the same period.

* * *

The forcing down of wages in the face of a continuous rise in foodstuff prices for a year, brought about the industrial contests now made an excuse for squeezing the public, and every line of causation may be traced to the vicious money trust.

* * *

The Pennsylvania railroad owns 4,500 locomotives engaged exclusively in freight traffic. If each locomotive earns $200 profit in 24 hours the aggregate profit will be not less than $328,500,000 in 12 months, which is $258,172,038 more than the profit of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was ever reported to have been in its peak year (1918) from its freight traffic and 26 other sources of revenue combined.

* * *

The Ship Subsidy Bill isn't going to have any luck this season. Of course it is not dead yet. A lot of people are willing to pay a lot of money to keep it alive. But it is a sick dog, due principally to labor's energy and activity in telling the people what it was all about.

The Railroad Labor Board is another patient that needs attention. It hung its clothes on a hickory limb when it passed the famous outlaw resolution. If the contraption wished on a weary world by the Esch-Cummins combination will only stay in the hospital we will have gained something.

* * *

Beet sugar interests, led by Smoot, don't like to see ample supply of cane sugar coming in. Working people, paying 'steen cents a pound for sugar, should ponder on how magnates who neither raise cane nor beets, juggle with finances and tariffs.

* * *

Raising tariff is more profitable for some than raising sugar is for others. Middlemen and speculators get theirs coming and going. We have the satisfaction, however, of knowing that no matter how high those vultures fly, they have got to light some day.

* * *

Up to date we have not heard of any mass meeting being called by the "open shoppers" to ascertain why rents are being raised. Perhaps they believe the workers should live in tent sand strawstacks if they cannot pay the landlard's charge.

* * *

Anyone who is planning the erection of a new building has a long wait ahead of him if he decides to postpone the venture until "prices come down," to judge from quotations on building material during the past nine months. The trend is generally upward owing to the boom in the building industry, which has been more active than at any time in its history.

* * *

"The Chicago Tribune," the railroads' friend, claims that the increased values of railroad properties has absorbed the "watered" stock. If this is true, we would like to know why were the railroads not required to pay an income tax to cover such increased valuation, as were all the merchants whose incomes partially were represented by inventories of stocks at market prices rather than the costs at the time when purchased?

The "Shop Union" Bug

A great cloud of deception has been raised and the public mind greatly befuddled through exploitation of the so-called shop union idea, in which the workers in a particular establishment are supposed to have a share in the direction of the affairs of that establishment, especially as regards the conditions and terms of their employment. The intrinsic weakness of such a plan is found in the fact that it destricts representation on shop committees or whatever former method of expression is adapted to the employes of that particular shop or establishment, thus denying to them the benefit that will ensue from communication with others who are similarly situated and whose interests are common. The trades union movement is the best known agency for the expression of the desires and conservatism of the interest of the workers. Common employment breeds common habits of thought as well as of effort, and common interests must find common outlet, and this is not to be secured under conditions which set up between groups of workers the artificial barrier of what payroll their names appear upon. Collective bargaining and all the various activities for which a trade union properly is formed, and to the legitimate carrying out of which it devotes its existence, may only be given their full and beneficial application when the dealings between employer and employed rest on the full recognition of the trades union as the one proper and efficient instrument for the expression of the needs of its members. Democracy in industry can only be successfully founded on right relations between the workers and the managers, and these relations will not exist until the trades union is recognized as the basic unit and not the group as limited by the single shop or establishment.

Not Such a Large Place

It seemed that when Rastus and Sam died they took different routes; so when the latter got to heaven he called Rastus on the 'phone.

"Rastus," he said, "how yo' like it down thar?"

"Oh, boy! Dis here am some place," replied Rastus. "All we has ter do is to wear a red suit wid horns, an' ebery now an' den shovel some coal on de fire. We don't work no more dan two hours out ob de twenty-four down here. But tell me, Sam, how is it with you up yonder?"

"Mah goodness! We has to git up at fo' o'clock in de mawnin' and gathah in de stahs; den we has to haul in de moon and hang out de sun. Den we has ter roll de clouds aroun' all day long."

"But, Sam, how comes it yo' has ter work so hard?"

"Well, to tell de truf, Rastus, we's kin' o' short of help up here."

—The Kablegram

The Slavery of the Mind

A man's mind is enslaved so long as he is content with a mere increase in wages under a precarious wage system. A man's mind is enslaved until he rises in his manhood's might to overturn the entire system by which one man can live upon the toil of other men. The workers must come to see that the man who does not work is deserving of neither admiration nor respect. The world is getting its eyes too wide open to much longer support the loafer and the tramp; whether he loafs in a barroom or in a fashionable club; whether he tramps the railroad ties or the veranda of a fashionable hotel. The working class must quit its cringing supplication for a few cents more a day; it must stand erect and demand the entire produce of its labor; it must refuse to support a single normal man in idleness.

—Franklin H. Wentworth.

Give the Laboring Man His Share

Give the laboring man his share,
Fill his pail up to the brim,
Deck his home with garlands fair
'Til each soul with love shall sing.

Bind the world with hope and love,
Bring the haughty to their knees,
Take inspiration from above,
Forgive an honest sinner's pleas.

Help a worthy friend in need
Crush each unclean selfish thought
Praise each loyal generous deed
When to your notice brought.

Find the motive of all acts
And criticize with care,
If the subject wisdom lacks—
Then credit what is fair.

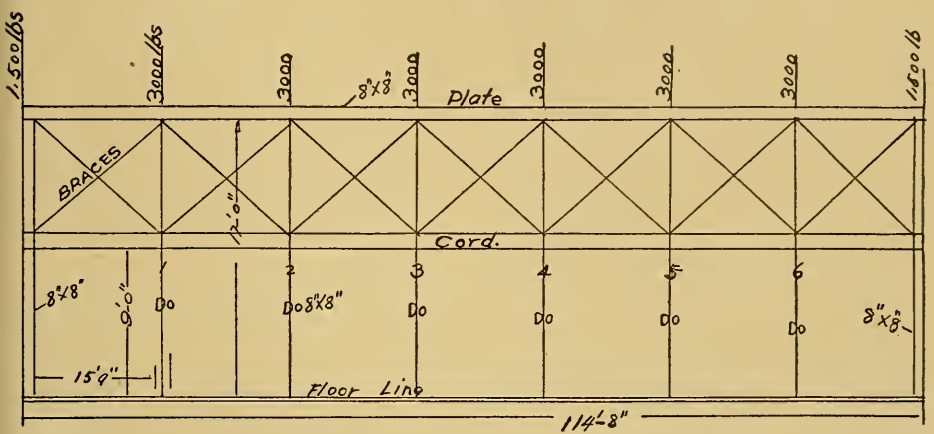
And if at last you clearly find
Your load too heavy lies,
Keep Truth and Honor in your mind—
A just soul never dies.

We may be racked with want and pain,
We may be friendless, hungry, cold,
Yet faith, hope and love remain,
For they will feed and clothe the soul.

—By John Bowman.

Craft Problems

A Proposition



I wish to remove the posts No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. What dimensions will be required for the cords and also the braces. Should there be counters in all the pannels, as shown by dotted lines? Will some brother carpenter or other correspondent of "The Carpenter" help me out?

J. W. MILLER.
L. U. No. 206. Newcastle, Pa.

Siding the House

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

One may have a beautiful home well arranged and hardwood floors and each room cased with different kind of hardwood finish, it may be admired by every one that sees the inside, but comparatively few ever see the inside of your home, hundreds may pass your house and never give a thought to the kind of a roof you have on it, not even the kind of cornice, and could not tell if it had a base or not, yet if it is a poor job of siding thousands will notice the defects as they pass, and they do not have to be mechanics either, and it's not because it is such an uncommon thing to see a poor job of siding. In fact they are very common, it is not only the common carpenters that do poor siding, but often good mechanics thoughtlessly space up in a way that they get a very ordinary job of siding, in fact often even below the ordinary.

I was once working with a good mechanic, we were putting on siding so narrow it was only about 2 in. to the weather. Now most any one will tell you the compasses are the thing, they get right down to the scratch, well he scratched up one side and had to adjust the compasses a bit to come out at the top, on the other side he had to adjust his compasses again, but he did not realize until he had the space sided clear to the top of his long window that he had adjusted his compasses one way for one side and the other way for the other side and had got one more scratch on one side than he had on the other. I have often seen one scratch up only a few spaces, starting at the bottom and do the exact same on the other side around the corner and be surprised to get up a little ways to find it looked very bad, as it was not coming up alike, now why it can vary so much as we have often seen, I am almost at a loss to know, it must be the carelessness of the man, it surely is not the fault of the compasses. Now where one simply marks his siding and lays to the mark, he may get it nice and straight, but he may not hit at the bottom or top of his

windows at all and it is liable to look a good deal worse than the one that spaces up with the compasses. Now I have built a good many houses that the windows were all of a length, which makes a very nice appearing house and a good one to side nicely, yet there is a good many times, perhaps more now than in the past, that the windows are all lengths and heighths, yet generally regardless of the different lengths, most of the tops are all placed on a level.

The quickest and best way I have ever found in my life to side a house and be sure to get a job and have the siding come up all around alike is to take the time before you begin siding to space a stick the length of your longest window, although you space it even from one end to the other, I have always found it best to mark the top and always put that end to the top and mark all the long windows all round the house, then level over from your window to the corned board and space all of them, then with your top end in place on the shorter windows space them, and if possible without too much change, change them so they will space out even with the bottom as illustrated. True, sometimes there are so many different lengths that it is not practical to come even with them all, but keep even at top and as many as possible at the bottom.

Now a house sided with any care at all with this method everywhere you look the siding all comes up just alike, the bottom of every siding all around the house is laid to the same place. Look the whole side across and there you are, look around the corner and there we are again up each side of the corner just exactly alike. The house when done this way looks so nice and perfect that I often wonder why more are not sided that way, but I suppose that the real reason is many get two or three boards on while one was spacing up all around the house and therefore they think they are just that much ahead when in reality I suppose if one would take the time to get the spacing all done and then go to siding with nothing else to do, only side until it was done, no more stopping to space or correcting spacing or siding that was put on wrong they would find in the end this method is not only much the best, but much the quickest, also.

Now, I do not want the brothers to think this is the best method and I hope many brothers will illustrate their method and show us some better ones, but I do say it is the best I have ever tried and I guess I have tried all I have ever heard about.

If these little, simple sure methods of doing work right were only more fully illustrated in our Journal there would be less poor work done by our membership and if there is anything I hate to see, is a poor job, especially by our members.

There is entirely too much rather poor siding done by our membership and that is the reason why I have written this article. If others will take it up and it is the means of us doing better siding, I will be well paid for writing this article.

The Plumb Rule and Its Bob

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

The consideration of this most valuable and indispensable instrument to mechanics and craftsmen engaged in building construction and engineering leads us on to its further practical application.

Just to commence let's ask our readers to observe the sketch, Fig. 1, of this article and can anyone doubt the utility of this tool largely employed by stone-

setters putting in place fine ashler introduced into the facades of public buildings, mansions, great business and on bridges, culverts, etc., demanding absolute accuracy on the part of the mechanics.

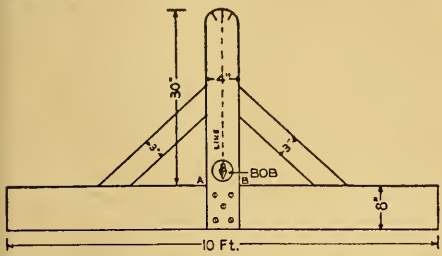


Fig. 1—Line and Plumb Bob Applied and Acting As a Level.

Some expert carpenter on seeing this illustration may perhaps murmur or say: "It isn't as accurate, or as rapid as a carpenter's level set reversed on the top edge of a straight edge."

Perhaps not, but note that there are here two tools, those just mentioned, contained in one. Presuming that this instrument which is of course made by one skilled in our craft, be properly put together is it not still excellent? The angles A and B being right or square and the piece Y dovetailed and screwed or bolted to the straight edge X, what could be better for rising continuous work? As shown it is a very ancient and well tried appliance and an evolution from the straight, common rule used

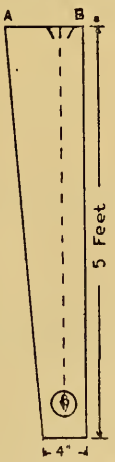


Fig. 2—A Diminishing Plumb Rule.

by carpenters in setting door jambs, etc., but did any of you ever make a diminishing plumb rule, like Fig. 2?

"Full Length Roof Framer"

Is a book to save the time and brains of the experts and to avoid mistakes and trouble for the unexperienced.

It is a book containing 230,400 different sized and pitched roofs. Each roof is worked out complete, with the length of every rafter in feet and inches and their bevels for the steel square.

If your roof is pitched it is in this book, no matter what size or pitch.

You can call off the lengths and bevels for every rafter, for any pitched roof as fast as the size of building is given.

Experience or study unnecessary.

We will prove these remarkable statements to any ambitious carpenter.

Send no money until you receive the book. If at any time you wish to return book, your money will be returned immediately.

Four years advertising in this magazine without a single complaint is our recommendation. Price $1.25.

A. Riechers, Publisher

Palo Alto, California

Observe that this specimen is not parallel, but it would nevertheless be necessary in some jobs, let us presume.

Supposing you were on a job, say on a factory building which is to have a smokestack intended for a boiler or a battery of boilers, and flame and smoke are intended to be carried up by the flue in same and that the stack is of brickwork, say 100 ft. high, octagonal in plan 6 ft. at the base or ground line and 3 ft. at the top.

As the brickwork diminishes or the whole tapers so the surface will slope inwards as the structure ascends so that the carpenter must make and provide the mason with a plumb rule resembling Fig. 2, which is termed a diminishing rule, and must be calculated out by a sum in proper form in the following way.

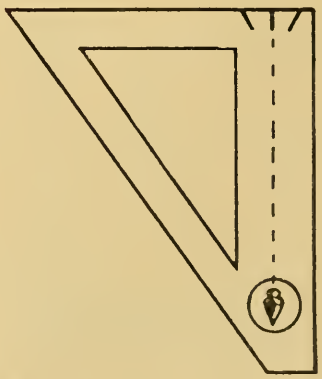


Fig. 3—A Battered Plumb Rule.

If a wall slopes back 1 ft. 6 in. in 100 ft., how much will it recede in 5 ft., viz: the length of the rule as shown?

Reduce to inches, thus:

18—1200
?— 5

5x18 equals 40
12 1200

1
equals —
30

which will give us a slope of 1-30 of an inch in 5 ft., and this must be added to the width of the plumb rule at the top at A-B.

At Fig. 3 a battered rule or guide for a stone or retaining wall is represented and is accurately made by a carpenter. They are employed on retaining wall or on any structure having a quick slope.

Plumb rules with curved edges like in Fig. 4 are also made as for domes and such like jobs of masonry.

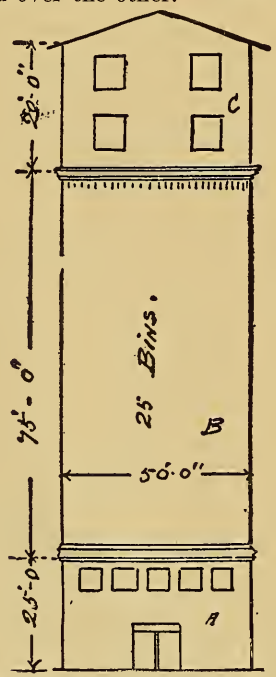
Perhaps some brothers may know of others of unusual form which they could send to the editor.

Fig. 4—A Curved Edge Plumb Rule.

Laminated Work

In Webster as—"Consisting of plates one laid over the other."

by building them up in layers or thicknesses of timber and wood so as to form



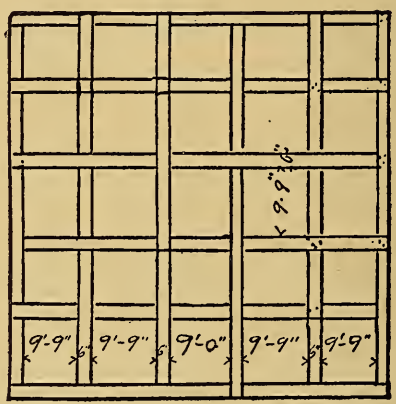


Fig. 1—An Elevation Built By Carpenters of Laminated Timber Work.

In carpentry and joinery it consists of forming structures or constructions, a solid, as in the sketch, Fig. 1, which represents one grain bin of a timber

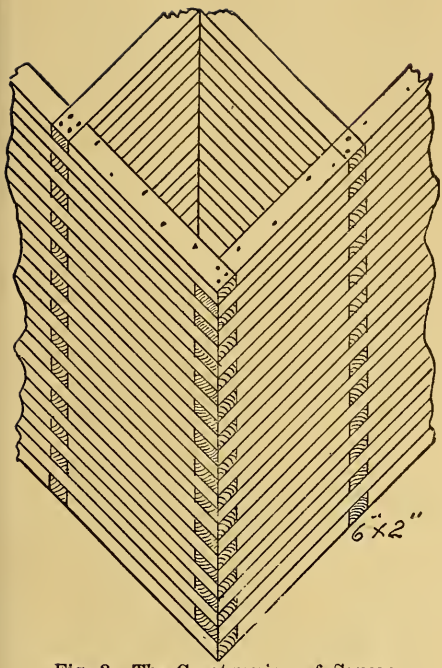


Fig. 2—The Construction of Square "Laminated" Timber Work.

Fig. 3—How Circular Laminated Work is Put Together.

elevator structure. Here readers will observe how the layers or planks of timber are laid tier by tier on top of each other as they rise and are carried up to any desired height in the manner represented at Fig. 2, which clearly explains how the timbers are thoroughly spiked together so as to form when the heading joints are well spaced apart a structure of enormous strength.

In joinery, hardwood doors of veneered design have their cores or groundwork built up in thicknesses or laminated work the layers being jointed and glued together, so as to form one piece as a stile rail or circular and semi-circular and segmental details are frequently, as may be witnessed at Fig. 3, where sweeps are cut out of planks, as shown at 3 at the bottom. The middle shows how they may be nailed or screwed together and like top how they are jointed.

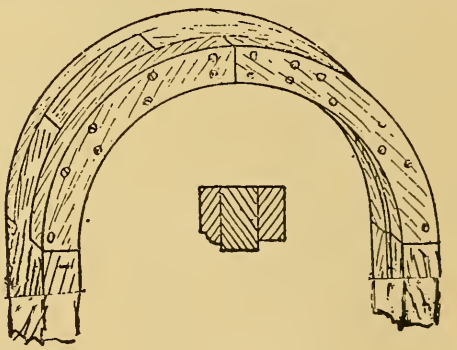


Fig. 4—Laminated Semi-Circular Door Frame Head—Sawn Out In Sweeps, Glued and Screwed Together.

Weight of Materials Used in Building Construction

	Per Cu. Ft., Lbs.
Brickwork weighs	120
Cinder concrete in floor arches or fireproof floors	108
Stone concrete	144
Granite, bluestone and marble	168
Limestone	156
Sandstone	144
Oak and long leaf yellow pine	48
Spruce, fir, hemlock, white pine, and short leaf yellow pine	30

Sustaining Power of Soils Per Square Foot

	Tons.
Soft clay will sustain	2
Wet clay will sustain	2
Firm clay will sustain	2
Sand and clay mixed or in layers	2
Fine and dry sand	3
Hard, dry clay	4
Coarse sand	4
Gravel	6
Soft rock	8
Hard pan	10
Medium rock	15
Hard rock	40

Wood Laths

One bundle of lath will cover a surface 8 ft. by 7 ft. or 56 sq. ft., spaced ⅜ of an inch apart. Wood laths measure ⅜x1½ in. by 3 or 4 ft. in length.

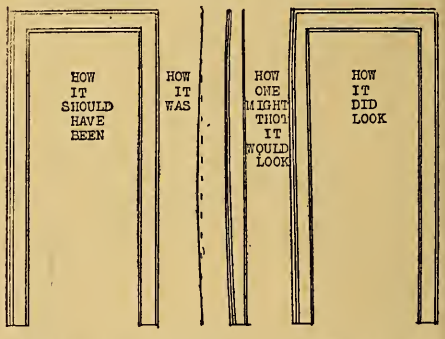
Overcoming Other Peoples' Mistakes

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

Overcoming other peoples' mistakes is what we have to do all the time to keep the world in balance. Capital sees its power and oversteps itself, would run the world to ruin, but labor takes a hand to adjust matters and they too, may slightly err and then the great common people that always try to be right try their best to adjust the entire matter and they too, being human, may make a slight mistake that some one has to come along and correct, and so one after the other take a hand in overcoming other peoples' mistakes until after a while the matter is adjusted and the world runs smoothly again for a time. And so it is in every day life all along the line, to work in harmony and make the best appearance and get the most out of life one must be prepared to do the best he can to overcome other peoples' mistakes as he comes in contact with them in his daily work. I will admit that possibly everything in this world should be right, yet the man that says so and says that he will do his work right, regardless of how the other fellow has done his work, is too smart and too selfish to be of any great benefit to the world at large.

I was just finishing a house for a plasterer who was building himself and wife a fine home. Naturally he took particular interest and care in the plastering for it would not only help the appearance of the house and later the sale if they should ever want to sell it, but it would also be a standing advertisement for his own work. The front rooms and heavy plastered mouldings were massive and attractive to the extreme, the corners were all reinforced with metal lath and metal corner pieces, everything possible to keep it from cracking or knocked off, yet as perfect as the entire house was when I came to case one of the back doors that the casing was supposed to come within about one-half inch from the corner to my surprise I found the corner about an inch out of straight and plumb. It had come about by using scraps for the metal corner and they had been nailed on one dark, rainy day when he could not see, and was also too gloomy to do good work anyway.

If one was bright and wanted only the best work possible they would only work on bright days, but the human



being is not very bright. Now, if I had nailed on that casing without any consideration of his work I would have cased it up straight and plumb and the casing would have come just even at the bottom in the center, the plastering would have stuck out about ¾ of an inch and at the top the casing would have projected past the corner of the plastering. My work would have been right and there could not have been any kick on it, yet it would have been an entire giveaway to the plasterer and his advertisement would have been against him instead of for him.

I never mentioned it to any one before, but I done the best I could. I show the illustration the best I can, as it should have been. As the plastered wall really was, as one would naturally think it would look when cased to fit the crooked corner, but we must remember when trying to overcome other peoples' mistakes we must meet them half way, so to speak. I did not try to make my

casing just as crooked as he did his wall, I only met his part way. I fit the casing the best I could to overcome it. True, it looks a bit close at the top, but I do not believe it was ever noticed, I never heard from it anyway, plain as anyone can see it in the drawing. I doubt very much if the drawing was made without any explanation if one in a hundred would notice it.

The point I want to make is help one another work in harmony, do all you can for your brother workman and you will get little enough out of life at the best.

There are other peoples' mistakes before us constantly, we should be prepared to adjust them to the best of our ability. Any mechanic may be able to do his work right, but it takes a man to adjust matters, so it appears that everybody has done right. I may not be a real man, but I at least have a manly heart and realize the more we do for one another the better we are off.

Some Sketches for Small Bridges

Readers will see a cross section of a highway bridge spanning a creek about

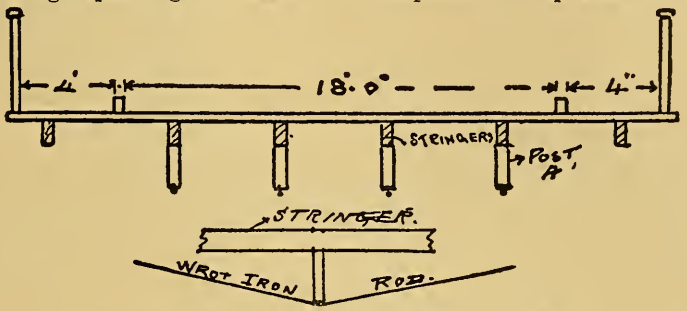


Fig. 1—Section of a Highway Bridge.

10 ft. wide. There are four principal stringers under the roadway which are trussed with the center post and 1 in. wrought iron suspension rod in the manner shown at the bottom of figure. This suspension rod passes through the ends of the stringer and is tightened with plates, washers and nuts. As will be seen there is 4 ft. allowed on each side for sidewalks. The stirngers measure

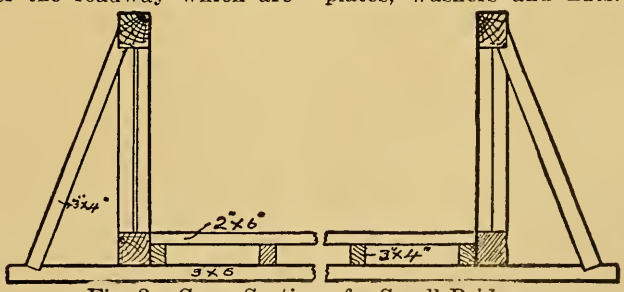


Fig. 2—Cross Section of a Small Bridge.

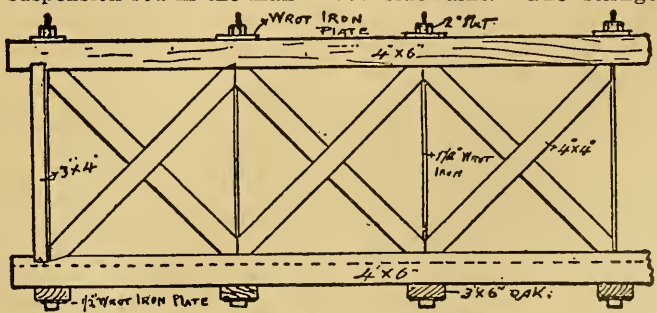


Fig. 3—A Small Bridge Truss.

8x12 in., the roadway planking 3x8 in. and the guide pieces 5x8 in.; the guard rails for the bridge can be made up of

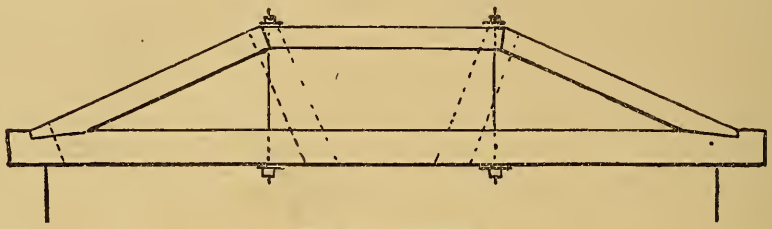


Fig. 4—A Truss.

diagonal or some other simple pattern, but they should be well braced from the under side of the bridge. I show longitudinal and transverse sections of a small bridge for spanning any width up to 25 ft. Readers will perceive that this form of bridge is constructed on the Howe truss principle, and very strong bridges can be built by increasing the depth or distance between the upper and lower chords. It will be understood that the sizes of the timbers must be increased in proportion with the increase of each foot of span in order to resist the strain placed thereon.

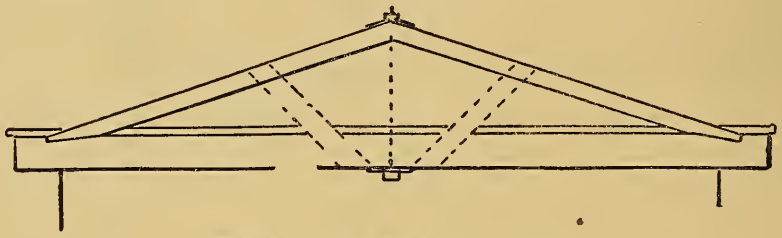


Fig. 5—Truss for a Short Span.

Home Builder's Rig

The C. H. & E. Manufacturing Co., Inc., whose advertisement appears in this issue, has a handy outfit for home builders in their "saw rig." It is a big value for the money, in that it has a hot rivited steel frame, making it very rigid. The three horse power, water cooled engine is mounted on channels back of the table. Table can be raised and lowered with raising screw. The arbor bearings are wick oiling. The rip gauge is adjustable from square to 45 degrees and the cross cut gauge, adjustable from square to mitre. The 12 in. saw has a ripping capacity of fifty lineal feet per minute and by feeding reasonably, 3 in. lumber at the rate of thirty lineal feet per minute. It can be easily moved around on the job or from job to job.

Waste In Building Shown

Building trades workmen are employed but 190 days a year.

Unemployment causes an annual loss of $500,000,000.

Accidents cause an annual loss of $120, 000,000.

Duplication of estimates and designs and duplication in bidding cause an annual loss of $1,000,000,000.

Application of safety methods would save 12,000,000 days' work a year.

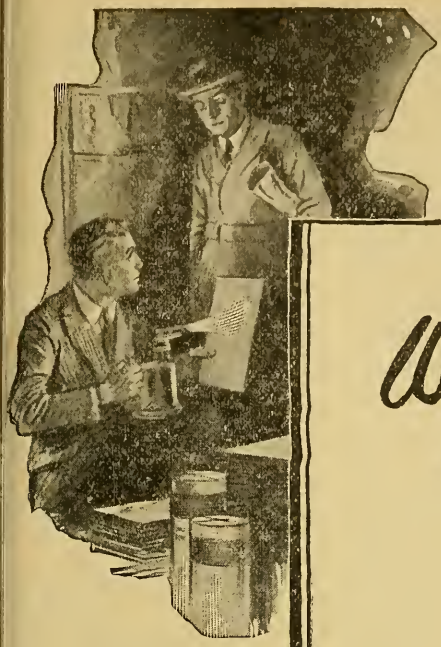
The above are some of the conclusions reached by the committee on elimination of waste in industry of the American engineering council, appointed by Herbert Hoover.

The report insists that greater co-operation between employer and employe is "an absolute essential," and that this co-operation is impossible "without the removal of causes of friction and the working out of plans to this end."

To pass an idea on is to multiply its power. Tell your friends to patronize the Union Label, card and button.

* * *

Get the thrift habit and get out of debt. Thrift Stamps and W. S. S. are first aids.



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Asbestos Roofings

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MAKE IT YOURSELF (in your spare time).

Four styles to choose from (latest designs).

SAVE, The manufacturers and retailers profits.

MAKE THEM FOR YOUR FRIENDS, if you sell one the profit will pay for your own.

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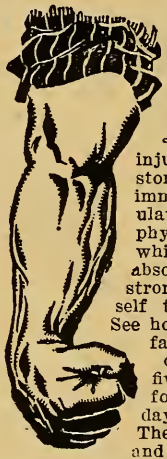
There is Strength in Every Tablet of This Newer Form of Iron



One dose often helps commence to enrich your blood and revitalize your wornout exhausted nerves — it is a newer form of iron, like the iron in your blood and like the iron in spinich. It is so prepared that it will not injure the teeth nor disturb the stomach. It is ready for almost immediate absorption and assimulation by the blood while some physicians claim metalic iron which people usually take is not absorbed at all. If you are not strong or well you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of this newer form of iron—three times per day, after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see how much you have gained.

NOTE—The manufacturers of this newer form of iron known as Nuxated Iron are thoroughly reliable: since its introduction it has reached the stupendous sale of over 4,000,000 packages annually, and it has been used and highly recommended by former U. S. Senators, Members of Congress, Judges of U. S. Courts and many physicians. We are able to guarantee that if you do not obtain all and even greater results than you expect from Nuxated Iron the manufacturers will promptly refund your money.

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Read this Description

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Double Plaid Blankets—Fine texture wool finished double cotton blanket. Has carefully stitched shell binding. Made with wool-like finish produced by special process. Practically as warm as all-wool blankets. Popular colorings. Size about 66 x 80 in. Weight about 3 1-4 pounds.

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2 Bed Sheets—Seamed, extra heavy, bleached to a snowy whiteness, nicely hemmed and beautifully finished. Size about 90x72 inches.

2 Pillow Cases—Same quality as sheets—bleached to pure snow-flake white, nicely made and beautifully hemmed. Will give long service and will launder perfectly. Size about 42 x 36 in. Shipping weight of entire outfit about 15 pounds.

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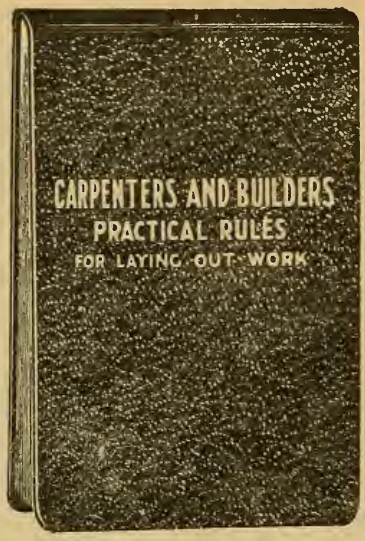

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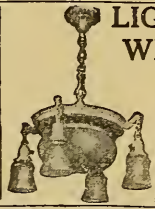

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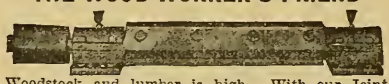

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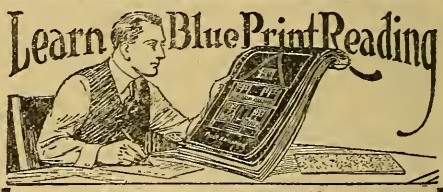

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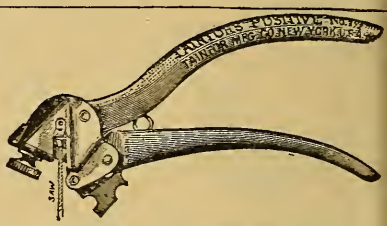

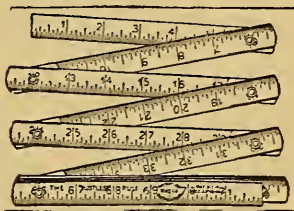

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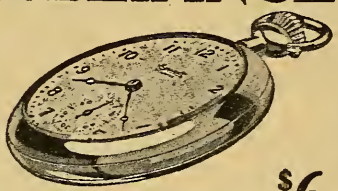

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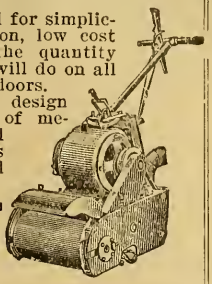

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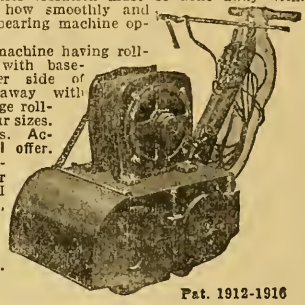

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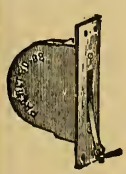

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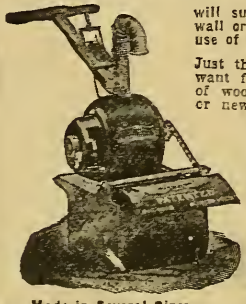

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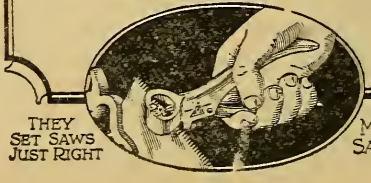

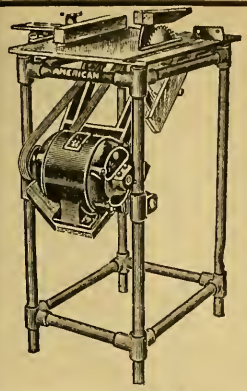

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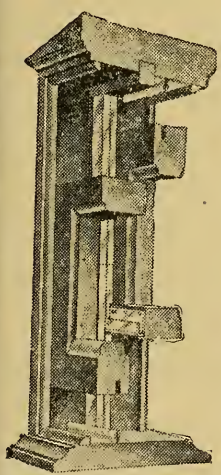

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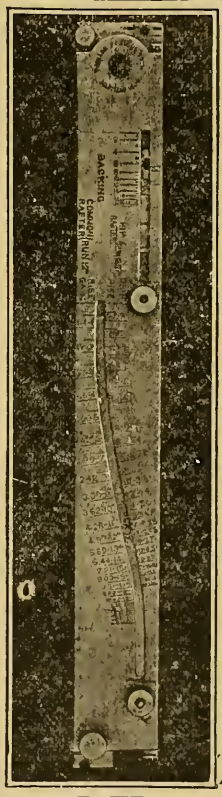

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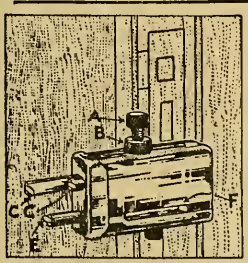

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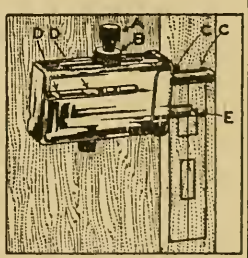

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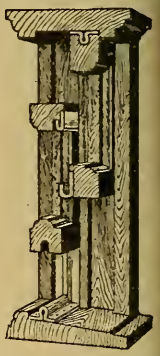

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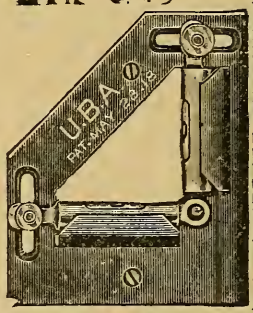

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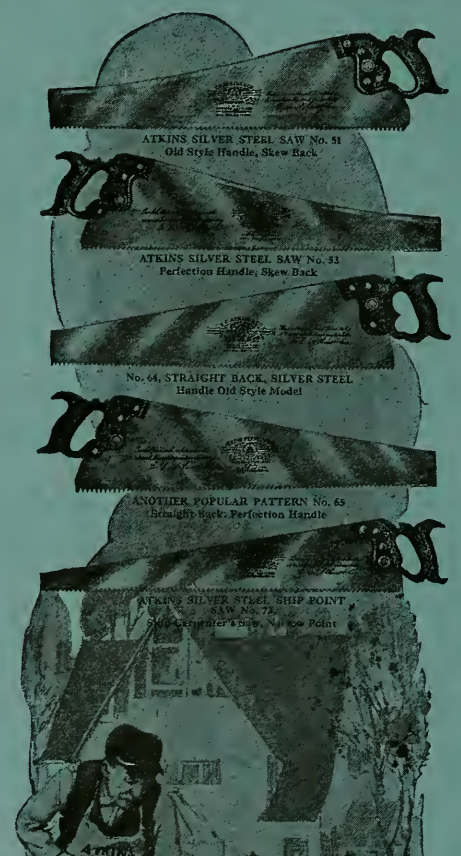
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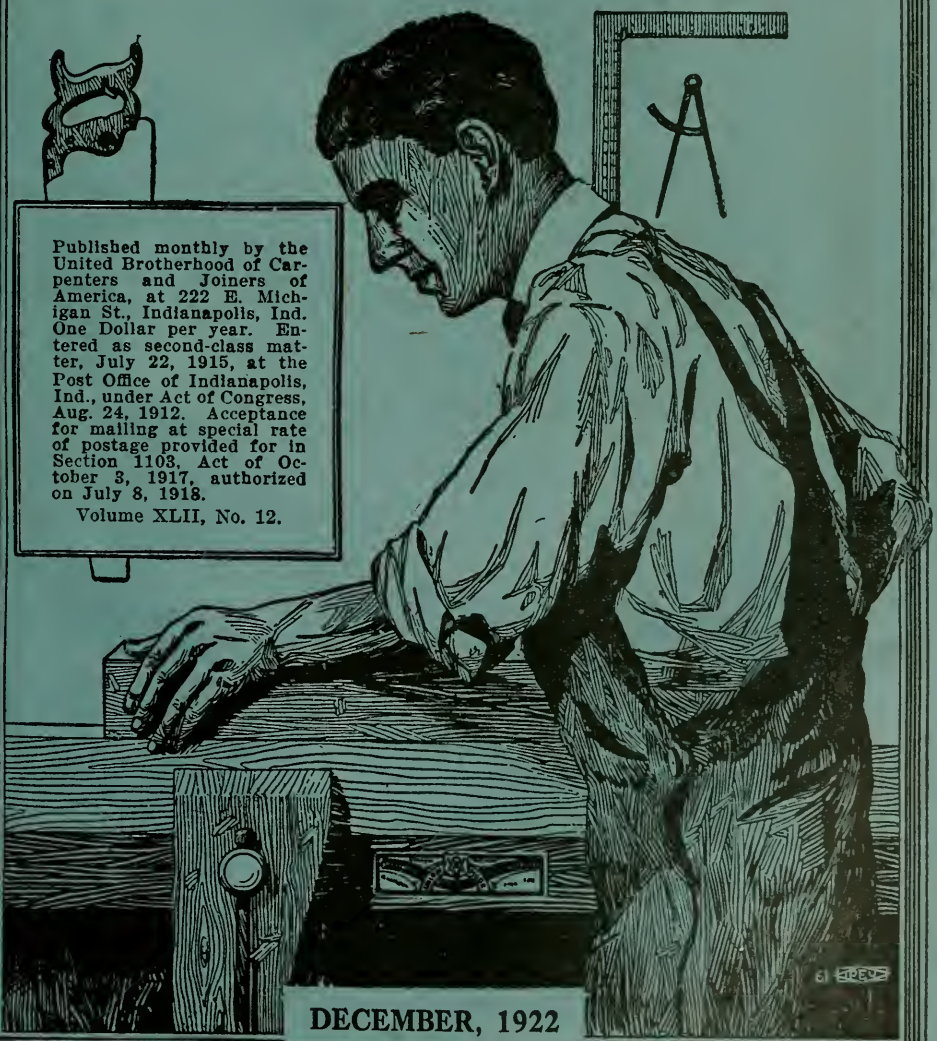
The Carpenter



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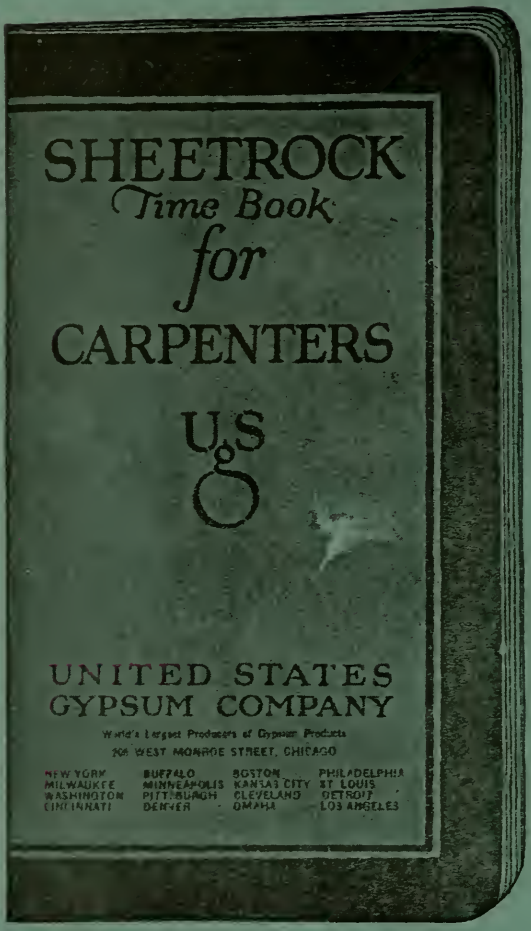
Volume XLII, No. 12.

DECEMBER, 1922



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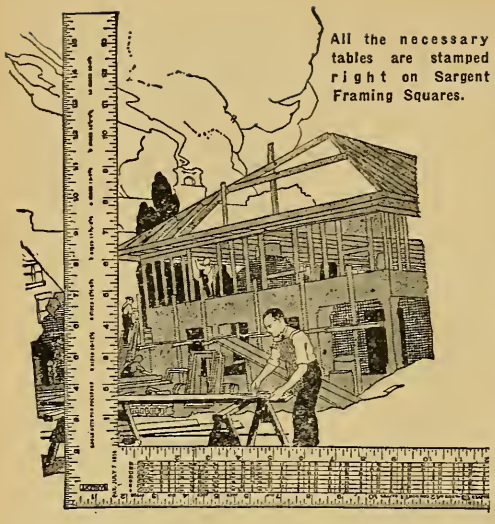

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One of these books explains how to use your spare hours to make your services worth more to employers or clients; the other is a complete practical lesson in Plan Reading which shows how easily you can master the higher branches of building by home study. With the lesson is included blue print plans of a 6 room Bungalow.

Chicago Technical College
"A Practical School for Practical Men"
HOW TO READ BLUE PRINTS
Trial Lesson In Plan Reading For Builders
Introductory

I Will Send them *FREE*

Don't send me a penny. Just fill out and mail the coupon and I will send these books, blue prints and drawings. It will cost you nothing to learn how some men get the fat pay envelope of the "boss" while others draw just their daily wage; and how some men get into profitable businesses of their own while others jog along as workmen.

Your Big Chance Has Arrived

The building boom is on. Right now there's a tremendous demand for trained men. A building expert can name his own price. Never in years such a need for brains in the building business — never before such opportunities for men who know how to read plans, make estimates, and direct building operations.

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For twenty years we have been training men for big pay in the building business, and the same instruction which has put our graduates at the top you can get my mail in spare time.

Plan Reading, Estimating, Superintending, all made clear by easily understood lessons, prepared by practical men. Personal instruction by mail in your spare time which soon makes you an expert. Get all this while you keep on at your present job. Become the man who can read a set of plans, figure out what the work will cost and then superintend the job. When you can do that, you are through with tools—you will work with your head.

Send the Coupon

Marx X opposite the course which interests you, sign and mail the coupon. It may lead to big business for you. Do it now.

Why be satisfied to be a "good workman" or to just "get by" as a small contractor when by learning more you can make more? At least let me send you the two books and information about the pay raising courses.

Chicago Technical College,
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Without cost or obligation on me please send instructive information, blue prints, drawings and Free Trial Lesson on subject marked below.

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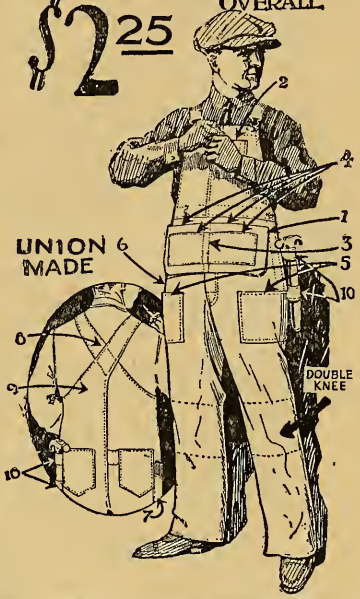

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why YOU should wear them!

1 Made of good heavy quality drill with a heavy sail duck swinging nail pouch---which prevents nails from cutting through.

2 Special safety watch pocket conveniently located.

3 Nail punch pocket where you can find it.

4 Nail pouch divided for 4 sizes of nails.

5 Roomy-cut front pockets.

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8 Extra wide double suspenders.

9 High-back style, 1-piece protecting practically the entire back.

10 Two hammer loops which keep hammer from swinging.

"BOSS" Carpenter Overalls are recognized as the leading Carpenter Overalls on the Pacific Coast by the thousands of carpenters who wear them.

If your merchant doesn't carry them---get him to order you a pair, or write us direct and we will send them to him. If you don't like them they won't cost you a cent.

COHN-GOLDWATER CO.
(MAKERS)
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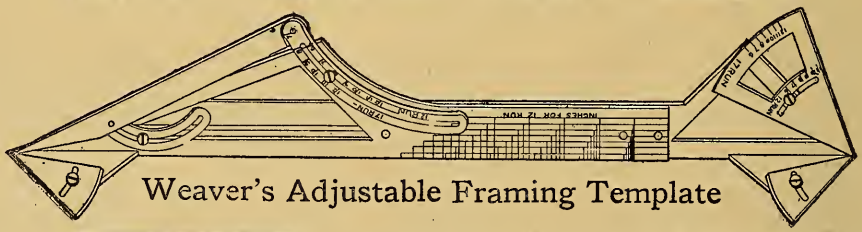
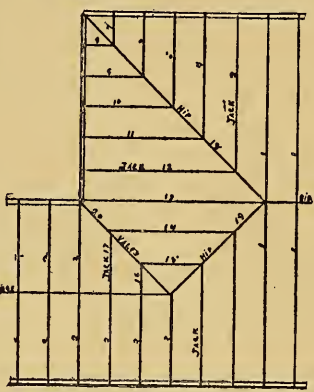


Weaver's Adjustable Framing Template



Learn how to frame the most difficult roof on the trestles. No rule or square needed. Positively correct. Adjustable to any pitch or cut. Changed from one pitch to another in one minute. Marked so you cannot make mistakes.

Invaluable to the man who does not fully understand roof construction and means more efficiency for the man who does.

Made of aluminum. Weight 1 1-3 lbs. Closed 25 1-2 in. Extended 4 1-2 in. You run no risk, money back if not satisfied.

Price post paid to any part of U. S. or Canada, $5.00.

I am using this tool and I can recommend it as being exactly as represented also can recommend the manufacturer to do as he agrees to do in all transactions. WM. A. BRIEN,
Financial Secretary of Carpenter Local No. 1808.

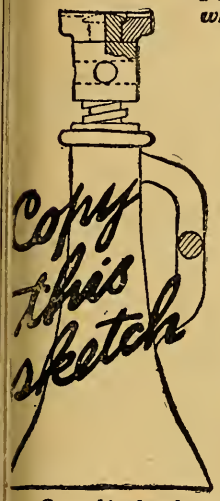
Address **J, D. WEAVER, MFR.**
WOOD RIVER, ILL.

$80 Drafting Course Free

Write to me for this offer I am now making to every one of my students. I do exactly as I tell you—give you an opportunity to get an $80 drafting course free.

Drawing Outfit Free

I am also offering to each student a complete drawing outfit which I believe cannot be purchased any place for less than $25.



Copy this sketch

A Special Ivorine Pocket Rule FREE!

for sending copy of drawing shown at left hand side

COPY this drawing today and send it to me, giving me your age. There are no conditions requiring you to buy anything. So, if you are interested in drawing, send in your sketch right away. I will give you free, just for sending a copy of this drawing, a 6-inch Ivorine Pocket rule and a 6x9 book on "Successful Draftsmanship."

Chief Draftsman Dobe, of the Engineers' Equipment Company, is making this offer to interest ambitious men who would like to better themselves at bigger salaries, doing work which brings big pay and at the same time leading to greater advancement. There will be thousands of positions open this year paying from $3,000 to $3,600 a year. The great building boom all over the country is causing this great demand, and industrial activity in the mechanical line makes it worth your while to give this opportunity your immediate attention.

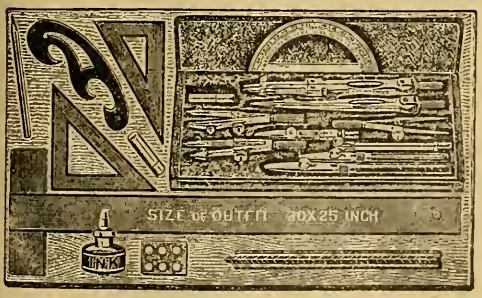
$250 to $300 a Month

Positions paying $250 to $300 per month, which ought to be filled by skilled draftsmen are vacant everywhere. There are in every part of this country ambitious men, who with practical training and personal assistance, will be qualified to fill these positions.

Mr. Dobe is very much interested in finding these men and calling to their attention the great future in draftsmanship—how when a man enters into this profession, he is in an uncrowded field and how with surprisingly little effort he may rise to the salary of from $3,000 to $3,600 a year.

Ambitious boys and men, between the ages of 16 and 50, are wanted by great business concerns, and the man who is ready when opportunity calls him, gets the high grade positions and highest pay.

No man can hope to share a part in the great coming prosperity in manufacturing and building, unless he is properly trained and able to do first class, practical work and is ready when he is called,



FREE—this $25 Draftsman's Working Outfit

These are regular working instruments, the kind I use myself. I give them free to you if you enroll at once. Don't delay. *Send for full information TODAY!*

Mr. Dobe knows now is the time to get ready and he knows that few men realize this so well as he. So in order to interest men everywhere he wants to see if your copy of the drawing shown above indicates you might have drafting ability.

If then, Dobe believes that you do possess this ability he will tell you how he will train you personally. This training is given by mail and he guarantees to train a limited number of students under this agreement to give practical drafting room training UNTIL placed in a permanent position at a salary of $250 to $300 per month.

To any student that Mr. Dobe accepts for his personal training, he will furnish a complete draftsman's working outfit absolutely free. This outfit consists of all instruments and tools required by any first class draftsman, and Mr. Dobe believes it cannot be duplicated for less than $25.

Considering that Mr. Dobe selects and limits the number of students for training, it is very important that you act promptly and send in your reply either with your sketch or without a sketch at once, asking for full particulars.

He will send you at once a free book entitled "Successful Draftsmanship" in addition to all other information, telling you how you may learn drafting at home.

Mail Your Drawing At Once—

and Get Ivorine Pocket Ruler Absolutely FREE!

Ambitious men, interested in drafting, hurry! Don't wait! This is your opportunity in this great profession. Accept this offer which Mr. Dobe makes. Send in your sketch or request for FREE Book and Ivorine Pocket Rule. Address:

Chief Draftsman, Engineers' Equipment Co., 4001 Broadway, Div. 5319. Chicago, Ill.

Who knows best how a tool should be made?
The man who uses it, every time!

143 (out of 161) carpenters say:

THE face of the Plumb nail hammer is 1⅛" across and 7/16" deep, to throw more weight into the face and to give a larger striking surface.

This refinement of design—suggested by carpenters—gives a better balanced, easier-working tool, in the judgment of 143 out of the 161 good carpenters who were asked to find fault with the hammer—if possible.

"I like the large face, as it is easy to strike the nail on the head. The bend in the claws is a long felt want, too, as we break many handles trying to pull the nail further out. I cannot say too much for the Plumb hammer, as I never use anything else unless some of the boys pick up my hammer," writes J. R. Mason, Bessemer City, N.C.

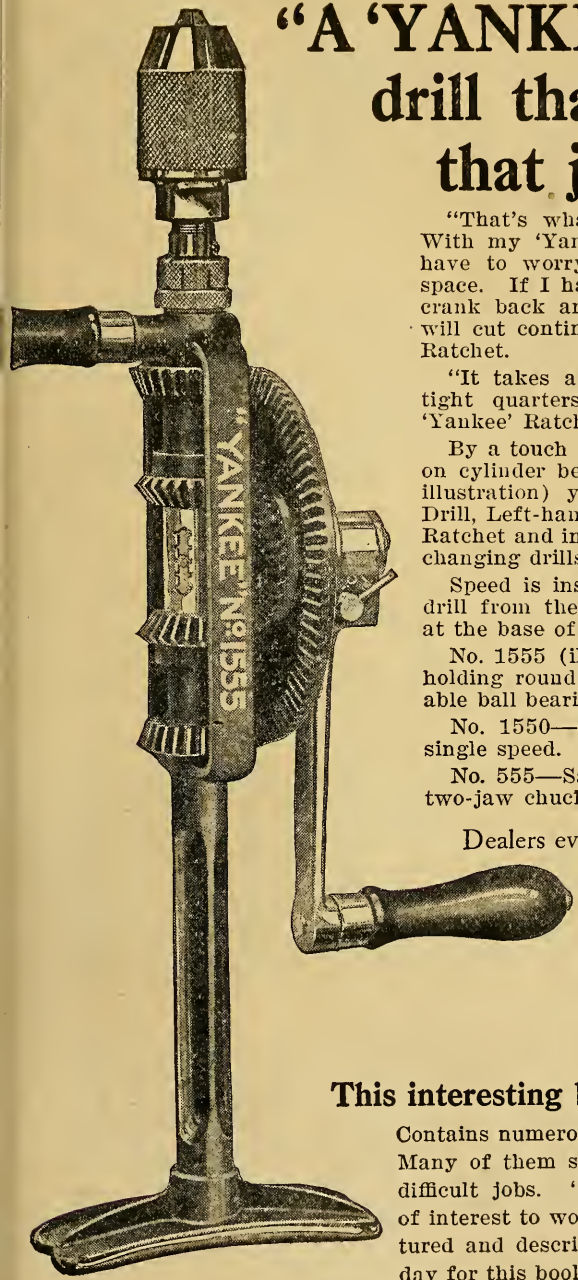
Plumb saw files are as good as Plumb hammers. And you all know Plumb hatchets—"They're worth more." Ask your dealer for them. Plumb hammer $1.50 (except in Far West and in Canada).

The Plumb Patent Take-up Wedge retightens the handle with a turn of the screw.

FAYETTE R. PLUMB, Inc.
Philadelphia U.S.A. St. Louis

"The Plumb nail hammer offers a real advantage in its larger striking face."

Actual size



"A 'YANKEE' is the only drill that can handle that job"

"That's what I say a dozen times a week! With my 'Yankee' Ratchet Breast Drill I don't have to worry about the size of the working space. If I have only room enough to turn the crank back and forth—even an inch—the drill will cut continuously when set on the DOUBLE Ratchet.

"It takes a 'Yankee' Drill to handle jobs in tight quarters. It's the only drill with the 'Yankee' Ratchet."

By a touch of the finger on the ratchet shifter on cylinder between the two central gears, (see illustration) you can change instantly to Plain Drill, Left-hand Drill, Right-hand Drill, DOUBLE Ratchet and in fifth position, gears are locked for changing drills.

Speed is instantly changed, without removing drill from the work, by shifting the little lever at the base of the hub.

No. 1555 (illustrated) has three-jaw chuck for holding round shank drills up to ½ in.; adjustable ball bearings; 17 in. long; two speed.

No. 1550—Same as above except that it has single speed.

No. 555—Same as No. 1555 except that it has two-jaw chuck instead of three-jaw.

Dealers everywhere sell "Yankee" Tools

Some other "Yankee" Tools

Automatic Push Drills
Ratchet Screw-drivers
Quick Return Spiral Screw-drivers
Spiral Screw-drivers
Plain Screw-drivers, 1½ to 30 in. blades
Ratchet Hand Drills
Push Braces

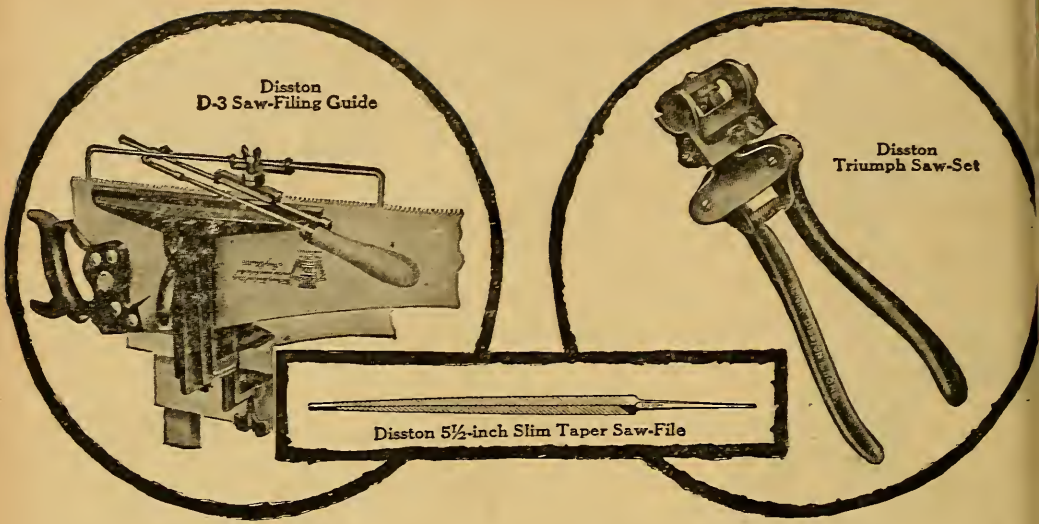
This interesting book FREE

Contains numerous illustrations. Many of them show how to do difficult jobs. "Yankee" Tools of interest to wood workers pictured and described. Write today for this book.

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO., Philadelphia

"YANKEE" TOOLS

Make Better Mechanics



Give Your Saw Good Care And It Will Give Good Work

NO saw, not even the best, can do the right kind of work unless it is properly filed and set.

The setting of saws by hand requires years of practice. To insure that Disston Saws are properly reset, so as to give continued satisfaction to their owners, we invented and perfected the Triumph Saw-Set. This saw-set has two plungers, one holding the saw-set securely in position against the saw, while the other sets the teeth. With this saw-set results can be secured practically equal to the hand setting given Disston Saws by experts at the Disston factory.

The D-3 Filing Guide insures uniformity of filing throughout the saw. It makes it possible for the inexperienced man to sharpen a saw correctly. Using a 5½ inch Disston slim taper file with this filing guide gives the best results.

A complete, illustrated description of the proper methods of filing and setting saws is contained in the Disston Saw, Tool, and File Book. Write to Desk I for your free copy.

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.

Philadelphia, U. S. A.

DISSTON

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at
Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Established in 1881 | Vol. XLII—No. 12 | INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1922 | One Dollar Per Year | Ten Cents a Copy

The Way To Win

Life is just a game to play;
Play it!
When you have a thing to say;
Say it!
Do not stammer "if" or "but."
Courage takes the shortest cut.
When your task is hard to do;
Grit your teeth and see it through!

Life is just a prize to get;
Get it!
If the stage is not well set;
Set it!
Men of mettle seldom find,
What they're looking for behind.
Fate is passing down the street;
Follow him with nimble feet!

—Anon.

ART OF INLAY

(By Harry W. Poor.)

THESE are not oil paintings. However remarkable as it may seem, each detail of line, fabric suggestion, highlight or shadow, yes, even to facial characteristics is formed by small pieces of rare woods, selected with esquisite care from nature's own formations of knots, pores and sap canals.

The artist, Mr. E. C. Larrabee, Jr., of Forrester Street, Salem, Mass., has for many years pursued this art of inlay with a delicate fret saw, as a sort of hobby, constructing pictures from a supply of woods of infinite variety accumulated over a period of forty years, from all corners of the globe, through the friendship of many an old sea captain and tourist.

In rendering these fine details no retouching is done with any foreign pigment whatsoever. Rather Mr. Larrabee relies upon selecting just the right grained and colored wood to serve his purpose. For instance, it would take a long time to find just the right shading and grain, to represent an apron and its drapery lines, as shown in the group picture.

The various woods are prepared in sheets 1-16 in. in thickness and for the pictures, which average in size 11 by 14 inches, a pattern is drawn in details, which are sawed on a bevel from the various woods desired. When gradually assembled like a puzzle, the interlocking pieces are glued to an oak base, polished and framed under glass, assuming the indescribable richness of an oil painting and requiring not only mechanical skill, but a most artistic conception of outline, shade and color combinations, to say nothing of the extreme patience, thought and planning necessary.

Desert After Sand Storm

This picture mounted on a panel

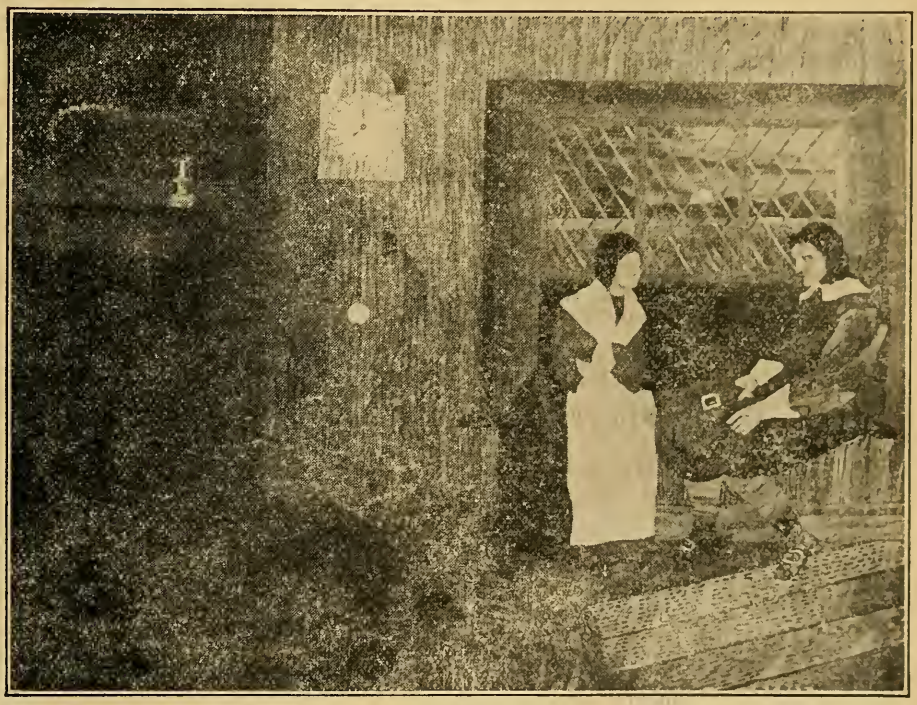
without glass presents the richness of an oil color and is often mistaken for one.

The cloud effect in the background is of course, heightened by the grain. Sky, red and gray sand and rocks are inlaid in Zebra wood from Stanley Falls, Africa and tortoise shell wood from a forest on the Amazon River.

Camels are burl French walnut from France.

Saddle pommels are red and yellow African canwood and the well known lingumvitae. The recumbent camel alone contains 750 separate bits of wood, 60 of these are in the saddle.

The artist was inspired to do this picture from an admiration of the characters. The picture contains nearly a thousand pieces of wood with the additional varieties perhaps, of persimmon from Alabama, holly from England, the well known white oak and rich red ma-



Gabriel and Evangeline

Saddle cords are bright golden vagnatico wood from Persia.

Arab figure and trappins in ebony, tulip and satin wood from Africa, Cayenne and Arabia respectively, also impee wood and burnose garnet from Philippine Island jungles.

Arab headgear and sashes are red satin and tulip wood from Turkey.

Water bag on recumbent camel is zincotta and leopard wood from Cuba and India.

hogany. The smaller picture over the fireplace is taken from a portion of a knot. The floor boards are of double significance, having been taken from parts of the timbers of the House of the Seven Gables in Salem, immortalized by Nathaniel Hawthorne and the Old South Church in Boston, obtained from those edifices by the artist during periods of reconstruction.

(Mr. Larrabee has made many pictures during the last thirty years, but the two shown are among his best.)

THE LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL RIGHTS

MR. Wood F. Axton, President of the Axton-Fisher Tobacco Co., Inc., of Louisville, Ky., addressed the Forty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Cincinnati, O., last June on "The League for Industrial Rights." He said:

"The other day I received a letter from one of our paid Secretaries; he is the Secretary, I believe of the League for Industrial Rights—so-called. I suppose that he is getting a reasonably fair salary, and he is one of the real labor agitators between labor and capital, and I am going to ask your indulgence to read his letter to me and my reply to him. I will not take up very much more of your time, because this letter is along the lines of the propaganda that is being sent out over the country, and I am going to make it public.

This letter was addressed to my firm, for the attention of its President:

" 'LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL RIGHTS

" '42 Broadway, New York.

" 'Axton-Fisher Tobacco Co., Louisville, Ky.:

" 'Gentlemen:

" 'Attention of the President.

" 'Mr. S. C. Markley, President of the Comas Cigarette Machine Company, of Salem, Va., a member of the League, suggests that you should be interested in our work.

" 'The industrial booklet outlines the objects and accomplishments of the League for Industrial Rights, during twenty years of its existence. I know you will find it of interest and recognize that the protection which American industry enjoys today is largely due to the work of this organization.

" 'The plan of Organized Labor to wipe out legal and constitutional obstacles and to force the closed shop upon the country has been frustrated by our opposition to radical legislation and by the court decisions obtained by us for our members at our expense.

" 'Our work has been carried on by a comparatively small number of employers scattered throughout the country, who are actuated by a public-spirited desire to sustain the law and the Constitution against those who defy them and would make them impotent for the protection of rights in industrial disputes. This upholding of the law and the Constitution has made this a country of industrial freedom, where the open shop is grounded on legal and legislative foundation.

" 'Our members believe that this work which they have maintained for the benefit of all makes every employer a debtor to the League and they feel that you should now join with them and share in the expenses of its activities in order that its work may be effectually perpetuated.

" 'The renewed effort of Organized Labor to obtain immunity and nullify the results of our work makes further support essential.

" 'Will you not help? An application blank is enclosed and the cost of membership is small.

" 'Faithfully yours,

" 'LAWRENCE F. SHERMAN,

(" 'Signed)

" 'Executive Secretary.' "

" 'LFS—F—

" 'Enc. herewith:

" 'Aims and accomplishments.' "

" 'AXTON-FISHER TOBACCO CO.

" 'Incorporated

" 'Louisville, Ky., June 17, 1922.

" 'Lawrence F. Sherman, Executive Secretary, League for Industrial Rights, 42 Broadway, New York, N. Y.:

" 'Dear Sir.:

" 'Your favor of the 2nd inst., handed me on my return to the city with the inclosed booklet outlining the objects and accomplishments of the League for Industrial Rights during twenty years of its existence. Your letter is indeed interesting.

" 'In the third paragraph of your letter you say:

" 'The plan of Organized Labor to wipe out legal and constitutional obstacles and to force the closed shop upon the country has been frustrated by our opposition to radical legislation and by the court decision obtained by us for our members at our expense.'

" 'This paragraph is indeed astounding, especially the declaration that decisions of the court have been obtained by you at your expense. Did it ever occur to you that the tampering with the decision of the court is the real in-

cubator in this country of the wildest kind of radicalism?

" 'We have here in our own city a few small-minded men who have gone to seed on the subject of labor, who devote the greater part of their time in stirring up discontent between honest employers and honest labor, and they have their Secretary, who thinks he is the hero of the industries by misrepresenting the facts regarding Organized Labor, and as yau say, frustrating legislatiou offered in favor of humanity in general.

" 'We hardly believe that any of our courts here have been corrupted by the men of this ilk and we would deplore the day when such a thing would happen. I am very grateful indeed to have you say that your work is being carried on by a very small number of employers scattered throughout the country, because I am glad that very few men of this country want to engage in corrupting our courts of justice.

" 'I have a great deal of faith in the great number of employers who are engaged in business that are making headway by keeping on friendly terms with their employes and have not joined that class of busy-bodies who have but little ability to conduct their own business, but who would tell other men how to conduct their business.

" 'I do not believe that any honest employer would feel himself a debtor of your league, if your league stands for what your letter indicates it stands for.

" 'We have done some business with the Comas Machine Company and we do not know of anything in that transaction that would cause Mr. Markley to believe that we would want to join a league such as you represent your league to be.

" 'We feel that the best thing for this country is for our legislators to be unbribed, for our courts to be uncorrupted, and that employers understand better the needs of their co-workers and to stop as far as possible the discontent that is coming out of such organizations as you represent.

" 'We at least do not feel under any obligation to you or your kind and certainly will not be a contributor to the league.

" 'Very respectfully,
" 'WOOD T. AXTON,
" 'President.'

"No longer ago than yesterday I had a man to call on me on account of this letter, trying to persuade me that I was wrong; that I ought to join with them, and if they were wrong to correct them. I am not trying to handle a cyclone with a windmill, and I told them that we had to take a stand somewhere in this life, and that my stand was on the side of Organized Labor.

"I know that Organized Labor has made some mistakes; I know that many Local Unions and many men engaged in the Organized Labor movement make mistakes, and I know that I make mistakes in my own business; I know, too, that every other man makes mistakes in his business. All societies, and even churches, sometimes, have men who don't live just according to the rules. So I am on the side of the man that is fighting for humanity in general, and I believe that the American Federation of Labor has done more for humanity since its beginning than any other force in the world."

"CAMP ROOSEVELT—BOY BUILDER"

(By Lilliam Ewertsen.)

IT is trite to say that every boy should be taught to do things with his hands. There can be no close coordination between mind and body unless this training to do is accomplished. Practically every well organized school in the country has its manual training department, to train boys in the arts of woodwork, metal work, mechanics, electricity, etc.

So true is this that the summer schools at Camp Roosevelt, the national boys' educational training camp, has a large class in each of these activities. But in addition to teaching boys to use the various carpenters' tools, at the bench, boys are taught to go into the woods and build with such crude implements as may be available, the knife and the hatchet being practically the sole equipment. The romance of going into the deep woods, cutting down saplings, pitching the crude frame-work of a lean-to, covering this with boughs and fixing it so that it might be occupied for a night, is an activity that should thrill

any and every boy. These things boys are taught to do at Camp Roosevelt. In fact, it is the endeavor of the leaders of this institution to train boys to follow in the footsteps of that great American for whom the camp was named. To work hard, to play hard, and be on the square go further toward making good American citizens than any other qualities. To have boys grow both in mind and body during their summer vacation period is one of the ideals of the founders of this unique institution.

The man directly responsible for the camping project is Major F. L. Beals, U. S. Army, P. M. S. & T. and Supervisor of Physical Education in the Chicago public high schools. Having made boys his life study, he attempted and succeeded in interesting the Chicago Board of Education, the United States Government, the Y. M. C. A. and public spirited men in Chicago, to assist him in establishing a great out-door playground where boys from all parts of the country could assemble, at nominal cost, and derive the unlimited benefits of a regulated program, out in the open, properly supervised. The main expense for maintenance is borne by Chicago business and professional men, who yearly contribute the necessary funds. The fact that the past summer, which is the camp's fourth season, was by far the best, and that the results accomplished have been remarkable in every way, proves the efficacy of this plan of training "better boys" to become better American citizens.

Plans for the camp of 1923 include even greater and more effective changes. The summer school division, for those boys who wish to make up credit or advance in their school studies in the fall, will open on July 2nd, and close on August 18th. The R. O. T. C. Division for the older boys, and the Junior Camp will open on July 9th, and close on August 18th.

While Camp Roosevelt is in the nature of a public institution, and boys from all parts of the country are welcome, due to limited facilities, it will be necessary to curtail the enrollment. Applications sent in now to the camp headquarters at the Chicago Board of Education, 460 South State Street, will receive prompt recognition.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT AND ORGANIZED LABOR

(By Rev. Dr. Rosmond M. MacDonald.)

ORGANIZED Labor today has more grounds for hope than in any period of its existence! I notice in the last few years there has been a great change in the sentiment of the public toward it, and the sentiment is far more friendly than it was a few years ago. I call your attention to the various articles that are appearing in the newspapers at this time, and I remind you that more and more the labor question is being the subject of wide and discriminatory editorial comment; more and more there seems to be a friendly tone in the editorials on the labor problem.

I also am glad, as a representative of one branch of the church, to say there has been a tremendous increase of interest and sympathy for Organized Labor within the church in the past few years. I feel that the church is fast coming toward a broader sympathy with its principles. I know that all the churches are thinking of the labor question as they never thought before. You remember the late lamented death of the interchurch world movement. There were several reasons for its death, but one of the reasons is that it died of financial starvation when the Commission appointed to investigate the conditions in the United States stel industry reported unfavorably to the steel trust. There can be no question that the financial interests of the country, in large part, lost interest in the interchurch movement, and starved it to death, when this report of the Commission came out, but I felt it was one of the finest things ever done for the Organized Labor movement when the Commission declared openly for the eight-hour day and one day's rest in seven, and also for better conditions—then the funds were withdrawn and the interchurch world movement skidded into bankruptcy.

Another fact I want to point out is that Organized Labor is of the opinion that the church is against it. I know Organized Labor pretty well, and I know the church pretty well; I know men in the church who are against Organized Labor, but I want to say that I have

found more sympathy in every church that I know anything about for Organized Labor than I have against it.

There is only one solution to the labor question, and that is the Christian solution, I think it ought to be an inspiration for all to realize that He, who has been looked upon as the Master of humanity through the ages, is now being looked to as the Savior of our modern civilization. If ever the time comes when love will supplant hatred in the human heart, when justice and democracy will be applied in industry, and when the working man will receive a fair and just deal, I believe it will be when all follow the leadership of Him, who, until a few months before His crucifivion, labored at a carpenter bench in a village shop of Gallilee.

THE SHORTER WORKDAY

THE Committee on Shorter Workday of the Forty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor submitted the following report in favor of the shorter workday. It is self-explanatory and was adopted as presented.

In dealing with the subject of the shorter workday, your committee unhesitatingly declares this to be of paramount importance among the matters considered by this Convention. We further assert that year by year it is becoming more and more the conviction of thinking men and women that herein is to be found the one solution for many of our industrial and economic ills; that only by universal establishment of the scientically calculated shorter workday can we build a continuing and enduring condition of national and world prosperity; that by thus balancing production and consumption, and in that way only, can we solve the problems of unemployment and all its attendant social, political and economic ills which threaten the perpetuity of American standards and American institutions.

The shorter workday is demanded in the interest of health, mental and moral development, and the general well-being of those who give service to the world. Where progress has been made towards its realization the result has to the fullest degree justified the soundness of the position of labor with regard to this great reform. We assert, with all the power at our command, that in many lines the shorter workday has become an absolute economic necessity.

Aside from offering the only permanent relief from unemployment, your committee desires to point out the incontrovertible fact that only by shortening the work period can the workers enjoy the share of increased production throughout the invention, development and use of labor-saving devices, to which they are justly entitled.

Our nation suffers in this day from overproduction and underconsumption. With millions unemployed, and a vast amount of productive machinery in every line idle, we produce more than our people can secure the wherewithal to obtain and consume. Were it possible to secure full-time maximum production from our industries, operating upon the established basic workday, it is apparent to the most obtuse mind that the scale of production and consumption would be thrown more acutely out of balance and so-called depression from which our country has suffered would be many times multiplied.

With the development of machines which multiply the productivity of the individual; with millions of women in industry because of their experience during the war; with other millions who have been producing for the enormously destructive purposes of war, turned to normal productive action by disarmament, it must be plain to all that labor's only relief is in the establishment of the shorter workday.

From bitter experience the organized workers have learned they can expect no constructive and continuing relief from men in whose minds there is no thought of progress. The kings of finance who seek to autocratically determine every phase of the industrial and economic life of the nation are without vision or altruistic purpose. They rightly assume that with more workers than jobs wages can be forced to the lowest possible level.

They wrongly assume that with minimum forces and maximum hours production costs are lowered and mass production increased.

With no further thought they know the greater the mass production and the

smaller the portion accorded to labor the greater the residue which they can retain for themselves.

But they fail to observe the inevitable consequences which follow from such conditions. Reduced consumption destroys the balance and without fail brings ever recurring periods of depression, chaos and ruin.

The right of collective action is essential; protection of the rights of the individual and his organization is imperative; a living wage with proper standards is all important; but we are sure recognition of and protection of these rights must be predicated upon the concrete statement of fact that the opportunity to work is a supreme necessity. In full recognition of this, your committee most forcibly suggests that the only solution is the universal enforcement of the shorter workday.

In the great basic industry of coal mining this fact has been pressed home to the workers with greatest force. Today chaos reigns in that industry because of the refusal of coal barons to recognize the demand for a basic workday which would afford the miners of the country an opportunity to work a sufficient number of days each year to provide sustenance for themselves and their families. The machinations of the coal barons, in their attempt to retain the longer workday and the consequent reservoir of unemployed labor to a great degree responsible for damnable and disgraceful conditions during past years, are most reprehensible and your committee would impress upon you that the fight of the miners is a blazing of the trail which other organizations will be compelled to follow and their success is of utmost importance to many organizations at this time.

The printing trades have been forced into a nation-wide fight over the issue of the shorter work period. And since the inception of the strike for enforcement of this necessary change in the commercial printing industry, the International Typographical Union alone has expended, in fourteen months, more than nine millions of dollars.

The Textile Workers are engaged in a great struggle to prevent the lengthening of the workday for the workers in that industry.

Your committee feels we should highly commend the organizations which are acting as shock troops in this great struggle against privilege. Success will bring definite and effective solution of the problems of unemployment. The fight must be pressed and the field of action broadened to a point where every worker of this great country shall be guaranteed the opportunity for continuous employment.

It is the opinion of your committee that the fullest realization of the rights and aspirations of all workers must be based upon the establishment of the shorter workday, and the demand for this most essential reform will give to Organized Labor upon this continent a battle cry to which they will rally; and further, in such a demand is to be found the only sufficient answer to so-called open shop, American plan, union-hating and anti-union forces of our country.

INEFFICIENCY AND RESTRICTED PRODUCTION

MR. Fred J. Miller, post President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, in an address before a meeting of Engineers, Manufacturers and Educators in New York said:

"Too many there are who would place inefficiency entirely upon the employees.

"In most industries, however, it can easily be shown that restriction of production by workers is insignificant compared with the restrictions caused by financial juggling; by avoidable irregular employment of labor and of plant; by unnecessary large inventories; by inadequate control of the movement of material through the works; by inadequate or entire absence of provision for teaching or training, and by absence of effective means of recording attainments of workers."

Mr. Ethelbert Stewart, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics says in the Monthly Labor Review, issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics:

"On the one hand we hear much of the superiority of the American workman; on the other we hear much of the degeneration of American labor, of loafing on the job, of job making, etc. When we ask for proof, for figures, for output per man, per hour or per day taken from the records that are the basis of pay rolls,

we are told, 'Oh, I have no figures, but what I state is a matter of common knowledge.'

" 'Common knowledge' can not be tabulated. It can not be worked up into an index number nor can percentages of increase or decrease from year to year be worked out.

"Labor cost per unit of production in any industry as expressed in money, while interesting and economically important, is not illuminating on the subject of labor efficiency. The question as to whether the output per man per hour in shoe factories has increased or decreased since 1913 can not be determined by the labor cost per pair of shoes.

"Common labor in the United States may be less efficient than it was 30 or 40 years ago, but it is no longer American. In such industries as the iron and steel, coal mining, railroad construction, brick making and textile mills, and a great many other of our basic industries, immigrant labor, of low-grade efficiency, was sought for and the industries in consequence overrun by races physically weak.

"You hear it said that before the war a man would lay 1,500 bricks a day, that in Chicago you could get 2,000 bricks laid per man per day, and that now 500 and 750 are all you can get. The fact is that any statement which does not go beyond the number of bricks laid by a man in a day does not convey any adequate information.

"It all depends upon whether a bricklayer was working on an 8-inch wall, a 16-inch wall, a 20-inch wall or a 24-inch wall, whether he was laying to a line and filling in behind his own work or whether he was laying to a line and some one else was filling in behind him, whether he was laying face brick or building a dead wall.

"The same man might lay 1,500 or 1,800 bricks one day and lay 400 the next day, and work harder on the 400 face brick, pointed mortar, than he did on the 1,500 bricks. In other words, without some sort of a description of the work a thousand brick is not the unit of the briklayer's efficiency.

"The statements made about output in the bricklaying trade in the United States since the war, which have come to me, have never been accompanied with definite data as to the width of the wall and the kind of work being done, or with copies of production or time-cost sheets that would confirm the statements made."

THE LINE OF DEMARCATION

(By W. A. Logan.)

THE line between the union and the non-union; the thinking and the unthinking; the progressive and the reactionary is being drawn more clearly every day.

For years the organized workers have fought and struggled for those things that make life worth living; for liberty and equality of opportunity; for an opportunity to determine the conditions under which they are to toil and produce, and for a place in the sun.

At first the struggle was for some of the minor things, such as shorter hours and better working conditions, and this is, to a great extent, still the issue, but the fight is widening in its scope, until today it involves things of much greater importance.

There was a time when the great mass of workers could stand on the sidelines and watch, for a brief perior, and then pass on with a shrug of the shoulders, making the mental observation that it was only another scrap between some employer and a small group of dissatisfied workers.

Whether wages were lowered or raised here and there, or whether hours were lengthened or shortened in isolated instances, did not seem to have any marked effect upon conditions in general.

The issues were small and the field of battle was limited in scope and the effect seemed to be only local.

However, as time passed the field of battle has grown larger and the issues being fought for have assumed nation-

wide scope, and even the unorganized worker has begun to realize that his interests are being vitally affected.

The organizations of labor are growing ever larger and larger, and, as time goes by, they are gaining more and more experience in the tactics and generalship of the struggle they are engaged in.

An ever-increasing number of unorganized workers are seeing the light and seeking admission to the ranks of the organized; for passing events make it ever more plain to them, that the day of individual action is past and that this is an age of organized effort.

The employers have intrenched themselves behind the fortifications of organization; to secure a better hold upon industry and thus place themselves in a position to dictate wages, hours and working conditions; but not being satisfied with that degree of power, they have reached out for more, until we now find them wielding enormous influence in the legislative, executive and judicial functions of the government.

This grasping for power, on the part of those who own and control the industries of this country, has reached a point where it is obvious to all that, not only are the interests of the organized workers in jeopardy, but that the unorganized are menaced as well. In fact, a situation has been developed that is causing an awakening all down the line, for the peril is plain to be seen.

Industrial battles, such as the coal and railroad strikes, serve as vivid illustrations of the trend of events. Organized and unorganized workers are taking sides in affairs of this kind and the great preponderance of sympathy is with the workers involved.

During the progress of, and after the final result of strikes that attract nation-wide attention, we find the ranks of orized labor constantly swelling, due to the fact that the minds of the workers have been stimulated to a serious consideration of the national issues involved and to a relization of the fact that the great mass of workers can no longer sit in their seats and watch the show.

Gradually the idea is sinking into the minds of those who toil that each individual must become an actor in the drama that is being staged.

When the price of coal soars to such limits that it means sacrifice and real suffering for the mass of those who work for a living, it does not take them long to reason the conclusion that, after all, the fight of the miners is their fight also, and when they see that this fight was brought on by the operators for the dual purpose of smashing the miners' union and boosting the price of coal, it serves to make them think just that much harder. A general campaign, such as has been waged for the past two years, to disrupt and disband all labor organizations can have only one objective, and that is to make abject slaves of all the workers, unorganized as well as organized. This fact is being driven home to those who have stood aloof in the past.

That labor organizations have stood as a bulwark, protecting all workers, is now becoming more apparent to those who never could see much good in unions and to those whose attitude has been indifferent.

The line of demarcation, between those who know the value of organization and those who are still unconscious of their power, is being more sharply drawn every day.

The line of demarcation, between those who realize the power of organization and who want to wield that power and those who are still asleep at the switch or are too lazy physically and mentally to desire its power is being so well defined that the most stupid can see it.

There is a general realignment. The scab is becoming more and more unpopular, and those who used to secretly line up with the employer are being forced to come out in the open as traitors to their class and the enemies of it.

There is a general clearing of the atmosphere and the workers are making a classification of who is who; and the great bulk of the workers, who have heretofore been unorganized, are leaning more and more to the side of those who are in the ranks of the unions.

As a result of the clearer understanding brought about by the well-defined issues that are now before the great mass of workers, it is safe to say that we are on the threshold of an era of organization such as has never before been seen in this country.

The Three Graces

On this natal day when the whole world is gay
And love is queen on the throne;
When dearest of friends meet where the trail ends,
And the flowers of thought are full blown.
No words come to mind more loving and kind,
That appeal to the souls that must roam,—
They are love words that call, they are sweetest of all,
Mother,—and Christmas,—and Home.

These three loving words are the songs of the birds,
That flit across Heaven's deep blue;
No matter our quest, they give us no rest,
They keep calling to me and to you.
From near and afar, wherever you are,
Across our dim paths they will roam,—
These three words of love from the triune above,
Mother,—and Christmas,—and Home.

How precious the thoughts that entwine our hearts,
As each yuletide season draws near;
Our souls burn with love, our thoughts turn above,
On this wonderful day of good cheer.
Our deepest affections take up the glad song,
All is joy beneath Heaven's great dome,—
It is rest for the soul pressing on toward life's goal,
Mother,—and Christmas,—and Home.

To the dear wayward boy who seeks life's alloy,
There's much sweeter love calling you;
These three angels still stand with a beckoning hand
And pray that to them you'll be true.
These dear souls of love plead to God up above
To guide you wherever you roam,—
And on this natal day, may you stop,—think,—and pray,—
For Mother,—and Christmas,—and Home.

As long as my heart shall any sweetness impart
And my mind remains normal and clear;
I promise the vow and I will keep it somehow,
At the passing of each closing year.
That these sweethearts of mine shall have no cause to pine,
I vow it beneath God's great big dome,—
That while I exist, I will be true to the tryst,—
Mother,—and Christmas,—and Home.

—By U. R. Gilbert.

Editorial

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INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1922

At Christmas Time Remember the Union Label

One cannot but feel glad for the coming of Christmas for there is something about that season of "peace and good will" which is the one universal feast common to all the races of Christendom. It brings home to us the thought that despite racial and social differences we are all "children of a common Adam," fashioned of the same clay and having much the same impulses, sentiments, likes and dislikes.

The condition of our organization, as shown by the General Secretary's Report, should be another source for gratification during this Yuletide Season, after having to face the scathing fire of propaganda for the "open shop" which the mighty forces of capital arrayed against us it should be a source of pride to know we have come out of the maelstrom with colors flying.

All this has been made possible by organization. It is the keynote of our power; it is the basic source of economic influence. Trade unionism has added unanimously to the sum total of the world's happiness. It has brought sunshine into the lives of the world's toilers, it has lifted up the downtrodden, it has pierced the curtain of despair which hid the rays of human hopes from the eyes of countless thousands.

In this season of rejoicing and giving we should not forget, when spending, that the Union Label is the bulwark that stands between Organized Labor and Organized Capital. It is upon the demand for the union-made article that our propriety and welfare as trade unionists depends. The larger the consumption of union-made goods the larger grow the ranks of Organized Labor. Every effort that we make then in promoting the use of the Label redounds to our own advantage.

The Union Label has justice and humanity on its side. It is a badge of civilized working conditions, a symbol of hope which shows that we are gradually dispelling the clouds which for an age had shrouded the workers in the darkening of despair. Sweatshop employers hate it with an undying hatred as do all who wax prosperous on underpaid labor —but their enmity is unavailing to stop its onward course.

To all who grasp the significance of the Label it speaks mutely. It tells of the larger hopes and the greater happiness of the toilers. It stands as a testimonial to the new order of things—the great army of the emancipated workers, advancing serenly towards the sunlight, enjoying a more equitable share of their labor.

Let us then who regard the Label not so much as a piece of grandiose mythology as something of tangible worth, inseparably connected with our daily tread, be up and doing. Let this Christ-

mas carry our challenge to our foes through the purchasing of goods we need which bear the Union Label, showing them that we have confidence in the righteousness and ultimate triumph of our cause—which is the cause of humanity. If our membership will take this to heart and follow it out we know they will always have what we have always wished them—A Merry Christmas and A Bright and Prosperous New Year.

* * *

Evolution Wrecked Apprentice System

"Employers for the most part do not find it profitable to employ apprentices," writes Harry A. Stone, of the Philadelphia Builders' Exchange and Employers' Association, in "The Constructor." Mr. Stone is Secretary of the labor commission of the Philadelphia organization and dissents from those who flippantly blame labor unions for the decline of the apprentice system. He says the evolution of the industry is more to blame for conditions than to definite restriction or to the disinclination of young men to enter the trades.

"The new apprenticeship system," he says, "must be built up on a basis which fully recognizes the revolutionary changes of the past few years. Employers for the most part do not find it profitable to employ apprentices. In certain cases their presence on actual construction work tends to slow down the work of journeymen. The individual employer, unless actuated by a strong sense of responsibility toward the future of his trade, is unwilling — and in some instances unable—to make provision for the employment of apprentices and at best finds it difficult to provide such steady employment as will attract young men to take up the training.

"This must be met by a system under which trade organizations shall assume the responsibility for the training of apprentices and then placement with inddividual employers, thus insuring continuity of employment for apprentices."

* * *

Building That Endures

Ceasar told the Romans—"I found Rome built of wood. I leave it built of marble." True, Ceasar did rebuild Rome with marble, and it appeared a good and enduring work. The best of material was used; the skill of the workers was unsurpassed; time was no object; no expenses was spared, and yet Rome that Ceasar built crumbled and passed away.

It was built by the labor of slaves. Into the mortar went the miseries, the agonies, the heart-cries, the curses and blood of human beings laboring under the lash of merciless overseers, The customs that were employed during the rebuilding and growing as time passed carried with them the very seeds of dissolution. The policy of arrogance, the trampling of justice, the denial of rights tore down what had been built.

Nothing can endure that fails to square with right. Justice and right, though often long withheld, eventually prevail. It is the kind of building that endures.

The system employed in some of our great industries very closely approaches the stage when it must be determined whether the method of pagan Rome shall be revived or the light of subsequent centuries used. Ancient Rome was governed no less brutally than many of the great masters of industry would govern were their policies not opposed by the workers through their organizations, which stand between the workers and a return to the enslaving conditions under which pagan Rome was constructed.

* * *

A Wonderful Defense of Trade Unionism

"The Labor Call" of Melbourne, Australia reprints an historical defense of trade unionism written 32 years ago by the late Chief Justice Higinbotham. In forwarding a donation to a woman to assist the wives and families of workers on strike, this jurist said:

"I do not think that despondency should be allowed to damp the energy or to divert the purpose at this juncture of any true unionist, who knows how much and how long labor has suffered for want of union, and how much labor has gained through union, though still imperfect and far too limted in its operations.

"I think it is clear that recent defeat has been caused by the want of more complete and extended union amongst the classes that labor, and this season, if it be well understood and remembered, will prove a greater benefit to labor than present victory. Nor should we forget that strikes are, and must continue for a time, to be the only weapon in the last resource that labor can use in waging lawful war with capital.

"I share with you in the belief and hope that time will bring peace between

those two factors of human industry, but that time will not come until labor shall attain, by means of union, equal power with capital, and shall be able to insist on terms of honorable and lasting peace. In the meantime there must be conflict, with all its consequences. In this conflict individuals, for the most part, can do little, but I think that you and your fellow-workers in the matter of this bazaar are entitled to find satisfaction in the thought that you have done what you could, and that what you have done has been in the right direction, and I do not know of any human effort that rests upon a more solid habis than this."

* * *

Purchasing Power of Dollar Shows Labor's Gain Is Small

If the wages of workers in manufacturing industry had the same purchasing power last December that they had in 1914, these wage earners today would be $1.35 "to the good" over 1914, says the National Catholic Welfare Council, in a statement which shows that the so-called "higher standard of living because of the war," is largely myth.

The statement is based on figures issued by the National Industrial Conference Board, an organization of employers' associations.

Statistics issued by the United States Bureau of Statics show that in December, last year, skilled men got $25.56, which was 4½ per cent more money compared with the cost of living than they got in 1914.

The employers claim that the gain is 11 per cent, figured on the same basis.

The employers state that in December, last year, the average skilled man in manufacturing industry made about $1,325 a year ($24.48 a week), the average unskilled worker about $1,025 ($19.71 a week) and the average woman about $825 a year ($15.86 a week).

"Measured by its own figures for the cost of living," says the National Catholic Welfare Council, "all wage earners in manufacturing industry, men and women, skilled and unskilled, according to the National Industrial Conference Board, got on an average 11 per cent more in December, 1921, than in July, 1914. When the official Government figures are used the gain is cut to 4½ per cent. If the larger figure is taken, wage earners were $1.35 to the good in 1914 money. If the smaller official figure is taken wage earners were 55c to the good.

"In other words, if money were still worth the same as in 1914, wage earners instead of making an average of $12.35 a week would be getting either $13.70 a week or $12.90 a week, according to whether the figures of the employers' organization or the figures of the Government on the cost of living are taken."

* * *

Retail Food Prices 44 Per Cent Above 1913

The extent to which the cost of filling the market basket and the fuel bin increased since 1913 is shown in a recent study of prices throughout the United States by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.

Retail food prices in July, 1922, it is estimated, were 44 per cent higher than in 1913, notwithstanding a decrease of 4 per cent during the year from July, 1921, to July, 1922.

How various staple commodities have been affected is shown by the following table of comparative prices:

	July 15, 1913. Cents.	July 15, 1922. Cents.
Sirloin steak, pound	24.8	34.2
Round steak, pound	22.9	30.9
Rib roast, pound	18.3	26.6
Chuck roast, pound	14.6	19.3
Plate beef, pound	11.0	12.4
Pork chops, pound	19.8	30.7
Bacon, pound	27.8	39.5
Ham, pound	27.3	50.8
Leg of lamb, pound	19.0	33.9
Hens, pound	18.0	31.8
Fresh milk, quart	8.0	12.0
Butter, pound	33.3	46.4
Cheese, pound	19.5	28.5
Fresh eggs, dozen	21.4	29.8
Bread, pound	5.5	9.3
Flour, pound	3.0	4.7
Corn meal, pound	2.2	3.0
Rice, pound	8.4	9.3
Potatoes, pound	1.9	3.9
Granulated sugar, pound	5.3	7.3
Tea, pound	55.0	67.5
Coffee, pound	24.3	34.7

During the same period the price of Pennsylvania anthracite coal for household use went up from $7.74 to $16.125 a ton for the stove size and from $7.99 to $16.25 for the chestnut size. Bituminous coal increased from $3.037 to $6.934.

From our experience in meeting the bills for the family's budget we think the Government's figures very conservative, in fact we find that some of the commodities listed are much lower than the average householder is able to purchase them in these days.

* * *

Building Outlook for 1923 Is Good

What are the prospects for building and for renting in 1923? This question is frequent and vital. E. J. Brunner, editor of the "American Contractor," closely in touch with nation-wide construction conditions, lines himself up with the conservatively optismistic faction.

"There is no use ignoring the fact that many factors have to be taken into consideration in making any prediction about building activity for the coming year," says Mr. Brunner. "Labor costs and material costs have risen to the point where many who would otherwise swell the volume of present activity are holding off. Some sourly predict a general debacle of the building industry and would have us think that some mythologial 'rock bottom' is going to be hit with a dull thud before general activity starts. Anything is possible, of course, but to make a debacle in the building industry possible, there must be a corresponding smash in general business. Without such a general smash there is sure to be a sizable volume of building in 1923, even if numbers hold off.

"Let us look briefly to the fundamental conditions underlying construction.

The volume of contracts awarded in September, 1922, is the highest September total ever recorded. There is an alarming scarcity of skilled workers. Even if construction in 1923 dwindles 25 per cent, there will still be a skilled labor shortage and consequentyl no expectation to lowering wage scales may be expected. The trend of common labor wages is upward, due to demand. Steel wages have increased 22 per cent. That shows which way the wind is blowing.

* * *

A Sick Industrial System

Commenting on a sick industrial system, G. W. Perkins, in the Cigar Makers' Journal, says in part:

"All agree that if we are to have a really worth while system of production and distribution incompetency, mismanagement, graft, and profiteering must go. We find some among the workers who would entirely destroy the whole present system of production and distribution. All of those who profit through the advantage secured by combination, exploiting government and control of capital, through the credit system, and other simister means, are satisfied. There is a profound and intense feeling and determination on the part of many among the workers and the far-seeing, fair employers to seek, through remedial measures to the present system, to build up a more just and equitable system, that will serve the best interests of the workers, the fair-minded employer and the general public.

"This element moreover feel that no system can be declared incompetent until after fair and scientific methods are applied. They feel, too, that if this is done and the system proves inefficient it will fall of its own weight."

The remedy which will help, he claims, does not lie nor rest in the hands of the few, nor does it rest entirely in the hands of the workers, nor entirely in the hands of the manufacturers, big interests and capitalists. He further says:

"Those who are constructionists, who believe in building up before we start tearing down, should co-operate with fair-minded, efficient, competent employers in the effort to install a system of production and distribution such as will bring about the following fundamentals. Efficiency in industry; scientific methods; elimination of all waste; elimination of incompetent management; co-operation of willing workers with competent management; service instead of excessive profits; the recognition of brains and capacity when rightfully applied; the recognition of the fact that the worker is entitled to a full share of the wealth that he creates; and a determination that there shall be no predatory rich, that there shall be no poverty unless self-imposed, that the profit on labor and brains shall be fairly divided, and that excess profits shall go to the purchase

to the purpose of creating better homes, better life for the toiling masses, development of natural resources and improved methods of production, to the end that all who work and toil with hand or brain may enjoy the fullest measures of the result of their labor and their activities."

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

We are continuously having numerous complaints that members are not receiving our official Journal, "The Carpenter," and upon investigation we find that in most cases it arises from the fact that the only address submitted to the General Office is "General Delivery," and when sent this way, and not called for, the Postmaster sends same back to this General Office at quite an expense.

We must therefore insist that the Financial Secretaries of each and every Local get the correct street address of every member of his Local in good standing who does not receive the Journal, and submit same to the General Office.

Financial Secretaries will also take into consideration that it is necessary to call attention on those same blanks to the names of members who are suspended and granted clearance so that their names can be erased from the mailing list in the town or city in which their Local is located. If sufficient blanks are not furnished at any time, our attention should be called to same and they will be promptly forwarded.

We must also insist that the Financial Secretaries obtain the same information from all members newly initiated and admitted on clearance, together with those who have changed their address, and forward same to the General Office on the blanks furnished for that purpose each and every month.

We also desire to call attention to the fact that it is not necessary to furnish each and every month a complete roster of your membership, and their addresses, only changes in same being necessary.

NOTICE

We have had complaints, from time to time, from several of our advertisers that they receive communications from readers of our Journal relative to their advertisements but that the writers fail to give any address to which to reply. We would therefore request of our readers that they be careful, in writing to advertisers, to supply them with their full name and address.

Report of First General Vice-President John T. Cosgrove, for the Third Quarter Ending September 30, 1922

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson,
General President,
U. B. of C. & J. of A.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Complying with the provisions of the General Constitution, I hereby submit my report as First General Vice-President for the months of July, August and September, or the third quarter of the year of 1922.

During this period the major portion of my time was spent at the General Office giving attention to the duties of my office as outlined in our Constitution, and in addition other routine matters in connection with the affairs of our organization, however, a portion of my time was spent in visiting other cities under your direction and handling matters that were of importance to our Brotherhood in a general way, and acting under your instructions I proceeded to San Diego, Cal., during the early part of August to attend a meeting and social given by L. U. No. 1296 in celebration of the Forty-first Anniversary of our Brotherhood as an International Labor Organization. Enroute to San Diego I stopped off at Denver, Colo., Salt Lake City, Utah, and San Francisco and Los Angeles, Cal., and viewing the existing conditions in each of these cities as much as I was able to during my brief stay, I am pleased to report I found everything progressing very satisfactorily. Denver, according to the statements of the local officers I was privileged to meet, is in excellent condition, and our District Council there is in a position to meet any situation that may arise and adjust it in a manner that will be found to the best interest of our members.

In Salt Lake City I was privileged to meet General Representative Muir, who was then devoting his time to an organizing campaign in that city, the results of which have been highly satisfactory.

At San Francisco I found conditions improving from day to day, notwithstanding the efforts of the Contractors' Association to institute what they termed the American Plan of Employment. My brief survey of conditions in this city indicated a return to the former union conditions our members enjoyed there a year or more ago.

In Los Angeles I found the condition of our organization even better than I had expected, and the officers of the District Council and its affiliated Local Unions constantly putting forth a devoted effort to bring about a 100 per cent organization for the men of our craft within the district.

Space will not permit me to give complete details relating to all the various matters discussed while on my western trip, or the many courtesies extended me, but suffice to say that each locality vied with the other in endeavoring to make my visit as enjoyable as possible under the circumstances, and I take this opportunity to express my thanks to each and everyone of them for the unbounded hospitality extended me.

I also found it necessary to visit New Jersey and confer with General Representative Quinn in connection with matters relating to the use of our Label on mill products, as well as on the matter of organizing a number of mills in Union County, which terminated very satisfactorily and these mills have since made application for, and been granted the use of our Label.

During the third quarter I also visited Toledo, O., and conferred with Business Agent Kline relative to some contractors from other cities that were employing non-union carpenters on their jobs in Toledo. Following my conference with Brother Kline a satisfactory understanding was reached with these firms whereby their jobs in that city were unionized for our members. At the time of my visit to Toledo the Annual Convention of the Ohio State Council of Carpenters was then in session in that city, so I had the pleasure of attending some of the sessions of this Convention and explaining to the delegates present the affairs of our organization, and the obstacles we had been endeavoring to overcome.

During the past quarter I have, in addition to visiting the various cities herein mentioned, passed upon eighty-eight (88) sets of By-Laws, Trade Rules and Working Agreements, seventy-three (73) of which were received from Local Unions, twelve (12) from District Councils, two (2) from State Councils, and one (1) from a Ladies' Auxiliary Union of our Brotherhood.

I have also issued eighteen hundred eighty-one (1,881) transfer labels and twenty-seven (27) rubber mill stamps during the past three months.

Also sixteen (16) firms were granted the use of our Label during the third quarter, who had not used same on their products heretofore.

Trusting my report may merit your approval, and with best wishes, and kindest regards, I am,

Yours fraternally,
JOHN T. COSGROVE.
First General Vice-President.

Report of Second General Vice-President George H. Lakey for the Third Quarter Ending September 30, 1922

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson,
General President,
U. B. of C. & J. of A.,
Carpenters' Building,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I herewith submit my report for the third quarter, July, August and September, 1922.

Early in July I proceeded to Fort Wayne, Ind., where I took up the situation with our Business Agent and other officers, relative to a misunderstanding with the Piggly Wiggly Stores Corporation and since then have been informed by our Business Agent that the subject matter has been adjusted satisfactorily.

I then proceeded to Chicago where I attended the meeting of L. U. No. 58 and took up several matters of interest, with the officers of the Chicago District Council.

I then proceeded to Cleveland, O., where I took up the fireproof or hollow metal trim situation with our representative and others, and on account of the activities of those who oppose our claim of jurisdiction in the erection of this work it became necessary for me to confer with our representatives several times during the last quarter, but I am satisfied that everything that can be done to definitely insure this work for our members, is, and will be done.

Early in August, upon invitation of the Tri-City District Council I attended and spoke at a celebration meeting and picnic arranged by the Council in honor of the Forty-first Anniversary of our Brotherhood (August 12th), and will say the meeting was splendidly arranged, well attended and a good deal of the spirit of 1881 displayed, our officers and members being alive to the interest of the United Brotherhood.

I then visited St. Louis, Mo., and Memphis, Tenn., and while at Memphis attended the meeting of L. U. No. 345. Our officers and members are taking a lively interest in our affairs, but meeting with considerable opposition which I am satisfied they will successfully overcome.

I have made a detailed report to you on the St. Louis situation, and again in September I went to that city, held a conference with our officers, the contractors and others, relative to the fireproof trim situation. I have also made a detailed report to you on this situation and it is my understanding you are dealing directly with it, so this brief mention will suffice.

During the interim between the situation reported on here I have taken up routine matters here at the General Office and pleased to report that our power numerically and financially is improving day by day. Our members employed, and a considerable demand for men from widely scattered districts, indicating a healthy building program in full swing.

Thanking you and my colleagues for the splendid support given me during the quarter, I am,

Fraternally yours,
GEO. H. LAKEY,
Second General Vice-President.

Proceedings of the Fourth Quarterly Session, 1922, of the General Executive Board

During the interim between the third and fourth quarterly sessions of the General Executive Board the following matters were acted upon by correspondence:

July 6, 1922.

Chicago, Ill., L. U. 2289. (Boxmakers and Sawyers.)—Movement for an increase in wages from 35c to 50c per hour and 44 hours per week, effective July 27, 1922. Official sanction granted.

July 17, 1922.

Newton, Mass., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1 per hour, effective August 2, 1922. Official sanction granted.

Otisville, N. Y., L. U. 1041.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective August 6, 1922. Official sanction granted.

August 4, 1922.

St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 1560.—Movement for renewal of agreement (85c per hour), effective September 20, 1922. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such

sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

October 18, 1922.

The fourth quarterly session, 1922, of the General Executive Board was called to order on the above date. All members present.

The report of the General President for the third quarter of the year was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

The General Executive Board in considering the action of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. on the protest of the United Brotherhood against the action of the Building Trades Department in calling men on strike against the carpenters, believes that if a conference be held to bring about a solution of the existing controversy, it would be advisable to hold said conference in Indianapolis during the present session of the General Executive Board.

That part of the General President's report relative to the affiliation of the United Brotherhood with the International Wood Workers' Union was given consideration by the General Executive Board after which action was deferred for the present.

The report of First Vice-President Cosgrove was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter," as well as the report of Second General Vice-President Lakey.

The report of T. Jackson, delegate to the Convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, held in the city of Montreal, Can., from August 21st to 26th, was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

October 19, 1922.

Toronto, Ont., Can., District Council.—An appropriation of $78 was made for the relief of men on strike.

Magna, Utah, L. U. No. 1984.—Request for an appropriation of $300, to be expended for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Seattle, Wash., District Council.—Request for an appropriation of $500, to be expended for organizing purposes. The sum of $500 was appropriated, to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

Portland, Ore., District Council.—Request for an appropriation of $1,500 for organizing purposes. The sum of $1,000 was appropriated, to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

Bills for litigation in which our members were involved in the paper makers' strike during the years 1921-1922, were referred to the General President for further investigation and when satisfied that same are justified, they be allowed.

Appeal of the St. Louis District Council from the decision of the General President in the case of the Widmer Engineering Company job. After the General Executive Board considered the entire file of data on this matter the decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Ferd Gagnon, Chicago, Ill., from the decision of the General President in the case of Ferd Gagnon vs. L. U. No. 434, Chicago, Ill. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Goshen, Ind., L. U. 2371.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective October 20, 1922. Official sanction granted.

Miami, Okla., L. U. No. 1875.—Movement to retain same scale of wages, 87½c per hour, effective October 29, 1922. Official sanction granted.

San Pedro, Cal., L. U. No. 1140.—Requesting permission to circulate an appeal for financial assistance for the purpose of erecting a building. Request denied.

License Certificate No. 10602, of the Industrial Board of Indiana was received and filed.

Renewal of bond of General Secretary received and referred to the General President for safe keeping.

The General Executive Board considered the proposition as presented by the International Association of Machinists' Publishing Co., Inc., to publish a book on Carpentry. The Board could not see its way clear to accept this proposition.

Appeal of Frank Benton, Otisville, N. Y., from the decision of the General Treasurer on account of additional disability donation. The decision of the General Treasurer sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. No. 1947, Thomasville, Ga., from the decision of the General Treasurer on account of disapproval claim for wife's funeral donation in the case of A. B. Allen. The decision of the General Treasurer sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. No. 583, Portland, Ore., from the decision of the General Treasurer on disapproved claim for funeral donation on the death of the wife of Ivan Ramsy. The decision of the General Treasurer sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. No. 1907, Arkansas City, Kan., from the decision of the General Treasurer on account of disapproved claim for funeral donation on the death of the wife of Oscar Leo Holland. The decision of the General Treasurer sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

The request of L. U. No. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn., was referred to the General President for investigation and action.

October 20, 1922.

The regular quarterly audit of the books and accounts was taken up at this time and continued throughout the day.

October 21, 1922.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

October 23, 1922.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

October 24, 1922.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

October 25, 1922.

Audit of books and accounts completed.

Appeal of Mrs. Mildred Whited, from the decision of the General Treasurer in the disapproved claim for benefits on account of death of her husband, Troy R. Whited, L. U. No. 133, Terre Haute, Ind. The case was referred back to the General Treasurer with recommendations to reconsider the action already taken.

The following District Councils and Local Unions made full accounting for appropriations made for relief of men locked out or on strike.

L. U. No. 1074, Eau Claire, Wis., July and August	$ 372.00
L. U. No. 125, Utica, N. Y., May, June, July and August	7,542.00
Cincinnati, O., Hamilton County D. C., May and August	131.50

L. U. 2064, Manchester, N. H., March April, May, June and July.....	11,364.00
L. U. No. 1779, Calgary, Alt., Can., May	518.00
Santa Clara, San Jose, D. C., Cal., February, March, April, May, June, July, August and September	36,706.00

General President Hutcheson informed the General Executive Board that he received a telegram from President Gompers of the A. F. of L. that he, with a committee of the Vice-Presidents of the A. F. of L. would be in Indianapolis on October 26th to confer with the Board.

L. U. No. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn., having ignored the orders of the General Executive Board, the General President is authorized to suspend said union unless said orders are immediately complied with.

The following report was made by the special committee:

To the Members of the General Executive Board:

Gentlemen:

Your committee appointed to visit the safe deposit vault in company with General Treasurer Neale, report that we found the following deposits:

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS

1 No. 1949, due March 15, 1923, 4½%	$ 50,000.00
1 No. 1969, due June 15, 1923, 4½%	150,000.00
Total.....	$200,000.00

U. S. LIBERTY BONDS BEARING 4½%

9 Third Issue Coupon Bonds, $500 each	$ 4,500.00
35 Third Issue Coupon Bonds, $100 each	3,500.00
3 Fourth Issue Coupon Bonds, $500 each	1,500.00
50 Second Issue Registered Bonds, $1,000 each	50,000.00
15 Third Issue Registered Bonds, $5,000 each	75,000.00
10 Fourth Issue Registered Bonds, $10,000 each	100,000.00
Total.....	$234,500.00

CANADIAN VICTORY BONDS 5½%

25 $1,000 Bonds	$ 25,000.00
5 $5,000 Bonds	25,000.00
Total.....	$ 50,000.00
Grand Total	$484,500.00

NOTE—Two $10,000 bonds, ($20,000) is represented by receipt from George V. Tibbles, Clerk Common Pleas Court, Hamilton County, O., as an attachment bond in case of Cook vs. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

One receipt for $500 Mail Security Postage.

J. W. WILLIAMS,
ARTHUR MARTEL,
W. A. COLE.
Committee.

October 26, 1922.

President Gompers of the A. F. of L. accompanied by Vice-Presidents Rickert and Fisher and Treasurer Tobin of the A. F. of L. held a lengthy conference with the General Executive Board on the relationship of the United Brotherhood with the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

The whole matter was discussed from all angles in an endeavor to reach a solution of existing difficulties or a means thereto, after which these officers assured the Board that the matter would receive further consideration by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. at next meeting of that body.

There being no further business to come before the Board the minutes were read and the session was adjourned. The next meeting to be held commencing January 16, 1923.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

New Locals Chartered

Hartford and Vicinity, Vt.
Monterrey, N. S., Mexico.
Glen Park, N. Y.
National City, Cal.
Lakewood, N. J.
Saltillo Coah., Mexico.
Paso Robles, Cal.
Norfolk, Va.
Korse, Tex.
Exeter, Cal.
Norfolk, Conn.
Total 11 Local Unions.

Labor Group Chief Dies In California

John I. Nolan, member of Congress from San Francisco, Cal., died recently after several months' illness.

Deceased was a member of the Molders' Union and for several years was on the Executive Board of the international body. He was Chairman of the House Committee on Labor. At the last election he wah chosen for the sixth consecutive time.

John I. Nolan never lost his trade union ideals. Neither did he forget his life as an iron molder or the conditions that confront wage workers. Whether on the floor of the House, in a caucus room or in committee meeting he was John I. Nolan. To him there were no "great" men. Outward forms were nothing to this sturdy trade unionist and true type of Organized Labor. Because he faced only one way he was respected and the cause he represented was advanced.

Kindness

One never knows
How far a word of kindness goes;
One never sees
How far the smile of friendship flees.
Down through the years
The dead forgotten reappears.
One kindly word
The soul of many has stirred.
Man goes his way
And tells with every passing day
Until life's end
"Once unto me he played the friend."
We cannot say
What lips are passing us today.
We cannot tell
Whose prayers ask God to guard us well.
But kindness lives
Beyond the memory of him who gives.
—Edgar A. Guest in Seattle Star.

Correspondence

Satisfactorily Adjusted

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am pleased to inform you personally and through you the members of your organization, that the grievance and misunderstanding between the E. C. Atkins Saw Company of Indianapolis, and the members of the Metal Polishers' International Union, has been satisfactorily adjusted.

The E. C. Atkins Saw Company now employs none but members of our union, paying the union rate of wages, and granting all other union conditions, and our organization would be pleased if you would give this matter publicity through the columns of "The Carpenter," the official Journal of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Through premature action on the part of our Local Unions, a circular had been issued giving publicity to this grievance which should not have gone out, and we hope by this means the unintentional injury, if any, may be corrected.

Our organization desires to thank you personally, Brother Duffy, for your assistance in effecting this settlement of the controversy, and with kindest wishes for the continued success of your organization, we remain,

METAL POLISHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION.
Chas. R. Atherton, General Secretary.

World's Fair Date Postponed

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Please give all publicity possible to the fact that the World's Fair, which has been planned for here in 1925, has been postponed until 1927.

The method of financing has not been determined, so there is nothing definite in the matter.

For the last year we have had many mechanics come here to build the Fair, and many of these men have used the last of their funds to get here, and you know from past experience how hard it is to handle such an unfortunate.

We have used our best efforts to care for all, but are at the point where this can no longer be done.

Referring to statements of fabulous wages, beg to advise that our scale is $7.20, 44 hours per week, double time for overtime.

Trusting you will give this information to those affiliated and where possible to all the branches in the building trades, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,
C. W. EATON, Secy.-Treas.,
Carpenters' District Council, Portland and Vicinity.

Let Us Hear From You On the Following Proposition

Editor, "The Carpenter":

L. U. No. 1387 at the Pennsylvania State Council, held at Wilkes Barre, August, 1921, presented the following resolution pertaining to the working card and the rotten practice now in vogue of charging a fellow brother so much per month when he finds it necessary to work away from home.

"That the General Office issue a universal card or that any card from any Local or District Council from whatever part of the Brotherhood be recognized wherever presented without any charges being made for a local permit to work."

If I am a United Brotherhood member in good standing in Pennsylvania and go anywhere, I consider myself just as good a member as the Local or District that charges me to work in it from necessity and very poor brotherly feeling that greets me with the expression "so much graft per month or you won't work here."

Now, as I have heard of no further action being taken on same, please print the foregoing in the Journal and have some of the members state their opinions.

Yours fraternally,
JAMES H. MURRAY, Sec.-Treas.
L. U. No. 1387. Girardville, Pa.

Would Like Union Made Tools

Editor, "The Carpenter":

From time to time we are urged in our Journal, to demand the Union Label on everything we buy. This is, of

course, the only thing to do for every Union man, and it should not be necessary to have to call their attention to anything so obvious.

Some of the members of L. U. No. 1481 were discussing this matter at one of our meetings, and the question was brought up of which brand of carpenter tools is Union Made. I am sorry to state that none of us had ever seen a Union Stamp on any of our tools. It was then suggested that we, through "The Carpenter," ask our members for information on this subject. If there is no Union Made tool on the market, then it is high time that there should be. It seems only fair that the tools we are making our living with should be Union Made. This ought to be a good thing for some live tool manufacturer, let him make a good tool and put the Union Stamp on it, and of course, every union man would buy it.

Hoping that this may start something, I am, Very fraternally yours,

GEO. MANNEE, Rec. Sec.
L. U. No. 1481. Colusa, Cal.

Now You Know All About It

A gentleman was one day visiting a lunatic asylum, and whilst walking in the grounds he met a patient to whom he said:

"Well, my good man, and how did you get here?"

The lunatic replied as follows:

"Well, sir, you see, I married a widow with a grown-up daughter, and then my father married that same stepdaughter, and that made my wife the mother-in-law of her father-in-law, and my father became my stepson.

"Then my stepmother, the daughter of my wife, had a son, and that boy, of course, was my brother because he was my father's son; but he was also the son of my wife's stepdaughter, and therefore her grandson, and that made me grandfather of my stepbrother.

"Then my wife had a son, so my mother-in-law, the stepsister of my son, is also his grandmother, because he is her stepson's child; my father is the brother-in-law of my child, because his stepsister is his wife; I am the brother of my own son, who is also the son of my stepgrandmother; I am my mother's brother-inlaw; my wife is her own child's aunt; my son is my father's nephew; and I am my own grandfather.

"That's why I'm here, sir!"

Information Wanted

Any one knowing of the whereabouts of Walter Vanden Berg, last known address 3422-A 19th St., San Francisco, Cal., kindly advise L. Vanden Berg, 112 Remyone St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

* * *

Albert C. Gould, who is shown in the accompanying cut, was last heard of in Los Angeles, Cal. He is 39 years old; height, 5 ft. 9 in.; weight, 175

pounds; complexion fair and blue eyes; has a tatoo mark of the "Goddess of Liberty" on right forearm. Any one knowing of his whereabouts kindly advise Mrs. Kittie Hay, 3921 Woodland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

To My Mother

I would give you the worlds that move throughout space,
I would give you the sun, moon and stars;
I would build you a castle of silver and gold
And bank it with sweet blooming flowers.
I would crown you with greatness, with wealth, and with fame.—
I would make all things bend to your laws;
I would give you all these, everything that would please,—
If I was the Santa Claus.

—By U. R. Gilbert.

Casual Comment

A Merry Christmas and A Bright and Prosperous New Year to all members of the United Brotherhood.

* * *

We have come out of the fight with the "open shoppers" with colors flying and we should now use our every endeavor towards getting that 500,000 we are after.

* * *

In this era of "deflation" and "economy" it is interesting to read the action of Congress in increasing the pay of retired Army and Navy officers. Yet, civil employes of the Federal Government were told it would be idle to expect an increase in retirement pay at this time.

* * *

All the little pets of capitalism are going to be fed up big on the increased profits that will come to them through the passage of Congress of the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Bill.

* * *

The railroads made a loud noise about protecting the men who remained at work when the strike was called. This was done with the idea in mind to wipe out the principles of seniority, so that when it suits their purpose they can weed out those workers most active in the protection of rights of their fellow employes. This would punish the most independent, forceful workers and intimidate others.

* * *

If men paid dues as freely and with such good will as they pocket the benefits of organization, there would be no strikes to speak of, and all unions could dispense with the services of organizers.

* * *

Herrin, Ill., was put on the map with a bang and offered to the Dollar Barons' mouthpiece an opportunity to spill a lot of verbal slime on the miners and their organization.

* * *

The "Western Banker" of Omaha comes out editorially discouraging co-operative banks. The argument of the "Western Banker" against the plan marks the recognition of the banking business that collective banking is a menace to the old idea. Collective banking is only another step forward.

Co-operation is the best means that may be employed today by the consumers to do away with the special privilege of the moneyed aristrocracy and the profiteering of the private tradesmen.

* * *

"Lawless Courts" is Senator Robinson's characterization of the Federal Court of Chicago because of its issuance of a temporary injunction against the striking shopmen in response to the request of Attorney General Daugherty.

* * *

Not satisfied with demanding an injunction that denies constitutional rights, the Attorney General notified big business that it could depend on him to fight for the anti-union shop. While no one ever doubted the position of Mr. Dougherty, he clinched the matter by making it a matter of record.

* * *

The bituminous coal profiteers are robbing the people of the country at the rate of a billion dollars a year, and neither Congress nor the executive shows a disposition to effectively interfere.

* * *

Now it comes out—through an interview with Mr. Warfield—that the steel trust made its recent raise of wages to prevent steel employes from accepting employment with the railroads.

* * *

It seems, therefore, that the old adage —that it's an ill wind that blows nobody good—is again vindicated. But will the raise stick—or will Gary cut his slaves down again, now that the rail strike is settled?

* * *

The railway shop crafts have been forced to take a 34 per cent reduction in wages within one year. The Government gives the railroads a bonus of hundreds of millions of dollars and a guarantee of profits on top of the bonus.

* * *

Thanks to the strikes and the political campaigns, the administration adroitly shifted public interest from the war fraud profiteers whom Attorney General Daugherty promised to prosecute when threatened with impeachment.

How to Read Blueprints and Plans.

What You Should Know About Architectural Drawing.

How to Use Steel Square cessfully.

What You Should Know About Sheet Metal Work.

A Thousand Thing

EVERY day in your work you get up-against new proble sometimes it is only some old 'sticker' coming in a new Just the same though it takes a lot of time to figure them **Don't do it.** Here's everything worked out for you. Every lem big or little that you will meet in a day's work. Hundre new ideas and better ways of doing things. Hundreds of way other fellows are making money. Hundreds of ways **you** can more out of the same work you are doing now.

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American Technical Society, Dept. G-36

How to Write and Read Building Specifications.

What You Should Know About Water Supply and Drainage.

How to Estima the Cost of a Bui ing.

What You Should Know About Carpentry and Building.

How to Build a Frame or a Brick Structure.

What You Should Know About Contracts and Legal Relations.

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Employed By .....

Please fill out all of these lines.

As we understand it, an injunction is the last aid a capitalist administration can give to those who invested money in it when the latter are in distress.

* * *

Now we have it on the authority of no less a personage than the Attorney General of these United States himself that there was grafting during the war, and that he knows the grafters by their first names. What the public wants to know, however, is the number on their prison jackets.

* * *

We are not among those who take a hopeless view of life under the new tariff. Doubtless we shall have to eat less and reduce our clothing, but everyone should be willing to make some sacrifices in order that our profiteers and our monopolies may survive and flourish.

* * *

Living costs are going up and will unquestionably continue to increase as a result of the new tariff which will give the profiteers another excuse for raising prices.

* * *

Just because employment is on the increase is no reason for crowing about "good times." It is when all wage earners are employed and receiving "good wages," that real prosperity will be in evidence.

* * *

While millions of wage earners are idle the congressional skids are being greased to slide through amendments to the immigration law that will permit the flooding of the United States with European cheap labor.

* * *

Once more is America saved. The New York State Chamber of Commerce has formally accepted and approved the original idea advanced by one of its committees that not only must every alien on arriving in this country be finger-printed, but every American citizen as well.

* * *

It may be taken for granted that the coming year will see another decided upswing in the movement to more thoroughly organize the workers of the nation in order to safeguard and perpetuate American standards of working and living.

* * *

The decreases in union membership were infinitesimal compared to the hundreds of millions of dollars that were wasted in the union smashing adventure of the "open shop," for when labor organizations were compelled to accept losses at certain points they were balanced by gains at other places.

* * *

It is rumored around the capital that if the ship subsidy bill should become a law a group of men would purchase all the ships of the Government, create a shipping corporation and then sell stock to a gullible public.

* * *

The worker who goes to market and pays a high price for fruit, vegetables and meat would be astounded if he knew just how little of that high price reaches the farmer, who owns the land upon which these things are raised, and whoh puts hours of toil in their production.

* * *

Talk about Government ownership of railroads! The United States Government is the largest single holder of railroad securities. Its loans and advances to the railroads now total $1,500,000,000, or about one-twelfth of the total extimated value of the railroads of the country.

* * *

A letter recently sent around the world required 2,196 hours. If you divide that you will find that it means 91½ days. That is just about as much time as it takes a few Financial Secretaries to get us their monthly reports.

* * *

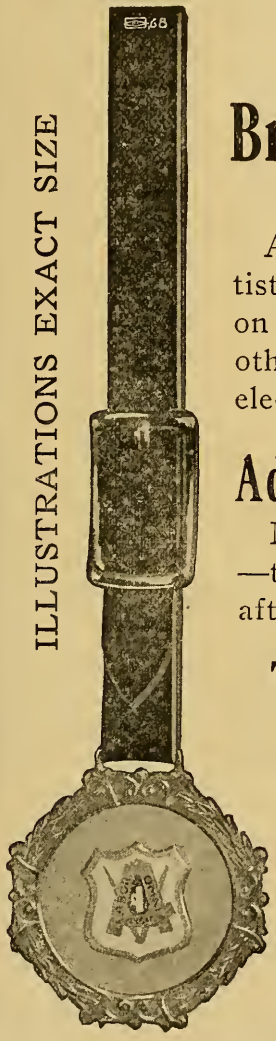
If all working people were as willing to work in the labor movement for general betterment as most of them are to work for some boss to secure individual preferment, even the self-seekers would in the course of years be far ahead of what most of them get as a result of trying to hog things for themselves regardless of what happens to the other fellow.

* * *

Part of Mr. Daugherty's ailment is undoubtedly the delusion of grandeur. He has suddenly come to regard himself as the heroic champion of the "open shop" and has muddled the entire railroad situation in an endeavor to give his personal economic theories the force of law. We would recommend the Attorney General to take an hour or two off and read the Constitution of the United States.

WEAR The UNIQUE And HANDY

ILLUSTRATIONS EXACT SIZE



Reversible Brotherhood Fob

A most convenient, and artistic fob. Shows Union Label on one side and Emblem on the other, both beautifully enameled in correct colors.

Advertise Our Label

Made in rich art grey finish —the latest and most sought after novelty in men's wear.

The price is but 50 cents each

In accordance with the action of our last General Convention to more extensively advertise our **Union Label** this beautiful fob is brought out to be sold at a popular price, thereby enabling us to make a widespread distribution.

All of Our Members Should Wear One

Send all orders with remittance to

FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan St.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Trade Notes

There was a meeting of L. U. No. 533 at Jeffersonville on Friday, October 13th, which will no doubt make history. We believe this is the first time in the history of the Brotherhood, when the contractors and the union got together on a basis of perfect equality in an open meeting, to discuss the affairs mutually profitable to them. Mr. Clarence Howard, one of the leading contractors of Jeffersonville and Brother Frank Duffy, General Secretary, were the principal speakers, and both spoke at length and with great fairness on the building business as it affected carpenters and was affected by them. This meeting was one of the most enjoyable it has ever been our privilege to attend, and the brothers who missed this meeting have something to regret.

* * *

L. U. No. 1055 of Lincoln, Neb., advises that the Chamber of Commerce of that place is advertising broadcast for carpenters, using the new State Capitol as a drawing card. As the Local is still in the same position with the local contractors as they were in April, 1921, it would be only fair to the Local that members of the United Brotherhood take no notice of these advertisements.

Foreign Labor Notes

Nearly 1,500,000 people are idle in England.

* * *

Textile workers in Germany are demanding a 35 per cent wage increase.

* * *

Wages of flax workers in Belfast, Ireland, have been reduced 5 per cent.

* * *

Australian statistics show that the workers lost $6,150,000 in wages by 554 industrial disputes during 1920.

* * *

One hundred and eleven employes of the Italian state railways who took part in the last general strike were dismissed.

* * *

Announcement is made that more than 20,000 German Government railway and postal employes are to be dismissed in the intrest of economy.

The shoeworkers in Australia are now working a 44-hour, five-day week with no work on Saturday. The system is working satisfactory to all concerned.

* * *

The cotton industry of England employs considerably more women than men.

* * *

Women fan makers in Spain receive about 35c a day.

* * *

Not one person in a hundred is unemployed in Germany.

* * *

Unemployment doles in Switzerland will in future vary with the cost of living in each district.

* * *

The strike of the port workers at Havre, France, was declared off and the strikers returned to work.

* * *

In Great Britain the report of the chief inspector of factories, just issued, shows that without any legal enactment the eight-hour day, or even an improvement upon it has been won by the trade unions or the trade boards.

* * *

Great Britain's entire industrial situation has been affected by the unexpected American demand for coal. The textile and iron and steel industries feel an increased prosperity and are more optimistic.

* * *

Labor agitation is increasing in India, due, it is believed, to the efforts of the extremists to increase unrest. No real grievance concerning either pay or labor conditions existed in most of the many disputes.

* * *

The British Trade Union Congress turned down the proposal for a labor general staff for strike purposes. For more than a year the radicals have been agitating for the creation of such a staff, the idea being that it would have the power to call a general strike to support any particular industry.

Winter Months Offer Bargain Counter To Builders

More Americans are flocking to the building bargain counter this fall than at any time since the war halted home construction. Contractors and architects, usually the first to feel the approach of cold weather with a slump in business, report a steadily increased volume of inquiries and city officials are writing more permits for erection of homes.

Men in the building industry, from material manufacturer to carpenter and mason, have long known the economic advantage of building in the "slack season." For several years the industry has waged a steady campaign to bring this fact before the public and spread the congested activity of a few months over the entire year.

When the greater portion of building is crowded into seven months, prices reach their highest in the spring and summer when the demand crowds supply. The same situation obtains in the labor phase of the work.

By building in the fall and as far as possible into the winter, this demand is more nearly proportioned among 12 months of the year; mills and factories are able to maintain a steadier flow of production; raw material is stabilized; workmen are not shifting jobs so often, and the contractor and architect are able to keep their basic organizations intact, thus decreasing overhead expenses and assuring more satisfactory and efficient work.

Men in the industry see in this autumn's increased building, the prospect of a broadening of the old short season and a consequent stabilization of building costs, estimating that the certain success of the home owners who are building this winter will prompt many others to take the step in succeeding seasons.

The manufacturers of cement particularly have wages steady campaigns on this one subject, in perfecting methods of using their product in cold weather to the best advantage, and to bring a realization of the savings to be effected before the public.

That such campaigns have borne fruit is evidenced in reports for proposed construction from many cities which show a greater volume of all classes of buildings on the books for fall and winter than ever before.

A Snappy Comeback

The Secretary had written to a brother that he had advanced the last payment for him and unless he came acro.s with some coin, he would be suspended. The Secretary received the following reply:

"Dere Seccyterry—I got your leter about what I owe you. Now be pachunt. I aint forget you. Plees wate. When sum fools pay me I pay you. If this wuz judgement day and you wuz no more prepaired to meet your Maker as I am to meet your account you sure would have to go to hel. Trusting you will do this, I am."

Old Darkey's Advice

Don't be what you ain't;
Jes' be what you is.
If you is not what you am,
Then you am not what you is.
If you're just a little tadpole,
Don't try to be a frog;
If you're just the tail.
Don't try to wag the dog.
You can always pass the plate.
If you can't exhort and preach.
If you're just a little pebble,
Don't try to be the beach.
Don't be what you ain't,
Jes' be what you is.

A genuine trades-unionist always thinks well of himself and proclaims this fact to the world by his support of the Union Label, shop card and working button.

Members of L. U. No. 71, Ft. Smith, Ark., who took part in the Labor Day Celebration.

Craft Problems

Dovetail and Other Joints

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

Every carpenter and joiner should be able to make dovetail joints, but many don't! At the outset let me state that perfect dovetailing is regarded as the acme or highest point of the cabinet maker's or joiner's craft and is often the test in examinations for the skill and accurate workmanship for city and state positions, so that it seems to me worthy of a short article.

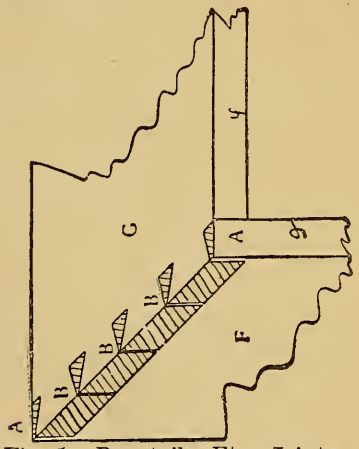


Fig. 1—Dovetails, Etc., Joints.

If properly and skillfully made a dovetail joint needs no nails to hold it together, nor to bring the parts to close joints, but in order to do this method must be followed for instance.

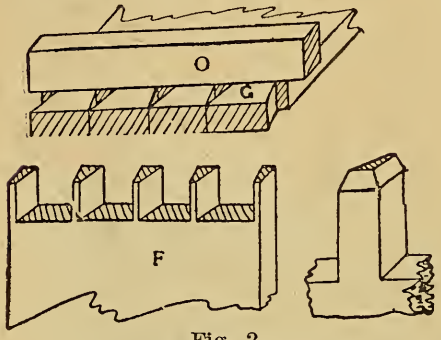


Fig. 2.

First the stuff must be faced up true, straight and out of wind, using the fore-plane or jointer and in making boxes, drawers, chests, etc., the face side will always be made the inside and the face edge the bottom edge.

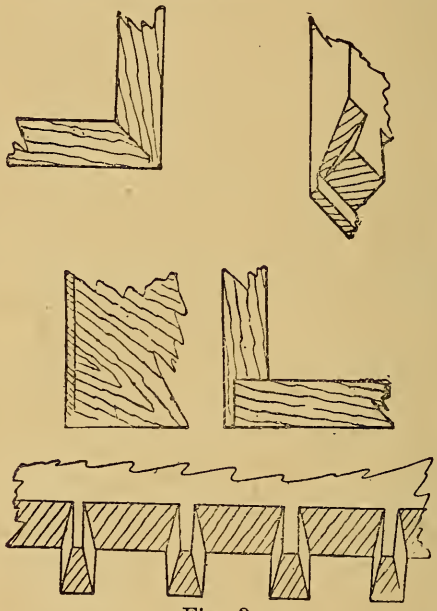


Fig. 3.

Plenty of pins or dovetails is best and a very good rule in soft wood is, to space them not less than 1½ to 2½ in. from center to center, for the hardwood they should be still closer.

In setting out the pins as in Fig. 1 or rather into which the pins fit, a half

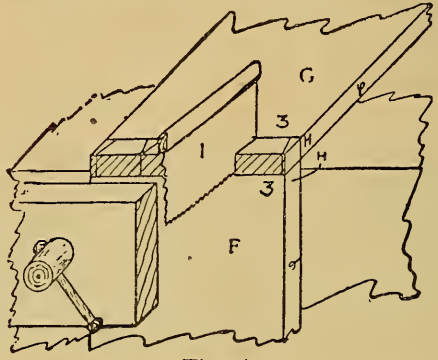


Fig. 4.

Our Last General Convention

recommended that we

Advertise Our Label More Extensively

In pursuance with instructions of the Twentieth General Convention, that intensive advertising of the Union Label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be inaugurated, and the appreciation of the fact that continuous and cumulative publicity is the best asset, we have concluded that no better medium could be employed than HIGH GRADE

PLAYING CARDS

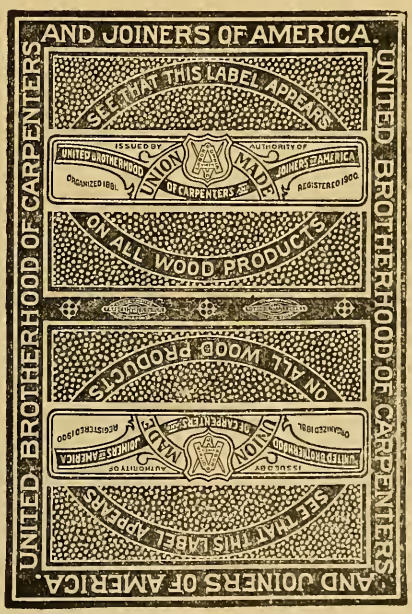
(Illustration below)

We want to get the advertising of our Label in hundreds of thousands of homes, as well as clubs, etc.

It is an indisputable fact that a dependable grade of playing cards with "ad" on back, carries the message of PUBLICITY — not for a day—but IMPRESSIVELY and for indefinite period.

With our four hundred thousand members to use and distribute the advertisement that these cards carry, wonderful results will be achieved.

You won't have to apologize for the **quality** of the Brotherhood playing cards.



The cards will be furnished in either (or both) **regular** and **pinochle** decks.

Local Unions are urged to carry a supply of cards on hand to meet demands at all times.

We hope our entire membership will interest themselves in seeing that their friends use Brotherhood cards.

There is but a small percentage of people who don't use playing cards for innocent amusement, hence the opportunity is big for advertising our Label through this medium.

The Price Is Forty-five Cents Per Deck

(Regular and Pinochle)

and please bear in mind that we are furnishing a grade of cards fully commensurate with the price. The General Office sells the cards at less than cost.

Send orders, accompanied by remittance, to

FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

dovetail must be placed or laid out at the top and bottom as shown at Fig. 1, and the intermediate tails brought almost to

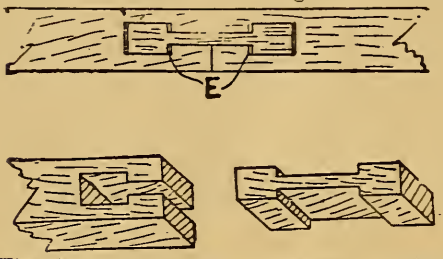


Fig. 5—Dovetail or Toggle Joints for Circular or Gothic Doors and Windows, Etc.

an extreme point or V, as B-B-B, etc. The bevels should not have too much slope, ⅛ of an inch for ⅞ stuff, ¼ for ⅛ or 1¼ stuff, ⅛ for ⅝ or ½ in. scantlings or boards.

To mark out the pins nail or clamp one pair or two pair together and set

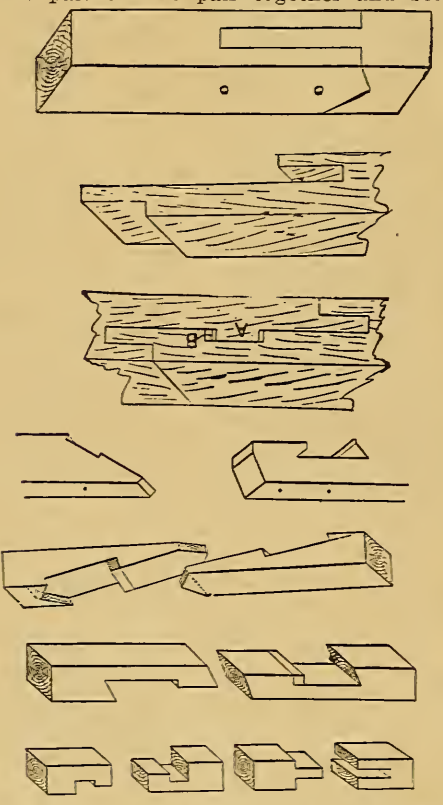


Fig. 6—Halved Joints or Splices Used to Lengthen Heavy Timbers.

them in the bench vice and square across the ends, carefully spacing out the neat size of each with one or two pair of compasses so all the pins and their mortises will be alike and coincide and fit neatly into each other in the way represented in Figs. 1 and 2.

For drawer fronts a strip is left in front and the pins are dovetails only go through ¾ of the stuff so as to show a clear front unmarred surface, but for boxes and chests they pass clear through as shown in the sketches in Figs. 1 and 2.

Blind, secret or mitred dovetailing shown in Fig. 3 is not much employed on account of the time and expense these joints entail as seen at the bottom, the usual drawer joint being as seen on the top in this figure and in Fig. 4 are seen how the pieces are wrought with a back saw in the bench vice.

A Tetrahedron

You will find enclosed a picture of a tetrahedron. In looking over an old paper of the American Carpenter and Builder, were some answers to Mr. Davis' problem, to cut a piece of wood or other material of four equal sides

having four inches on each side each way. I took a piece of blind stop and framed it, the sides are 12 in. each way. I would like to see it in "The Carpenter" and have some of the younger class frame one.

Fraternally yours,

M.M. PHELPS, Treas.

L. U. No. 807.

On the Resilence of Timber

The term "resilience" is defined in dictionaries as "The act of resiling or rebounding"—the rebound from being elastic therefore, when wood or timber is resilient it is inclined to and will resile or rebound.

Almost all experienced carpenters, joiners and woodworkers are aware of this property or rather faculty of the woods, without being closely familiar with its action, so we will endeavor to explain it practically to a limited extent.

At the outset let me ask our readers if they have ever noticed or observed the movements of a tall, slender tree, or in fact any tree or trees while a moderate heavy wind was blowing, especially in gusts or squalls. If any did, they will doubtless remember that under the pressure of the wind the tree and its trunk bends over or yields to the force exerted upon it directly in proportion to the amount of leaves or foliage which it contains. If the leaves be thick and dense it will bend and yield continuously to the wind until it ceases to blow or moderates, when up and back it will swing or oscillate to and fro until it comes to a complete rest in the vertical position which it was in before the wind disturbed it.

The swaying of trees, plants and shrubs is entirely due to the resilient nature and qualities contained in their stems and trunks and might perhaps be termed elasticity, but I prefer the word resilience in its application to wood and steel as a more appropriate appelation, because our material is not elastic lengthways like rubber.

Let readers then observe the grand manner in which a lofty oak, pine locust, redwood or spruce tree will bend to the blast and proudly raise itself erect swaying back and forth, defying wind and storm by the resilient nature of its woody fibres. The wind may make them bow their heads for a while, but they rise again rustling triumphantly, proudly defying the storms to break them.

Every sound tree possesses this attribute, otherwise they would break and fall prone, no longer able to grow up thick and tall and strong, so as to become useful afterwards to us craftsmen in the form of logs, timbers, poles, boards, etc.

In winter nature has denuded trees and shrubs of their foliage so that they may now fully bear the weight of snow, and it strips also, and leaves them bare, that the wind may whistle through the branches without straining the stems and trunks.

We have seen then that all timber in its crude state in trees possesses more or less resilience, according to the nature of the wood, the hardwoods of course, predominating. The yew, of which bows are made, sway perhaps the most, lancewood, hickory, locust, oak, spruce, have this quality largely inherent in their constitution, although the fibrons structure of some is not conducive to safety, for example, the locust is a stiff tree and timber, so is spruce more or less, still the latter is popular for masts, flagpoles, ship's yards, booms, or other ship spars, oak is very resilient, unlike ash, hickory, yew and lancewood, which are supple and quick in their rebound, if I might use this word in connection with the subject we are discussing.

Only practical handling and workmanship of the several best known timbers will give an idea of exactly how much resilience each holds, nor is it possible to determine how much is in each sawn piece, as a girder sill or beam because the grains, woody fibres or ligaments of the pieces differ, as will likewise the dimensions.

For example, there is more "spring" as some may call it in a half inch board than an inch board. A 2 in. plank has one-fourth less than a half inch board and so on as the thickness increases the resilience or spring decreases, until when the thickness becomes extreme such as in in 12 or 14 in. beam or girder, it is practically nil, unless the beam is so heavily loaded so as to deflect or bend beneath the weight, which when removed the resilient quality will evince itself and the timber will straighten back to its normal and natural shape.

To resist and prevent resilience by deflection wood beams, such as floor and roof timbers, are sawn wide in depth or vertical width and narrow in thickness, placed in position on their edges, and each always with the rounding or crowning edge up, or on top. Carpenters will notice how floor beams across a house unsupported in the centers of their span will deflect, sag or spring under their bodily weight as they walk across them. This is due to the resilience in each, or in plain words, the power to bend down under pressure and spring back again when relieved of it

Oftentimes resilience will act and exert itself by the influence of climate on the wood of itself, and when a carpenter observes this he states that such a timber is "sprung" if it be bent. In this case the resilient factor becomes a foe and must be combatted by straightening piece by mechanical means, such as bridging or cross tying, etc. A length of crooked base or trim is an example of automatic resilience which occurs when the piece is of heartwood or peculiar of grain. All such can be counteracted by pressure and nailing. Perhaps this subject will seem unusual to many readers, yet the quality treated of in this article really exists.

Let anyone try to pull a bent piece of studding under a wall plate into place, see how it will resist and pull against you until it is nailed. Note how a flagpole will bend away from the direction in which the wind is blowing and how it will sway when it stops blowing. Bend a lath over a barrel with both hands, loose one end and it will rise up and soak you. Every tall, isolated building, such as the Washington Monument, the Woolworth Tower in New York City, high brick or iron smokestacks, lofty masts on ships, the Statue of Liberty, is resilent, and sways to the force of wind pressure, bending without breaking, and maintaining its equilibrium like a tree by the tenacity of its constructive materials.

It is however, in the material which the readers of the Journal work where this quality is of such value, being always existant so that surely the subject is one which should command the interest and attention of those who wish to inquire into the basic virtues of timber and wood.

Bridging in Buildings

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

There are some things to be noted about bridging, which is an important item in the construction of buildings, although generally regarded as a minor matter and often either forgotten or omitted entirely.

The omission of the necessary method of bracing and stiffening floors and partitions is a serious error and should never occur nor be permitted even in the smaller and lighter structures, as its insertion imparts rigidity and stability to each and every beam, no matter how spaced, which goes to make up every floor of a room, hall, and such like, and must never be overlooked in spans over 10 ft. in width.

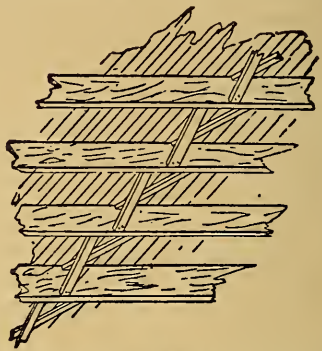


Fig. 1—Proper Bridging for Floors and Roofs Seen From Below Before Lathing Is Nailed On.

Carpenters must always bear in mind that each and every beam, joist or rafter laid or set horizontally as in a floor, or with a slight pitch, as in a roof or piazza, will subside or bend down either singly or together when walked upon or weighted, so that if not supported at least every 5 or 6 ft. they afterwards

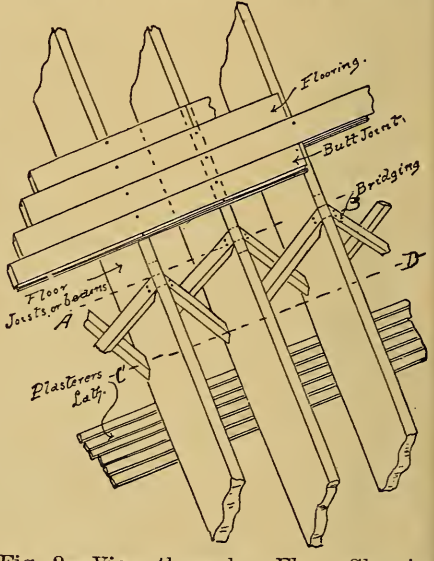


Fig. 2—View through a Floor, Showing How Bridging Should be Accurately Laid Out and Sawn.

will spring up and down and crack the plaster ceilings underneath the floors walked upon.

To prevent this happening the proper practice is to fit and nail in bridging or short, diagonal braces between the up-

right faces of each and every floor beam. These pieces, usually of 2x3 in. or 2x2 in. scantlings have bevelled ends cut as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 to fit snugly from the top edge of one beam to the bottom edge of the next, so as to form a sort of lattice trussing, as it were, to prevent any deflection in the timbers, either singly or collectively. If thoroughly nailed, this bridging has the same value as a bearing quantity equal to a full solid beam itself, and consequently should never be left out.

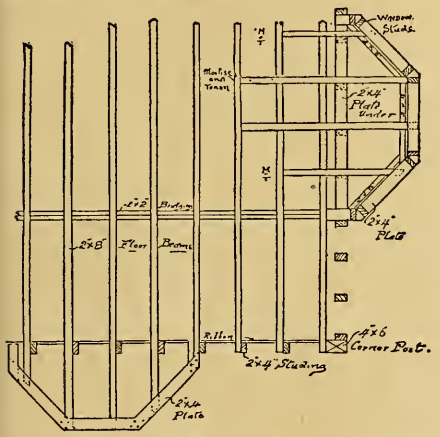


Fig. 3—Plan of a Frame House Floor, Showing a Double Row of "Bridging" Nailed In.

The plan illustrated in Fig. 3 shows how one double row may be sawn and nailed in for a 12 ft. span of beams, and

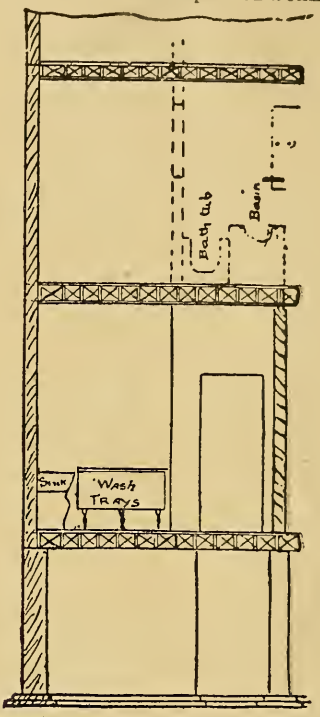
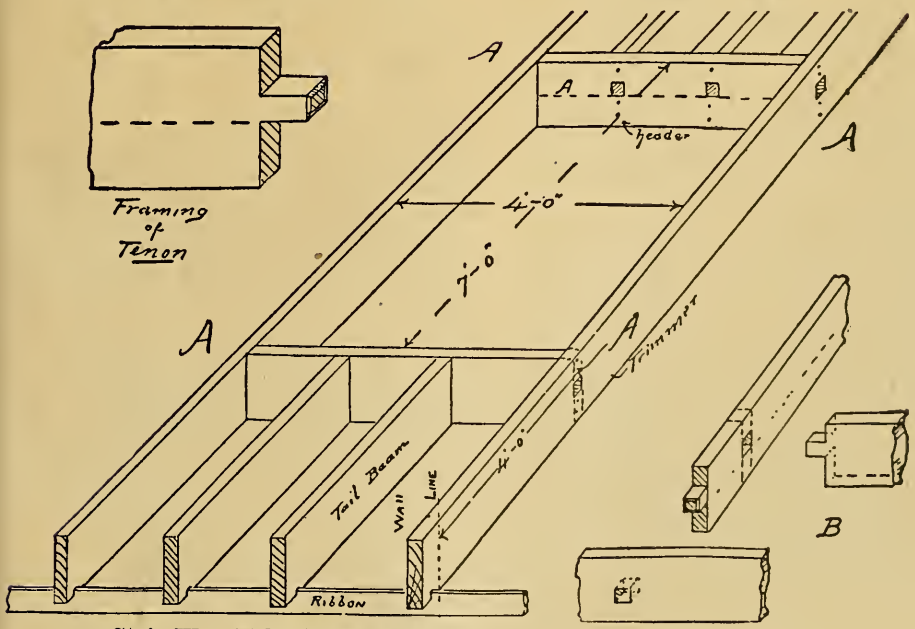


Fig. 4—A Cross Section of House Showing Bridging.



Stair Well Hole, Showing Where Bridging Should Start At A.

Fig. 4 represents how it ought to kerf in here for three floors.

As to proper position and workmanship it is to be said, that in order to form an absolutely unbendable floor, which will not sag nor deflect. The starting and ending points of the rows, which must be reversed or cris-crossed, as represented in Figs. 1 and 2, should have solid, immoveable resisting surfaces, such as well-hole opening headers, shown in Figs. 5 and 6. It is good practice to shore up each tier of floor beams to a slight crown or upper curvature from below before nailing in the bridging, so as to ensure its surface being level, not hollow or scooped. To get the lengths of each piece, three chalk or pencil lines must be made straight across the upper edges equally distant apart to the widths of the stuff used and with another line 10, 12 or 16 in. away the spacing between the floor

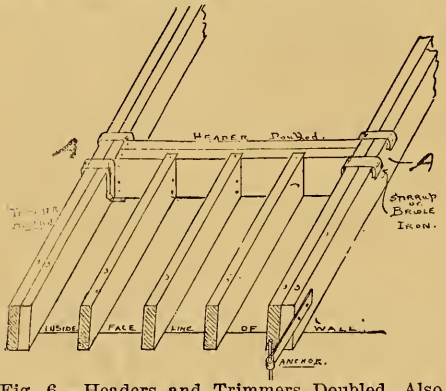


Fig. 6.—Headers and Trimmers Doubled, Also Framing of Floor Beams for Heavy Floors.

beams. By setting short pieces across these lines and marking them with a pencil from the under sides each length may be obtained.

Overlengths of floor beams or blocks may be utilized for bridging if long enough or even 1x3 in. pieces of sheathing boards, but no matter what material is employed, the beams must be always braced sideways from wall to wall, from well-hole to wall, in every tier, before the floors are laid.

Much difference of opinion exists amongst mechanics as to the proper way to lay out each piece of bridging so as to get it the proper length and bevels on the edges. Some prefer to have one man hold the long piece up while another saws each piece to the bevel required. This, I think, is a tedious and inaccurate method and not satisfactory, as the pieces are often sawn too short or too long, and not to the exact level. I would recommend to all carpenters to try the German way, that is, to strike two paraallel lines with the chalk line across the top edges of the floor beams at a distance apart equal to the depth of the beams; if they be 8 in. beams, 8 in. apart; if 12 in. beams, 12 in. apart, and so on. Now, if the bridging be laid across from beam to beam diagonally the exact length and bevels will be given and the pieces must fit, even if the beams be not equally spaced out, and it frequently happens they are not.

Finding the Center of a Circle

Lay an ordinary (carpenter's) steel square (as in Fig. 1) across the circle so that the heel, A, just touches the circumference. Mark the points, BD, at

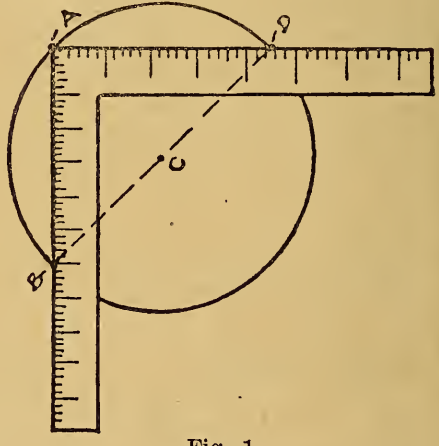


Fig. 1.

which the outer edges of the square cross the circle. A line connecting these points will be a diameter, which you can easily measure to locate its middle point, C—the center of the circle. This plan works wherever you have at least half of the circumference of the circle.

ESTIMATING CARPENTER AND JOINER WORK

(Reprinted From Arthur's Building Estimators' Handbook, By Permission of the Publishers, the U. P. C. Book Company, Inc., 243 W. 39th St., New York City, N. Y.

Carpenter and Joiner Work Labor at $1.00 per Hour

SECTION ONE

In this section the rate for carpenters is set at $1 per hour. In Section Two

various rates are worked out at from 50c to $1.20.

The items in Section One are summarized in Section Two, without the descriptive matter. Being on the basis of $1 per hour the amount given in Section One show at the same time the number of hours required to do any piece of work. If it costs $5 per square to lay a certain floor it is clear that it took 5 hours of labor; and if 2 men lay 4 squares in 8 hours the total cost must be $16, or $4 per square. The cost in dollars gives the number of hours.

The best way for any rate not given is to take the amount of work done by 2 men, usually in 8 hours and base totals on this to suit any rate of wages at any period, for any place.

Dimension Lumber. I have sometimes asked contractors what system they followed when estimating the labor on dimension lumber, and their reply has been in line with my own experience; "Take off every piece of lumber and figure the labor at so much per 1,000 ft. bm." It is a very simple rule, and most contractors abide by it, except that they sometimes take work by the square on a safe basis. The difference between this rule and 10 different rules for lumber in as many positions is that the memory can easily carry 1 while it gets 10 mixed and is sure of none.

Labor. The amounts are always given in bm or square for 2 men in an 8 hour day.

Square and Bm Systems. It ought to be safe enough to estimate any ordinary frame or brick building by the square for the profit should be large enough to cover slight omissions or changes in the price of material, but the percentage must be put so low that every stick has to be priced. It is a ridiculous system, in a way, to take off a lumber bill of a roof on a frame house, for example, as it is a kind of slavery, but the margin is so small that it is usually done. To follow another system, and imagine all joists studs, rafters, etc., spread out to 1 in. thick, and reduce or increase in proportion to width, is but the old square system after all.

Suppose a room 20x40 ft. with joists 2x10 in. set 16 o c. Each joist spread out equals 1x20 in. The room has 800 square feet. As 16 in., then, is to 20, so is 800 to 1,000, the number of ft. bm required. Allowing for double joists, etc., a fair idea can be had. But 22 ft. joists would usually be necessary, and this would give 1,000.

So with partition studs, walls, roofs, etc. A wall 20x40 ft., with 2x4 in., set 16 in., would give 1x8 in., or exactly half the area in bm. One to the ft. is doubling, waste, etc., and this would come to 2-3 of the area in bm without plates.

The system has the advantage of keeping material and labor separate, which is best, but otherwise, if squaring is to be done at all, it is best to finish the job with labor, material and nails

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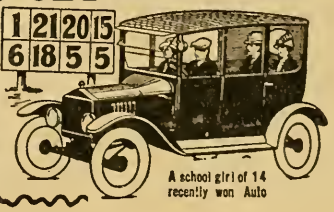
1	21	20	15
6	18	5	5



A school girl of 14 recently won Auto

as given in the tables of the "Estimator," and add a good profit.

But for cut-up roofs the bm system is a good one, as it saves drudgery.

It takes much longer to cut a rafter to a double level on 2 ends than merely to lay a joist on a wall, or nail on a sheeting board; a tower and dormer window devour time, and a plank floor goes down fast enough to suit even a contractor; but while as a matter of theory each class of work should be figured separately, as a practical affair the whole bill of framing lumber, and usually sheeting also, is averaged with results sufficiently close to serve for 9 buildings out of 10.

Bm or Lin Ft. Take the lumber by the 1,000 ft. bm, and not by the lin ft. I ran across an estimate book which put all dimension lumber from 2x4 in. to 2x14 in. on the same basis of so many lin ft. in a day. The writer had evidently never hoisted or laid timbers of the various sizes. I have sometimes heard it said that a 2x6 in. can be handled as easily as a 2x4 in. Upon that theory a 2x8 in. can be put in place as cheaply as a 2x6 in. and a 2x4 in. is practically equal to 2x14 in. It will not work. The progression is made only 2 in. at a time, but if you try to hoist or lay a 2x12 in. you will find it is about 3 times as heavy as a 2x4 in. On a ground floor the difference is not observed so much as on one 40 ft. in the air; but the whole lumber bill is estimated, and there is only one fair way to do it.

But on the different classes of buildings how shall we determine the number of ft? By observation and experience. If a building has 10 towers, and a dozen dormer windows, it does not require a sage to know that more time is required than if there is only a plain surface to cover.

On some buildings I kept an exact account of time; on most I did not, as the one simply repeated the story of the other. No. 10 was kept. It is a block of 6 flats. The first story is frame veneered with brick; all the rest of the building is frame covered with slate. The rear and alley walls are as plain as possible, floors, flat roof, and partitions, were easily handled; but the time taken on the towers and fronts ran into money. When built, 9 hours was a standard day, and the average over the complete building was 550 ft. bm for 2 men. Now wages are $1 an hour, and the time is reduced to 8 hours, so that the advantage of keeping measure instead of money is seen. Such a building might now be estimated at 550 ft. for 8 hours. With fewer hours a man can work harder, and with $1 an hour he has to. As with bricklayers so with carpenters—higher pay should give more work. But if 600 ft. were allowed I should want to be on the building myself, and the figure would have to be subject to the thermometer, which can not safely be ignored. With a plain front, 750 ft. is not an unreasonable figure.

On a building of another class. One story has been removed since it was built. The 3x12 in. joists all through averaged 800 ft. for 9 hours. They were laid on walls and girders with little framing necessary. The oak posts and yellow pine bolted girders dressed and set in place ran to only 270 ft. It was then customary to do such work by carpenters, but now, since their wages are $1 an hour, common laborers are used, so that 1,000 ft. of joists alone can safely be estimated on the carpenter wage basis for an 8-hour day, if the hoisting arrangements are favorable.

Trusses. One occaisionally has to estimate trusses, and it is not always easy to say what they are worth. This is the "10th case" where the average of the framing lumber is not reliable. On this building there were 6 Howe trusses, 6 ft. high with a 60 ft. span. The timbers were 10x12 in. for the lower chord in 4 pieces; 8x12 in. for the top chord solid; 4x12 in., 3x10 in. and 2x6 in., for cross braces. The chords were bolted together with double rods from 1 in. to 2 in. in diam. The story was 18 ft. in the clear. Each truss contained 2,100 bm, and took 343 hours for 1 man to make and set in place. All material came surfaced. No. 2 trusses are alike, but this will serve for a guess at another. At $1 per hour that is $163 per 1,000 ft. bm.

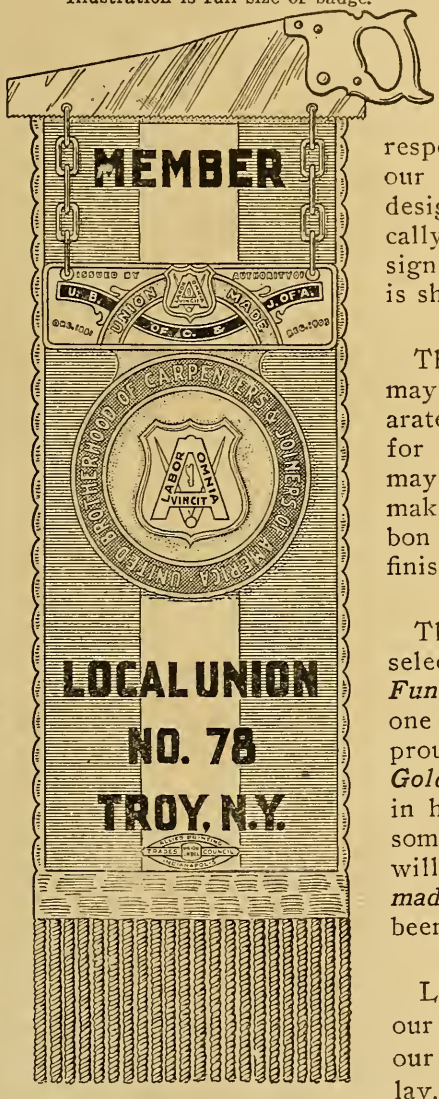
This work was all done by carpenters, but the rules of the union allow laborers to do the heaviest part of the work, and the figure may be reduced. But the style of the truss and the kind of wood have to be considered. This one was of the hardest yellow pine and the braces were all crossed X fashion, and notched.

Mr. A. W. Joslin, Boston, gives his experience with trusses. The wage basis is set at $1 per hour for carpenters and 60c for laborers, with man to man, or $1.60 per foot for both.

The New Design

OFFICIAL PARADE AND FUNERAL BADGE

Illustration is full size of badge.



For many years there has been a tendency toward the "too much sameness" in parade Badges used by too many organizations and in response to a general feeling that our Brotherhood should have a Badge designed to individually and emblematically represent our craft, a smaller design of Badge than one previously used is shown on this page.

This is a triple Badge. The metal parts may be quickly detached and worn separately. It may be worn as illustrated for parade purposes. The metal parts may be reversed to back side of ribbon, making it a memorial Badge. The ribbon on reverse side is embossed in Silver finish.

The accompanying design has been selected as the *Official Parade and Funeral Badge* of the Brotherhood and one which our membership can well feel proud to wear. The metal parts are all *Gold plated* and the colors as shown are in hard enamel, all in all a very handsome Badge indeed. And we may say will show up *better than any Badge made for similar* use that has heretofore been used by most organizations.

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General Secretary.

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6	Badges or more	1.35	each
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100	" " "	.94	each
250	" " "	.92	each

All metal parts are Gold plated.
Embossing on ribbon in Gold.
No extra charge for Officers titles embossed on ribbon.

For light trusses the amount per 1,000 ft. bm is $45 to $60 or 28 to 38 hours. Trusses A. and B.

For heavy trusses of the same type $55 to $62, or 34 to 39 hours per 1,000 ft. Trusses A. and B.

These figures are for unsmoothed work; if dressed, chamfered and all marks smoothed off, the allowance would be $75 for a light and $100 for heavy trusses, or 47 to 62 hours.

For scissor trusses a figure of $125 per 1,000 ft. bm or 80 hours.

On 4 trusses 63 ft. span, with each having 9,000 ft. bm, the cost was $55 per 1,000 ft. or 34 1-2 hours. The hoisting was done with a steam derrick, which is easier than pulling on a rope.

These Boston figures are lower than could be used if the work was done by men not accustomed to it. A gang of railroad bridge builders handle such work better than carpenters.

Derricks. To rent a derrick for one's own use for carpentry alone is apt to be expensive. With engineer, a fair rate is about $100 per week. The coal has to be bought, say $25. But for a high building, it is the only proper system and pays, especially when the cost is divided with mason.

Sizing Joists. The sizing of joists is included in all the foregoing buildings except the last. On No. 9, 25,000 ft. were sized, with an average of 3,176 ft. in 8 hours; but a good many joists needed to be done on 1 side only. On heavy joists, 2 1-2 in. to 3 1-2 in. well sized 1,500 is a good average. On a hot day it is too much. In some cities joists are sized at mill on both edges for $2.50 to $3.50 per M.

Warehouses. A good deal can sometimes be said in a paragraph the largest buildings do not need so much space as a cottage. On several of the largest warehouses the average, without the top, finish floor, ran from 1,000 to 1,100 ft. For 2 men in 8 hours. The joists are merely dropped into stirrups and they can be placed at 1,100 if taken alone. The heavy planking soon goes down if it has not to be hoisted too far. But posts, girders, and joists, taken together, without plank floor, run from 800 to 900 ft. On one building 200,000 ft. framing cost $20 per M.

Posts themselves run from $30 to $38. The oak posts No. 4, dressed and chamfered, cost $55 per M. bm.

Platforms. From figures already given, it may be thought that the heavy platforms around such buildings should go down at 1,400 to 1,500 ft; but I know of more than 100,000 ft. which averaged only 700 for 2 men in 8 hours. I know of another with nearly twice that amount of lumber that averaged 1,000 ft. This is after allowing enough for levelling ground.

Storehouse. On a plain 2 story building with heavy timbers, 2 in. flooring roof, plank under floors, ordinary upper floor, the complete average on 244,000 ft. was 770 ft. Upper floors are inculded and reduce the average somewhat, as they are worth more than dimension lumber. A good deal of the work was done by laborers.

Trestle. Trestle work under 10 ft. high should not be run to more than $30 per 1,000 ft. Coal hoisting stations, towers of reasonable height, and heavy timber work in general, should not cost more than $50. But there are so many special designs of this kind of work that it is hard to set a figure without seeing the plan, and sometimes harder when the plan is seen, and a guess made at the quality of the man behind the saw. Bridge falsework, $48.

Centers. It is hard to give a price, for one might be easily set and removed on ground level, and another high in the air and difficult to handle. As approximate figures allow for a 13 in. wall on the $1 per hour basis:

Span	Height	Per ft.	Cost set and removed.
4 ft.	2 ft.	$4.00	$16.00
6 ft.	3 ft.	4.00	24.00
8 ft.	4 ft.	4.50	36.00
12 ft.	6 ft.	5.50	66.00

Scaffolds. Allow, on the $1 basis, $25 per M. for labor and nails and spikes. Lumber to be used several times over, or for other purposes than scaffolding, and not included. If the work is such as to spoil the material allow extra for that. Taking down, mostly by laborers, is included in the $25 allowance.

Grain Elevators. On 2 large ones the timbers and heavy framing amounted to nearly 1,875,000 ft. bm; the cribbing, of 2x6 in. to 2x12 in. to more than 4,000,000 ft. bm.

Labor. For the timbers, allow $40 per M; and the cribbing, $16, on a $1 basis. There is a good deal of hoisting required.

Labor On Mill Construction

Same.. The name does not affect the weight of columns, girders or joists. Ordinary warehouse time suits for mill constructed buildings.

Posts. The oak posts alluded to on page 405 came to only 270 ft. bm for two men in 8 hours. But they had to be all smoothed by hand, chamfered and fitted top and bottom. With the ordinary pine columns already dressed or left rough, and with bolsters, an allowance of from 600 to 700 ft. can be made with metal caps, 500 ft. to 600 ft. A good deal depends upon the style of caps.

Girders. For plain work allow from 800 ft. to 1,000 ft. bm for two men in 8 hours. In some kinds of buildings more could be done. If fitting around pintles is required allow from 700 ft. to 800 ft. When bolting has to be done allow 700 ft. Since a destructive fire proved that the ½ in. space between girders should never be left they are now bolted close together.

Beams. A fair allowance for the minor beams in semi-mill construction is from 900 ft. to 1,000 ft. bm per 8 hours. This is all on the supposition that the lumber is hoisted with a power machine, and that laborers are used for part of the work.

Plank. The time is given on such work, page 406. The main floor had 190,000 ft. of lumber, which is more than the average building, and gives a fair criterion; and the roofs had a pitch of from 1 in. to 2 in. in a foot and thus the work was as easily laid as on a floor.

Laminated Work. This is planking set on edge instead of on flat. Allow 1,200 ft. bm for two men in 8 hours. This allowance might be greatly exceeded on long, plain stretches; and it might not be nearly reached when fitting around corners, working near walls, or in cold weather.

A Mill Constructed Factory

(Courtesy of Henry W. Horst Company, General Contractors, Rock Island, Ill. Harold Greenleaf, Engineer.)

War Work. An ordnance factory was built in East Moline, Ill., in less than three months. The building is 140x710 ft., or a little more than 2¼ acres on the ground.

Footings. These are of concrete, extending 4 ft. below grade, but with caissons in one corner. The concrete was wheeled, as the distance was long.

Walls. The exterior walls are of brick.

Lumber Handling. A derrick with a 75 ft. boom was operated by an electric hoist and used to raise the roof trusses, etc. An average of 32 trusses a day were erected.

Actual Records. The labor time given in such excellent shape that it can be used as a basis for similar work.

Frame and erect posts, girders, bracing and general work. Total quantity 200,000 bd ft.

Time for 10,000 ft.:

Carpenter hours, 270; laborer hours, 180.

Frame trusses ready for erection. Total quantity 145,000 bd ft.

Time for 10,000 ft.:

Engineer hours, 17; chief erector hours, 17; carpenter hours, 50; laborer hours, 85.

Hoist and lay 2x6 d and m roof sheathing. Total bd ft. 240,000.

Time for 10,000 ft.:

Carpenter hours, 100; laborer hours, 63; engineer hours, 4.

Hoist and lay 3x6 d and m rough flooring. Total bd ft., 95,000.

Time for 10,000 ft.:

Carpenter hours, 67; laborer hours, 40; engineer hours, 4.

Hoist and lay ⅞x3¼ in. yellow pine finish flooring. Total quantity, 35,000 bd ft.

Time for 1,000 ft.:

Carpenter hours, 21; laborer hours, 16; engineer hours, 1.

Sheeting. Sheeting may be averaged at 1,000 ft. on a frame building if taken alone, although 1,200 ft. may be done on some. Shiplap about 1.7 less. Much depends upon the style of the walls and roof. As all through, 2 men in 2 hours.

If sheeting and shiplap are nailed diagonally instead of level on side walls, allow 1-3 more time.

For floors, sheeting may be safely allowed at 1,500 ft. to 1,800 ft., unless more than three stories above the street level. On the roof of a six-story building, 1,200 ft. is a good day's work.

Fence. The time on 1,750 lin. ft. of close board fence 8 ft. high strung with barbed wire for a top guard in the usual way was 420 hours, but posts were already set. Allow 20 minutes for one man to dig hole and set each post; but twice as long might be taken. Common

8 ft. post holes, 8 to 10 minutes to dig, and half as long to set.

The foregoing buildings may be taken as typical, and estimates securely based upon the figures given. A small cottage will not require as much time in proportion, and some large frame houses will not average 550 ft. An allowance must be made for a plainer or more ornate style. The figures cannot be far astray at worst if the men work, for 550 ft. is the average of a large building and not a matter of theory.

So with the other buildings. Joists and sheeting cost practically the same on schools, flats and all kinds of brick buildings. If extra framing is required, an allowance must be made.

Law of Averages. With plain joists, studs and sheeting, it is as with brick in a basement wall, so much is done in a day with reasonable mechanics that one begins to blush over the prospective profits, but by the time the chimneys are copped, the saddles put in place, and the corners attended to, it is quite another story. Do not base any estimate on this kind of work, but take an average all through.

Station Labor. The complete cost of carpenter labor on a passenger station, was $3,200. About 24x140 ft. slate roof, hardwood finish and maple floors. Wages $1 per hour. It is too much for such a building.

Averages. As a fair summary, allow as follows on an 8-hour basis for two men, but it is well to keep in mind slow saws and modern instances already given.

	Feet.
On average frame houses.....	600
On wood stores and flats, plain...	1,000
On brick stores and flats.....	800
On 3 or 4-story business buildings	900 to 1,000
On heavy warehouses, mill construction	1,100

Bridging. If taken separately, a close enough price may be found by the square on page 454. If lumber is put in the regular bill, allow for labor 125 lin. ft. of 2x4 in. nailed in place, and 170 of 1x3 in., 1x4 in., or 2x2 in., for a day's work. In the first case, that is about 250 ft. bm. Of course joists at 12 ft. centers require more cutting and nailing than at 20 in. It is often cheaper to buy bridging already cut from the mills at $1 per 100 pcs for cutting only.

Furring. 1x2 in., 16 in. centers, 4 to 5 sq. making plugs included. Openings are not deducted unless many and large. For 2x2 in. 16 in., 3½ to 4 sq.; 1x2 in. on ceilings, 16 in., 15 sq.; 2x2 in. on ceilings, 12 in., 12 sq. No. 9 was furred with 2x4 in. Put in at regular framing time, as it is easier to set than a portition. The amount given for 2x2 in. on ceilings is from the actual results all over No. 12. For different spacing, allow in proportion on the basis given.

There is a patented "plug" on the market. It is built in the joint of the brick, and the strip nailed in without any cutting. Possibly 1 sq. more a day ought to be allowed when it is used. But the old wood plug still survives.

Peds, Or Spot Grounds

Ordinary. The usual way of fastening grounds is to drive wood plugs into the masonry. Another way is to build in metal plugs. But for fireproof buildings with tile partitions neither method is just ideal. The wood plugs sometimes break the thin tile and will not hold, especially when the nailing of the trim begins; and the joints do not always suit for the metal ones.

In an Omaha planing mill one day the proprietor told me he was making two carloads of blocks to be used for grounds to go to Ontario, Canada. The distance is so great that I examined the blocks for curiosity and found that some one had patented a new and excellent substitute for ordinary grounds, so simple that it seems any of us might have thought of it. Architects have been quick to take hold of the new device, and estimators in modern buildings, especially fireproof ones, do not now allow grounds for trim and cut the time formerly set down to put them on. In one year 12,000,000 peds were sold.

New. A "ped" is a spot ground for attaching trim to walls, and sleepers to concrete floors, consisting of a nailing block of wood held in a metal plate. The wood block, 2 in. in diameter, is treated to prevent rotting and swelling. The metal is a thin disc, 3⅜ in. in diameter, painted and holding the block by a flange. The ped is applied to any surface by the use of plaster. A special plaster that sets in about half an hour is generally used, but plaster of Paris suits, the only trouble being quick setting. The fence of the ped comes where the face of the finished wall is to

be, and thus the continuous ground is not required. The plaster works through the holes in the disc when set, and the plaster fills out as with ordinary grounds. To suit uneven walls there are three thicknesses, and thus the ped may go almost hard against the wall. So with floor peds, for sleepers or carpet grounds.

Peds may be put on metal lath or any kind of masonry walls or floors.

Cost. This device costs less than the old-style ground, but apart from this the advantage for tile partitions lies in the solidity and unbroken walls.

1,000 peds	$36.00
32 hours' labor at $1	32.00
2 sacks of plaster	2.40
For 1,000 peds, or 1,666 lin. ft.	$70.40

This is about 4¼c per ft.

By spacing peds from 18 to 30 in., 1,000 will cover about 1,666 lin. ft.

The hoisting of long, unwieldy ordinary ground is saved.

Old System. Where the regular plugging system is used on masonry walls two men should put on from 400 to 450 lin. ft. in 8 hours, if the work is straight, and there are not too many corners. If closets and bathrooms and short stretches are frequent, two-thirds of this allowance is enough.

For grounds nailed on wood studs from 800 ft. to 1,000 ft may be set for two men on straight work, and three-fourths of this for closet and short runs.

Taking 1,666 ft. and allowing 10 per cent for waste and breakage, the total might be set in round numbers at 1,800 ft. For material at $4 per 100 ft., $72; carpenter labor at $1 per hour, on basis of 4 days' work for two men, $64; nails, $2.50; plugs, $4.50; a total of $143 without profit, or about 8½c per ft.

In closets and such places the peds are easier handled than wood strips. The peds are easier to place and never become loose. When made fast, a ped will hold a man's weight.

Sleepers. If straight floors are put down, whether of tile or concrete, and the dovetailed sleepers are reasonable good lumber, there does not seem to be so very much gain by putting down peds. It is easier to straighten a good sleeper on a fair ped than to set blocks every 2 ft. or so. But with rough work, where hatchet fitting is sometimes necessary, the peds are to be preferred.

Under the old system two men should

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lay down and straighten from 450 to 500 lin. ft. in a day of 8 hours. With the peds the sleepers do not have to be dovetailed for the concrete filling to hold them in place.

Verboten. And after all is said and estimated we must remember that the experts of the United States condemned wood strips like this for fireproof buildings when they examined San Francisco after the fire.

Carpet Ground. For this reason many hotels are now built with cement floors only, and around the walls, close to the base, a strip is nailed down to peds flush with the cement, for carpet fasteners. Ordinary ground time may be used for this.

Felt. If floors are covered with heavy felt, allow one-fifth extra time.

Grounds. For wainscoting from 3½ to 4 sq. there is usually no scaffolding required, but they have to be straighter than furring. More can be done on wood partitions and on furring than on brick, about 5 sq. altogether. A rough way of estimating the labor on ground is 3c per ft., but with labor at $1 per hour, that is too low. On wood, 4½ to 6½c is a fair price. A brick opening one side, will take a man 1 hour if he has to plug; on wood, half an hour is enough.

Shingles. I had seen and worked among slate, tile, lead and thatch, but the first shingle I ever handled was in Vermont. It seemed a curious thing to put on a roof, and I felt sure that it would not hold water. It must have been about 3 ft. long. The farmer cut his own timber, the carpenter squared it, pinned it, built a huge barn, and covered the roof with the strange, new wooden slate. We do not use that kind in the West; ours are 16 in. long, and sawed.

When starting out as a contractor I kept a book, and entered the time on different classes of work. Under shingles is found: "On plain roofs, from 4 to 6 sq.; on fancy roofs, from 3½ to 4; on plain side walls, about 3." This allowance cannot be much improved. The standard day was 9 hours; now it is 8, but we do more in an hour.

On a plain roof, a couple of good carpenters may put on 8 to 10 sq., but we stand by an average day's carpenter work—not butcher work—as well as by an average exposure of 4½ in. to the weather. It naturally takes more time to lay shingles at 4 in. than at 5 in. They should never be laid at more than 5 in. On some kinds of walls and roofs 2 sq. make a day's work. The cutting around valleys, chimneys, dormers, bay windows, etc., takes a good deal of time.

Gutters. Allow 100 lin. ft. for average standing gutters, with all finish got out at mill. With many hips and valleys, this figure is too high — 75 is enough. For wide cornice gutters, 60 lin. ft. may be used as a basis, and the dimension lumber allowed in the regular bill.

	Lin. Ft.
Water-table and base	160
Bands and belts	200
Double corner-boards	150

Cornice. For a very plain cornice of five members I have always used 60 ft. for a 9-hour day. This does not include lookouts or anything properly belonging to framing lumber. A cottage of 6 to 8 rooms has about 150 lin. ft. This gives two men 2.5 days to finish it. At $1 an hour, and an 8-hour day, that is less than 27c per lin. ft. There is no time for play. Extra members may be averaged at 5c.

For wide ornamental cornices it is hard to set a basis, as no two are alike. With brackets, capitals, dormers, miters, etc., an estimate must be made in detail. If the soffit is ceiled, the ceiling may be taken at 1 sq. for two men on plain work, and that part eliminated. A miter may be taken at 2 hours for one man. Some brackets can be nailed on in 10 minutes; others, with mouldings carried around them, may take from five to ten times as long. Scaffold is not put in, as the one in place serves. If all joints have to be laid in white lead and oil, allow a little extra time. For a good cornice, 30 ft. in a day is enough.

Siding. On plain 6 in. work, 5 sq. is the law for two men. On some buildings with long blank walls, 8 may be done. On some particular corners, again, 2 is a big day's work. A fair average is 4 sq. Possibly 6 may be done; possibly only 3—not more than 3 if mitered.

On narrow siding, mitered at corners, allow as a basis 2 sq., and go up or down, according to the angled, dormers, sides, pilasters, hoods, gargoyles, pediments, or walls, as plain as a prairie. Unmitered, 3 sq. Scaffolding and tar paper are included; openings are not counted, but exact surface taken.

Floors. The usual flooring is 4 in., which finishes a trifle less than 3¼. On a 4-story block, where I was foreman, I kept the time on floors. Paper was laid on sheeting, and yellow pine floor on top, with rough joints smoother. The whole building averaged 4 sq. for 9 hours, hoisting by hand included. The rooms are of the usual office size, and stores are on the ground floor.

On a buildin divided into offices, the average for yellow pine was 3½ sq. for 9 hours; but this work was carefully smoothed and sandpapered. It was done by the piece, and the men worked hard on it. They offered to do it at 80c, and ended at $1.25 a sq. Wages were then 30c per hour. At 60c, $2.50 per sq.; at 80c, $3.33; at $1, $4.17. There is a wonderful difference between a long hall and a score of small offices.

On joists, without an under floor, allow 6 sq. of 4 in. flooring. The next sentence I find in my MS is: "On white pine allow about a sq. more." It might about as well be left out, for the ruinous policy of the forest owners has at last practically cleared the northern part of the continent of what is by far the best wood for outside work and fine interior finish.

Flooring, 2 In. Flooring, 2 in. thick, tongued and grooved, may be averaged at 1,000 ft. On No. 4, two men laid 5 sq. in 9 hours, or nearly 1,200 ft., but that was close to street level. Still, the figure is not unreasonable if conditions are favorable. This flooring is to be reckoned with? This flooring is usually 5¼ in. finished width. I once knew, however, of 74,000 ft. which averaged only 700; and about as much on another building which ran to 1,600, but this was for mill construction, with joists far apart. No. 8, 2 in. roof, 900.

Square Edged Maple and Yellow Pine. On warehouses, 5 sq. are enough, if hoisting is included, as it is in all figures given in this section. A common way of finishing warehouse floors is with ⅞x4 in. sq. edked maple. Allow 4 to 5 sq. unsmoothed. It has to be double nailed, and takes more labor than yellow pine. The finished size is 3½ in. Narrower boards take more time, which is about equal to saying that 2 and 2 are more than 2 and 1; but some of the hasty put 2 in. and 4 in. on the same basis. Still, an average of 6 sq. sometimes reached for tongued material, which is nailed on only one edge.

And now for the proof; on a 6-story building, one of the largest and newest warehouses, the yellow pine, sq. edged floors averaged throughout 5 sq. On two others— one the gallery of No. 7, the sq. edged 4 in. maple ran on the first to 4½, on the second to 5½. The same men laid both, but they had experience on the second. Always on the basis of work of two men in 8 hours.

Yellow Pine Floors. No. 9 is an interesting building, so far as the floors go. Both floors were smoothed and sandpapered, but this one was cut in between the base, and that takes a good deal of extra time, as both ends have to be caretra time, as both ends have to be carefully jointed. While aware that some of the best modern business buildings and residences are so finished, I do not like the style. In course of time the joint opens, and the floor is in a worse condition than if a quarter round had been used, although that is not by any means an ideal finish. In my apprenticeship, we tongued the board into a groove in the floor. The knees of the men were reddened before the floors of a house were smoothed and the grooves run. Now machines are used.

Bench Smoothing. In the largest room the ground floor, where there was no hoisting, 3.2 sq. was the amount laid and smoothed. In large rooms the jointing is a simple matter, but not in small ones. In small rooms above, the amount was 2.3 sq. and the general average did not reach 2.5. On the first sq. the average was only 1.6 for two men in 8 hours. They were first-class mechanics, and they worked hard. Much depends upon how a floor is finished. On most of one floor the experiment was tried of smoothing the boards before they were laid, and then merely smoothing the joints, but the work was largely thrown away, for although the flooring was good, and well matched, it was necessary to smooth nearly the whole surface again. The quantity smoothed on the bench was 1,000 ft. in a day. With small rooms, cut in between, and properly smoothed, 2.24 is a large enough allowance, although it seems a low one for two men.

(To Be Continued.)

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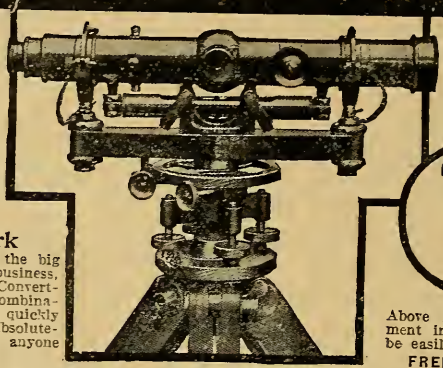

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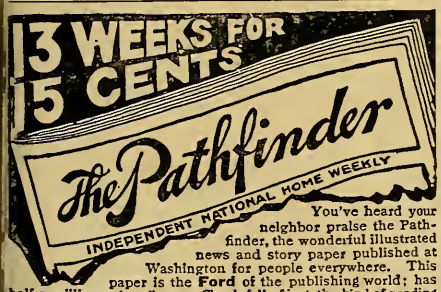

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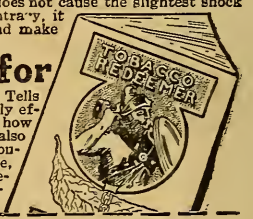

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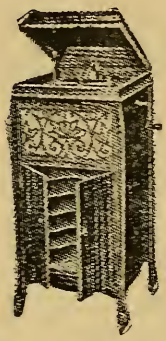

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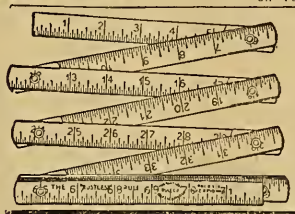

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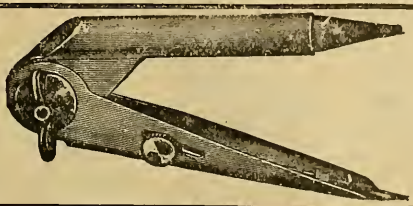

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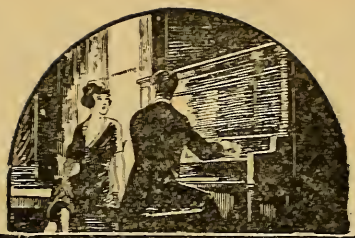

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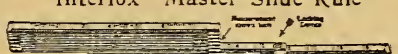

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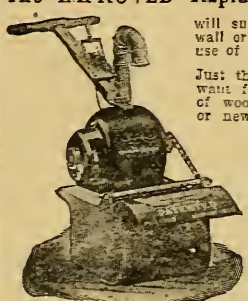

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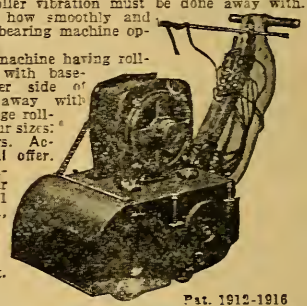

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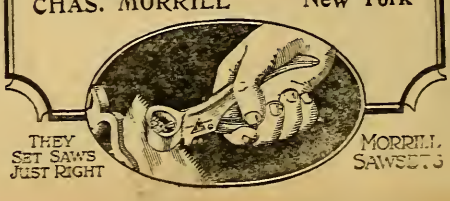

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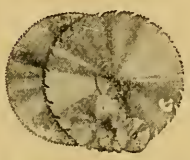

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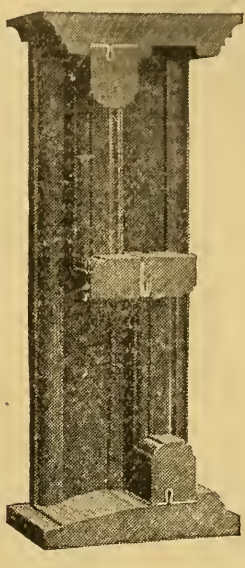

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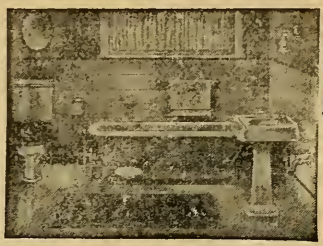

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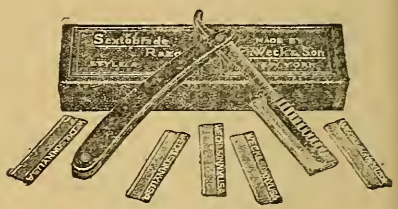

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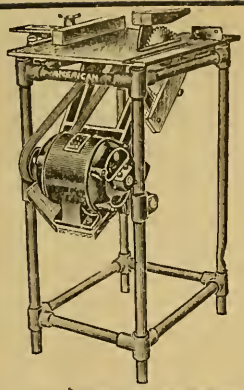

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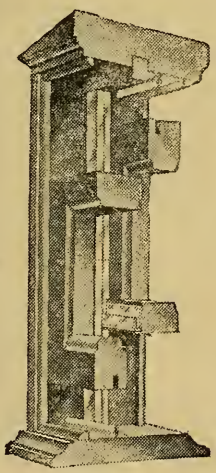

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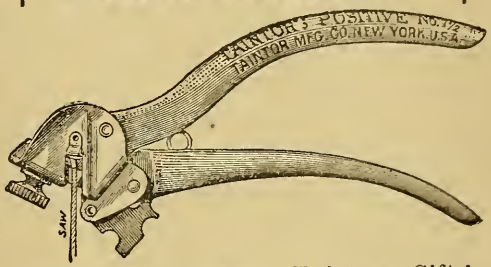

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Send us $1.25 and we will do the rest. Our Book "Care of Saws" will also be sent.

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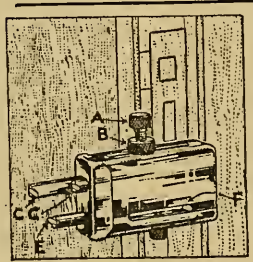

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This gauge is a duplex mortise gauge. It will place and space the lock and strike-plate in proper position to each other.

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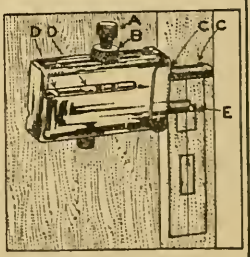

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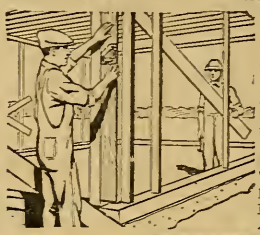

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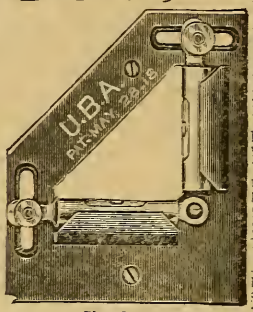

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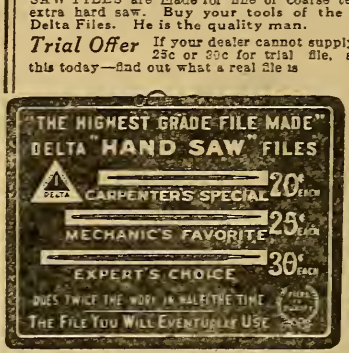
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